

CAL

APRIL

1873


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SALE OF OPIUM IN 1874.

No. 2176, dated Fort William, the 29th March 1873.

From—R. B. CHAPMAN, Esq., Secretary to the Government of India, Financial Dept.,
To—The Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Revenue Department.

I AM directed by the Governor-General in Council to request that, with the permission of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, the Board of Revenue may be instructed to inform all persons interested in the opium trade that the Government of India has determined not, under any circumstances, to sell in the calendar year 1874 more than 45,000* chests of Bengal opium.

* Forty-five thousand chests.

2. The Government cannot of course, until the crop is gathered, pledge itself to bring forward for sale in 1874 as many as 45,000 chests; but should the crop now on the ground yield more than 45,000 chests, the excess will not be sold in 1874, but will be reserved for sale in 1875.

THE LATE OPERATIONS IN THE GARO HILLS.

RESOLUTION.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

JUDICIAL.

Calcutta, the 1st March 1873.

READ—

The following papers regarding the late operations in the Garo Hills:—

Letter from the Commissioner of Cooch Behar, No. 74, dated 5th December 1872.

"	"	"	"	83,	"	26th	"	"
"	"	"	"	296,	"	28th	"	"
"	"	"	"	87,	"	4th January	1873.	"
"	"	"	"	15,	"	6th February	"	"
"	"	"	"	23,	"	12th	"	"

and demi-official correspondence

1. RESOLUTION

Governor drew necessity which which was still direct management after village had charge, voluntar genuineness of them. It was brought within Lieutenant-Gov submission of t at peace with chosen to comir frequently gave Conduct like t district, but d on more than one

panic. The Lieutenant-Governor proposed therefore to put an end to the independence of the savages inhabiting this nook in the midst of British territory, bringing them under the direct control of the Deputy Commissioner, and opening paths through the centre of the hills along which our police could patrol.

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2. The Lieutenant-Governor's proposals met with the approval of His Excellency the Governor-General in Council, and the necessary preparations for an expedition were at once taken in hand. The local officers had suggested at first that a body of about 300 or 350 armed police, including the 150 men permanently stationed in the Garo Hills, would suffice for the duty; but the Lieutenant-Governor, after consulting with Colonel Haughton, the Commissioner, considered it expedient to allow no possible chance of miscarriage in such an enterprise, and provided for the collection of at least 500 armed police, supported on the side of the Khasi Hills by three companies of regular troops. It was also decided not to commence active operations till the middle of November, by which time it was hoped the country would become tolerably healthy for men from the plains.

3. The expeditionary force was divided into three columns. One column, under Captain Davis, entered the hills from the Goalparah district on the north by the Nibari Dwâr; a second, under Mr. Daly, entered from the Mymensing district on the south; the third or main column under Captain Williamson, the Deputy Commissioner, marched from Toora, the head-quarters of the Garo Hills District. It was arranged that each column should follow a prescribed route through the independent tract, visiting and enforcing the submission of all villages on its way; and it was hoped that all would meet at a central rendezvous at about the same time. Lieutenant R. G. Woodthorpe, R.E., Assistant Superintendent of Survey, was deputed to conduct survey operations in communication with Captain Williamson.

4. The expedition was singularly successful. Captain Williamson occupied, without opposition, Dilmagiri, the leading independent village, which had been concerned in the recent raids, and received the submission of all the hamlets in the neighbourhood. Mr. Daly joined him on the 14th December, after repulsing, without loss of men on his side, an attack which the Garos made on his camp. He too had received tenders of submission from most of the villages on his route. Establishing themselves at Rongrengiri, Captain Williamson and Mr. Daly, while waiting for the arrival of the northern column under Captain Davis, visited all the Garo villages within reach, and after receiving their offers of submission, arranged for the payment of the usual small house tax; occasionally inflicting and realizing fines where opposition had been offered or orders disobeyed, and insisting on the surrender of all skulls kept as trophies of raids.

5. Captain Davis' column was longer on the road, and did not join the others till the 2nd January. He had, however, visited all the independent villages on both sides of his line of march, and though he had been twice attacked, he had been able to repulse the Garos and punish the offending communities without much difficulty.

6. During January the remaining independent villages were visited, and submitted. The Garos, convinced apparently that resistance was hopeless, accepted the ~~terms~~ offered them by Captain Williamson, and have, under his directions, been ~~induced~~ ^{induced} in opening out paths across the hills in several directions, which they are required hereafter to maintain. The survey had also by the latest reports all but completed its duty and filled up the blank which has hitherto disfigured the maps.

7. Captain Williamson has appointed *kuskurs*, or village representatives, in the newly-acquired tracts, who will be responsible for management on the system already in force in the dependent villages. The hills have been again traversed by him from end to end with a small guard, and found to be perfectly quiet; the new state of things being accepted with a considerable amount of cheerfulness, and great eagerness for trade being manifested on all hands. Already the expeditionary force is being broken up, and men and officers are returning to their own districts.

8. Although the success which has been achieved has been rapid and is likely, as the local officers believe, to prove lasting, the Lieutenant-Governor is desirous to leave nothing to chance. His Honor thinks it necessary

that the Deputy Commissioner should be in a position to repress any attempt at a rising, and to punish wilful disobedience of his orders. The ordinary police force of the Garo Hills numbers 150 men. These are used solely as military guards, the administration being based on the village system of luskurs already alluded to. The armed police will now be raised to 300 men, in accordance with the statement submitted with the Commissioner's letter No. 16, dated 6th instant, the details of which are hereby sanctioned. The Lieutenant-Governor entirely agrees with Colonel Haughton in the views expressed by him in the same letter as to the inexpediency of scattering about police posts and the propriety of managing the country by the luskur system; but His Honor is disposed to hold that at any rate one strong post should be maintained in the tract lately independent, so that the authority of Government may be visible and beyond doubt. It would be most unwise to allow the Garos to suppose that the expedition was merely a sort of retaliatory raid, or to leave any opening for conduct involving fresh operations.

9. The Lieutenant-Governor will be prepared to give money to complete the system of roads across the hills, towards the opening of which so much has been already done, and he trusts that no effort will be spared to establish markets and develop trade. Roads and markets ought very speedily to create a social revolution in the hills. The Lieutenant-Governor would also be glad to see the American and other missionaries, who have so zealously undertaken the education of these hill races under the grant-in-aid system, taking advantage of the present circumstances to establish schools for Garos in the hills, instead of keeping them, as hitherto, in the plains of Goalparah. Government would render all reasonable assistance to such an enterprise.

10. There is much reason to believe that the country is rich in many natural products. Its cotton trade has always been considerable, and was known even in the days of the Moguls; and the Lieutenant-Governor hopes that, instead of our having to burn large quantities of cotton in punishment of outrage, as was unhappily necessary in a few instances, we may find here a new source of supply to Manchester. The Deputy Commissioner must now do what he can, by the introduction of improved seed and by encouraging trade, to develop this cultivation. On the timber of the hills the Lieutenant-Governor expects full and special report, and will pass no orders on paragraphs 3 to 6 of Colonel Haughton's letter No. 15, dated 6th February, till this is received. Wild elephants are said to be very numerous, and probably kheddah operations would prove profitable at an early date. On all these matters, and on the capabilities of the country generally, the Lieutenant-Governor hopes for further and fuller report from the Deputy Commissioner, when the pressure of his present survey work is over.

11. The Deputy Commissioner must also report more in detail the arrangements made by him for administering the newly-acquired villages. The number of luskurs appointed, their status among their own people, and the mode of selection adopted, should all be explained.

12. The Lieutenant-Governor cannot conclude this resolution without noticing more particularly the services rendered by all concerned in it. Though it has been an all but bloodless campaign, the hardships to which officers and men have been exposed in an unhealthy jungle—marching with the lightest possible equipment—suffering from malaria and extremes of heat and cold—have been more than usually fall to the lot even of Indian frontier forces. His Honor has learnt with much regret that the health of so many of those engaged has suffered severely from these causes. The expedition has however, it may be hoped finally, established British authority in a country which was hitherto an almost unknown land,—an eyesore on our maps and a reproach to our administration.

13. To Colonel Haughton, who, as Commissioner, has had the responsibility of all the arrangements, the Lieutenant-Governor must tender his warm acknowledgments. He must especially thank Captain Williamson,

the Deputy Commissioner, to whom the active conduct of the expedition fell. Captain Williamson, since the first occupation of the hills in 1866, has been in charge of the district, except during one period of leave, and he is yet at his post. Captain Williamson's good work as Deputy Commissioner has been frequently acknowledged by successive Governments. To him it is owing that so much of the Garo Hills had before this expedition submitted voluntarily to British rule; and it is quite possible that in time he would thus have brought all the hillmen under his influence. His future task has now, however, been made easier to his hands, and he has the satisfaction of knowing that the success of the late operations has been greatly due to his own excellent suggestions and arrangements, and to his indefatigable exertions in the field. He has throughout been ably seconded by the various police officers deputed to this duty. Mr. Daly and Captain Davis, Messrs. Goad, Scanlan, and Cawley, police officers, and Mr. Reily employed in district work during Captain Williamson's employment on the expedition, merit commendation. Colonel Gordon also rendered valuable help in organizing the force and bringing his experience to bear on the *matériel* of the expedition. Colonel Haughton favorably mentions his Personal Assistant Mr. Pughe. The services of all these officers will be brought before the Government of India.

14. The assistance rendered by the detachment of the 43rd Native Infantry on the eastern side of the hills has also to be cordially acknowledged. Though the troops were not called on for active service, they have done most valuable work in opening out a long reach of a road, which will eventually unite the head-quarters of the Garo Hills with Shillong.

15. With his endorsement No. 23, dated 12th instant, Colonel Haughton forwards a letter from the Deputy Commissioner, setting out the services rendered by the neighbouring zemindars in the way of providing coolies and provisions for the force. The Lieutenant-Governor has directed that letters conveying the thanks of Government be addressed to these gentlemen. Colonel Haughton was able to make much use of the resources of Cooch Behar.

No. 74, dated Julpigoree, the 5th December 1872.

From—COLONEL J. C. HAUGHTON, C.S.I., Commissioner of the Cooch Behar Division.
To—The Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

I HAVE the honor to report, for the information of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor, progress of the Garo expedition.

2. As already arranged, the expeditionary force was divided into four bodies. On the 22nd ultimo Colonel Gordon and Captain Williamson proceeded with Captain Davis, commanding the hillmen, by the steamer to Goalparah. They found that the provision depôts at Gabul Thappa, places well in the interior, and Niburi and Bengalkhatta, on the Goalparah frontier, were fully supplied. Colonel Comber, the Deputy Commissioner, was also able to furnish a number of elephants obtained from the zemindar, and as many coolies as were required. I am not aware on what date Captain Davis actually marched, but he was to proceed into the interior of the Garo Hills on the 4th instant. Captain Williamson having seen that the arrangements were all complete, returned with Colonel Gordon to Tura, taking with him a large supply of provisions: these he immediately commenced to push forward to Seebulgiri and Farrangiri; he anticipated leaving on the same date. The party under Mr. Daly was already in the hills, somewhere in the neighbourhood of Farrangiri, when Captain Williamson returned, and Mr. Daly was engaged in forming provision depôts, the exact location of which, however, I am not informed of. It is believed that his wants were fully supplied.

3. The headmen of Kakooagiri, two villages which after tendering allegiance broke out, and were, it is believed, concerned in the murder committed in the beginning of the year, have tendered unconditional submission and engaged to supply coolies, if wanted, for Mr. Daly's party. The Garos

generally appear disposed to yield the expedition all the assistance in their power.

4. Captain Williamson has furnished each officer with lists of the places to be visited, the names of the headmen, and a sketch of the route to be followed, with such subsidiary instructions as he deemed necessary for their guidance.

5. The military reserve, consisting of the three companies of the 43rd Native Infantry, reached its destination about the 20th ultimo, and immediately commenced hutting themselves: the site seems to be singularly well chosen, as the party looked down on the plains in two different directions. As soon as they provide shelter for themselves they will commence a road to Tura, the men and coolies provided for their carriage both working upon it.

6. The survey party under Captain Woodthorpe left Goalparah in company with Captain Williamson; by my advice they took with them coolies of the Khasi Hills for the carriage of their baggage and provisions. They at once commenced clearing the sites for trigonometrical stations.

No. 83, dated Camp Pooteemaree, the 26th December 1872.

From—COLONEL J. C. HAUGHTON, C.S.I., Commr. of the Cooch Behar Division.

To—The Offg. Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Judicial Department.

I REGRET that the difficulties of communication with the various officers in the field have prevented me from giving early and complete information as to the movements of the parties engaged. This evening I have received the first diaries from Mr. Daly and Captain Williamson. The information contained has been anticipated demi-officially. On the whole it appears that although there is a general tendency to submission, the Garos are fully alive to the fact that we intend to bring all professing independence into submission, and desire to preserve their honor amongst their countrymen by some attempts at opposition. I feel no doubt as to the general results of the expedition. It appears to me that the events which have taken place show very plainly the absolute necessity for it, for, as far as I am informed, these people have never shown the least disposition to enter into terms with the British Government. They have been repeatedly invited to do so, but have rejected all overtures made to them, and have simply assumed the privilege of murdering our people in the plains, or any of their neighbours who submitted to us at their pleasure.

2. It has appeared in all the correspondence of the last six or seven years that those Garos who had submitted to our rule were in terror of those who had not done so, and, especially in the early part of this year, that they were liable to be attacked for having done so. I should have been very glad indeed if any of the heads of the independent communities had professed a desire to negotiate with us; but they have all along rejected attempts at communication with them, so there remained nothing but an appeal to force. I am of opinion, from the tone these people have held, and continue to hold, that there is no course open to the Government but that of bringing them into unconditional submission. I trust this object may be effected within the next two or three months; but if not, I would recommend to the Government the policy of proceeding in like manner in a second campaign. The labour, unless the work is effectually done, will be lost.

3. With these remarks I beg to offer some detail of the operations of the different parties engaged.

4. *Mr. Daly, Cachar Police.*—Mr. Daly's diary, commencing from the 7th December, has been received this evening. I have no previous narrative, though I have received some information as to his departure from Cachar and arrival on the frontier by water, which appears to have been very expeditiously accomplished; nor have I any account of his arrival at Farrangiri, an outpost in the hills held during the rains. His diary commences from the 7th

of December, on which date he left that place. I observe here that the ultimate name of almost every settlement in the hills is "giri," which means "hill," and to avoid confusion I have myself dropped it and directed officers to do so.

5. ' Mr. Daly left Farrang on the 7th December, with a body of Nepaulese and Garo coolies: 89 of the latter deserted during the night. The next day (8th December) he met some people with the headman from Kukwa, who afforded him assistance. These people had been in opposition in May last. Further, he met men from Nengmandul, who tendered submission, and in the same march men from Bowee, who likewise tendered submission. The village was found deserted but not destroyed, as previously reported. The people of Bowee appear to have intended to have resisted, but to have thought better of it. The next day (9th) Mr. Daly marched through a country he describes as easy, and crossed the Summesury river, which was found fordable and navigated by canoes on it, but not navigable from the plains, as heavy falls occur in its course. He passed on easily to Rong Ring,* which is described as

* Otherwise Rong Rong.

a very defensible position. Captain Williamson describes the people of this village as ill disposed, though they have paid revenue for three years. On the 10th December Mr. Daly encamped near Rong Ring and sent back 100 Garo coolies and 95 Nepaulese for provisions; at 5 in the evening the Garos appeared about and burnt their old village (this is said to be the work of the Samadul Garos) close to his camp. The next day Mr. Daly took care to protect his camp, and received an additional supply of coolies from Budaru and Nengmandul. Some of his people met some of the independent, who declared their intention of not submitting and of revenging themselves on those who had done so. Captain Williamson is of opinion that all the people Mr. Daly refers to will submit.

6. On the 12th December Mr. Daly† had heard around his camp voices of men during the previous night. At 1 in the afternoon the Garos attacked and were driven off without loss on our side, losing two of their own men, killed, and another wounded. They are reported to have belonged to Rong Ring and Samandal and Dabot. The close nature of the jungle gives the Garos a great advantage. Fleeing, the Garos said they would come with reinforcements, but up to the 15th had made no signs of doing so.

7. On the 13th Mr. Daly got within hearing of Captain Williamson's camp, and he was alarmed by a fire of three shots, which turned out afterwards to have been made at a wild elephant. The next day (14th) he joined Captain Williamson, from which date I have no further record of his proceedings.

8. I now beg to detail the proceedings of Captain Williamson's party, also received this evening. On the 9th instant he marched from Selbal, passing Afal and Gangdeng, to Kiria, where he halted. The two last villages were heretofore independent, but submitted, and paid the tax fixed on them of 8 annas per house. The road was excessively difficult and very tiring to the coolies. The people *en route* showed their unwillingness to disclose the paths by professing ignorance, which is an old Garo custom; but Captain Williamson found they were perfectly informed of the movements of Captain Davis to the north and Mr. Daly to the south. In obedience to

† On the line prescribed.

J. C. H.

his orders the people had cleared the paths‡ and gave in their tribute at the rate of 8 annas per house. A hamlet of Dilma, called Englock, submitted and paid tribute; and another called Bance also submitted. On the 11th he marched to Dilma, the roads being shown by the people of Tongbal. He found the people had removed, and that they had done their best to stop the way by felling trees across the path and planting spikes. Dilma was found to be a very large village in a fine position. He stayed the next day (12th) at the village, and perceived that the people had been long prepared to abandon their place.

9. Dilma appears to be very much nearer our Goalparah frontier than any report I had received induced me to believe. It seems to be within an easy distance of Jeera, in Goalparah, at an elevation of some 1,500 feet higher than the station of Tura, probably about 3,500 feet above the level of the sea.

10. Dilma is supposed to be the head of the opposition, and the place to which all looked for an outstand; but it made no show. Captain Williamson next day (13th) marched to Migadope by an easy road, and Saramphang, where he encamped. Here he received again information of Mr. Daly's movements and the attack made upon him by the Garos.

11. On the 14th, Rungba, Nengmandul, Bowee, and other villages dependent on us, paid in the tax imposed upon them. They had been lately ill disposed. Captain Williamson effected a junction with Mr. Daly, who was at Rong Ring. Captain Williamson's diary terminates on the 15th, on which date nothing fresh had occurred. One or two cases of what appears to be cholera had occurred amongst the Garos and Nepaulese in his camp, which he attributed to surfeit of decayed meat.

12. The information I have received of the movements of the northern party under Captain Davis is very brief, through the medium of short notes. His diaries have not reached me; but as far as the information goes, it seems he was perfectly successful. He appears to have been twice attacked by the Garos, and to have driven them off without loss.

No. 296T, dated Camp Pooteemaree, the 28th December 1872.

Memo. by—COLONEL J. C. HAUGHTON, C.S.I., Commr. of the Cooch Behar Division.

COPY forwarded to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal in the Political Department for the information of his Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, in continuation of this office letter No. 83 of the 26th instant, with observation that several of the villages mentioned as friendly by the Deputy Commissioner appear to be among the number at enmity with Government in 1865-66 on account of the acts of the zemindar of Shooshung.

*Diary of the Deputy Commissioner of Garo Hills from 16th to 22nd
December 1872.*

16th December.—Went from camp at Saramphang with Captain Woodthorpe and visited two villages of Samandal which lie close to our camp. Captain Woodthorpe was able to fix the position of these villages.

I sent off Gual, *alias* Disan, the Lukma of Rungbak, to communicate with the villagers of Mandalan, Dilma, and others. He promised to return to camp at Rongreng in four or five days.

Sent Dost Mahomed, Inspector, and all the coolies in camp to clear the path between Rongreng and Saramphang. The country is low near here and liable to inundation in places.

Another Garo died of a disease similar to cholera in its symptoms. There is a good deal of sickness in camp; several of the Nepaulese coolies are sick. The Garos whom I have with me in camp are much alarmed at the appearance of sickness; it makes them all anxious to leave us, and I shall have difficulty in getting Garo coolies unless the sickness abates.

NOTE.—This disease, from Captain Williamson's report, appears plainly due to surfeit of rotten pigs' flesh found in deserted villages.

J. C. H.,
Commr.

17th December.—Marched from Saramphang to Rongreng and joined Mr. Daly's camp. One or two more fatal cases among the coolies to-day. I hope the change of camp may shake off the disease. The camp at Rongreng is well situated; it is high in a clearance of the sâl forests, and the sun shines

on the site the greater part of the day. Water of good quality from the Summessuri* is near at hand. The villagers of Jongmi, Udi, and Sengsram paid up their revenue to-day. The Lukma of Jongmi did not however make his appearance, but I have sent for him.

* This name is a Bengalee version of the Garo name Shemshong.

18th December.—Halted at Rongreng. The Garos of Rongreng signified their wish to come in, and said they were between two fires,—the fear of us and of the Dilma Garos, which is very likely true. They declare the Samandal Garos fired their village.† The villagers of Rongma, Farram, and Dorak came in to-day. They have paid up their revenue to the officer at Farram. They seem to have suffered considerably from being kept away from their villages in the jungles, and they were very poorly clad, even for Garos. A sad accident occurred to-day. A khallasee belonging to Captain Woodthorpe's party went to the jungles to fetch bamboos; as he was returning he fell in a trap set by the Rongreng Garos to kill deer, and the spear of the trap, which is united by a flexible hole, pierced him through the stomach, so that his bowels protruded. . . . The man died in a few hours.

† This refers to what is narrated in Mr. Daly's journal.

J. C. H.

19th December.—The Rongreng Garos came in in the morning and I sent them off to bring in the villagers of Sokodum and Rongribri, and others who are, I hear, anxious to submit. Marched with Captain Woodthorpe to Shemshong *via* Bangon by a different road from that followed by Major Austen and self. Captain Woodthorpe was able to set up his plane-table several times *en route*, and sketched in a considerable amount of new ground. The coolies arrived from Farram last evening and brought up rice—100 maunds of russud. The road from Rongreng to Bangon was very good; it lay through a splendid sâl forest. From Bangon to Shemshong the road was not so good. I got in the villagers of Bangon who had run away from fear of us. The villagers of Shemshong‡ were very friendly, and I found all the women and children in the village, which is the best evidence of the peaceable disposition of the village. As we left the village of Bangon we felt a very severe shock of earthquake, which was accompanied by a loud rumbling sound. The ground shook in an alarming manner, and the trees rocked to and fro as if in a storm; the shock was not such a severe one as we had in Mandul in January 1869.

‡ One of the villages which resisted the pretensions of the Raja of Shooshung.

J. C. H.

20th December.—Captain Woodthorpe wanted to follow the course of the Summessuri for some distance below Shemshong, so I procured boats from the village and went some miles down stream with him. The river about there, miles below Shemshong, is much broken up, and there are bad rapids which would prevent laden boats coming up,§ as suggested by Mr. Daly. The Lukmas of Bangon and Dawa, whom I sent for, came into camp late this evening. The villagers of Shemshong are capital fellows, and turned out most willingly with their boats, &c. There are great numbers of wild elephants near here, and as there is a good deal of level ground, this would be a very likely place for koomkee shikar. Sâl timber is abundant near the village. Fish is abundant in the Shemshong or Summessuri near here, and the Garos of the village understand how to catch them, and thus obtain an additional article of diet which is very beneficial to them.

§ This is perhaps a mistake. I have ascended very heavy rapids in Burma, and they are frequently navigated in Canada, though there "portages" are often necessary.

J. C. H.,
Commr.

21st December.—Sent my camp by land and went by boat myself with Captain Woodthorpe to Rongreng, where we arrived at 5 P.M. The river between Shemshong and Rongreng is not very interesting. Passed through two parás of Shemshong, one of which is called Achak Jangsio village. This village has paid up its revenue to Mr. Daly. Found all well in camp on my return. Nearly all the russud has come in from Farram. Found the dák has

come in from Turco; there were a large number of official letters. On marching in from Dilma to Saramphang, a Nepaulese coolie was reported missing in the evening. I warned all the camp to keep up close, and there was as usual a rear guard to bring up stragglers; but this man must have eluded the guard,

* Or desert.

and probably remained behind to drink some Garo liquor.* One or two of the coolies got hold of this liquor and got intoxicated, and were brought up by the rear guard. It was too late to search for this man that day; but the next day search was made for him by a guard I sent out, but no traces of him were found. It is not improbable he may have fallen in with the party who were returning from the attack on Mr. Daly's camp; and if so, there is every probability he was killed. The Nepaulese are very callous, and are often found to throw themselves down anywhere in the jungles and do all they know to escape carrying their loads. The jomadar of coolies has just reported three coolies ran away from Farram, where they had been sent to carry russud.

22nd December, Sunday.—Busy with correspondence. The villages of Samandal and Bowee came in and paid up their revenue. The village of Rungma also paid up its fine, as ordered by Captain LaTouche.

* No. 87, dated Camp Tura, the 4th January 1873.

From—COLONEL J. C. HAUGHTON, C.S.I., Commr. of the Cooch Behar Division,
To—The Offg. Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Judicial Department.

I BEG to report, for the information of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, that I this morning arrived at Tura after several days' delay made in the hope of obtaining authentic information as to the burning of a godown in the frontier of Gawalparah. The most diligent inquiry having elicited nothing but vague report, I marched here this morning. Simultaneously with my arrival came the first dāk received for several days from Captain Williamson, which enclosed a report from Captain Davis's party, received some days before, copy of which is annexed. I also annex a copy of Captain Williamson's diary from the 23rd to the 29th December. I have received a demi-official note dated 30th December, which contains the same favorable information.

2. I would not have fined the people who have submitted for any acts of opposition to us, excepting proved and specific acts of raid into our territory; but it has been done and cannot be recalled, and it does not appear that as regards these independents, so called hitherto, that any advantage could result from further inquiry. Inquiry will be made, however, into the participation of any who had made allegiance to us who joined them, and some punishment will be awarded.

3. It will be gratifying to the Lieutenant-Governor to observe that there are very few villages still outstanding who have not as yet been visited; of the successful achievement of these I think there can be no doubt. As far as known to me, I think they are of no consequence and will submit as soon as visited. They appear all to be situated well to the west and near Gawalparah, and I believe there is no difficulty whatever in obtaining access to them in the dry season. I have no official report of the proceedings of Captain Davis, but it would seem from all that has come to my knowledge that he has acted with vigor and decision. He appears himself and his subaltern, Mr. Scanlan, to have had fever, which is a great drawback in a campaign; though the disease may not be serious, the bodily work, marching on foot, and reconnoitring, with occasional opposition, is heavy enough for most men. After their labor in a febrile country, they are likely to suffer from a fever attack which prevents them from writing, and when recovered they have early next day to march again. In this view I am prepared to exonerate Captain Davis fully for absence of communication from him. I have heard that a diary from him passed through this station some days back, but it has not reached me yet.

4. Captain Williamson has advocated officially and demi-officially the employment of the police on the making of roads, and, so long as they can be beneficially engaged in that matter, I do not object to the measure; but to me it seems impossible that they should be detained for such business with advantage after the middle of February. The work thereafter, I think, must be remitted to the next cold season, or be carried on by the Garos themselves or other volunteers. I deprecate the idea, which seems to be current, of employing Garos only for this business; they should, in my opinion, be made to work on occasions like the present as far as required, otherwise induced by kind usage to volunteer their labor. From the documents which have been forwarded to His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, it will be observed that the Garos have rendered very great assistance to the troops, and great care is needed that they should not be overworked or unduly pressed. Even in Europe, considered civilized, it is well known that in times past men were unduly taxed for forced labor, and the system of forced labor was always a cause of disgust among the peasantry. I think that this is a point very specially to be guarded against, for men willing to render some service continually run away.

5. Coolies have been obtained in the estate of Ranees Surnomoyee of Moorshedabad, on the churs in the east of the Berhampooter, who have been compelled to go up to Tura with loads, and it appears to me that this forced labor has not been judiciously used. There is a great deal too much compulsion, which renders the work disgusting to those employed.

6. The road to Tura has now been made (partly by the labor of the sepoys and police forming my escort from Cooch Behar) easy for bullocks and practicable for carts, from Rohoomaree on the Berhampooter to Damalgiri, only 12 miles from Tura. I have no doubt that with such an assignment of funds as was made for last year (which was unfortunately overlooked by Captain LaTouche, then in charge), in the year 1873-74 carts, bullocks, and animals of all sorts may easily progress from the Berhampooter to the station of Tura for the supply of provisions.

7. With reference to Captain Williamson's proposition, contained in his diary herewith sent, that he should have an increase of 150 police, I beg to recommend its adoption for a time. No doubt the police authorized already may find it difficult to embrace the duties which will be imposed upon them by the submission of the Garos, hitherto called independent, spread over such a large tract of country. It is highly undesirable to call out troops from the regular army. Armed men, trained as police, will be much more easily available, and do all that is required of them at a very much less cost.

8. I very deeply regret the abolition of the police battalions; in my opinion they should have been maintained for charge of jails, treasuries, frontier duties, treasury guards, and a variety of other services, and I think it my bounden duty to express this opinion, which is the result of observation and thought from the day the new organization came out to this hour. I have expressed this opinion before, and only now renew it, the occasion offering. The police collected for this expedition have as yet shown themselves thoroughly efficient, but had to be collected with some difficulty from all quarters of Bengal, and it seems to me alike unjust to the officers and men that they should be so subjected to the performance of military duties for which they can neither expect the honors nor rewards ordinarily assigned to the military. As a matter of fact, the contingent of the Rajah of Cooch Behar and the police sent from Bengal, deputed for the Bhootan Campaign, who underwent all the labors of it, and were exposed to everything that the regular troops suffered, have not received, now eight years after the conclusion of the campaign, the medal accorded to the troops and to them, though in reality they bore the severest part of the duties which were heretofore the lot of the military, and had to maintain posts where they had to meet the enemy, as though they had been regular troops; and His Honor cannot doubt, from the review of my services, I am a competent witness on such a subject.

9. The police, unlike the military, have to leave their wives and children, whom they usually bring now to the places at which they are stationed, and their families, to my knowledge, have been subjected to great inconvenience by the sudden orders to march the men away on two campaigns.

10. I beg to submit Captain Williamson's diary with these observations for the orders of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor.

*Diary of the Deputy Commissioner, Garo Hills, from the 23rd to the 29th
December 1872.*

23rd December.—Busy at official correspondence. There is no news of Captain Davis, except that he is somewhere near Dangkengiri, in the Jirah Doars. I hope he may arrive soon. I sent a letter to him by the Lukma of Bonigiri, who came in and submitted this morning. Bonigiri is no distance from Dangkengiri. The following paid up revenue to-day:—

						Houses.
1. Amphadamgiri ...	...	...	...	...	...	24
2. Loochilgiri ...	...	...	...	...	...	20
3. Rungalgiri ...	...	...	...	...	...	28
4. Barbot-Kullak ...	...	...	...	...	...	20
5. Migadogiri ...	...	...	...	...	...	24
6. Rungribugiri ...	...	...	...	...	...	40
7. Rongrengiri paid up arrears of revenue	...	...	...	...	...	16

Sent off a number of coolies to bring up russud from Farramgiri. Rongrengiri would be a capital position for an outpost. The position is an excellent one, water abundant, and it is central and might easily be connected by a good path with Jirah, I imagine. I ordered the Garos who submitted to-day to clear a path from this to Thappa. When this is opened out we shall have a direct path across the hills.

I shall endeavour to arrange with the Garos to keep this path open at all seasons, when once the line has been cleared and approved by me. I hear the villagers of Dilmagiri have fired their own village. The guard which went for dahs to Kiragiri the other day, found it blazing as they passed through. Some Garos (of Dilmagiri, I suppose) were yelling in the jungle as the guard passed through the village and beyond it, and menaced the constables, but a few shots drove them off, and one of the Garos dropped his shield and spear, which the head constable brought in to camp with him. This was as the guard was going upwards towards Kiragiri. I was in camp at Semsangiri when the guard returned. From what they say, I fear it is true the unfortunate coolie who is missing must have fallen into the hands of the Dilmagiri people, who were smarting under the repulse they received at Rongrengiri, and, if so, he was killed immediately. Parts of a human being were found near the sacrificial altar in the village of Dilmagiri, and a bag like that used by the Nepauleses was found slit up near the place. I shall probably be able to find out more about the man's fate on the return of one or two Luskars who have gone into Tura.

24th December.—The Lukma of Warengiri, independent, was brought in by Thaja Luskar this morning, and he paid up his revenue at 8 per house. This village is situated on the Summesar-e river somewhere near Banchamgiri. I sent off Thaja to see to the clearing of the road between the Saramphang Hât and Tura, by a more direct line than that followed by me on my route here, and he reports that the line is now opened nearly to Samandal, so it will be shortly finished. Thaja is a capital Luskur, indeed the best in the hills I think; his word is to be relied on; what he says he does, and he never pretends ignorance. He brought in his brother Thanja, who has long eluded me. I have not seen him since he met me in the fields of Mandalangiri in January 1869. He has always been afraid to come in before.

25th December.—Xmas. day. Sollunga Luskar arrived from Tura and brought in a large dâk of letters. Went up the Semsang river by boat with

Captain Woodthorpe, intending to fix the position of a large tributary of the river which flows in above Saramphang, but about a mile above the hat our further passage was barred by a small waterfall. The Garos of the village of Bonigiri (lately submitted), whom I sent with a letter to Captain Davis, returned to-day saying that they had delivered it, and Captain Davis was close by, and would camp the night at Saramphang. He curiously sent no reply to my letter, excepting a verbal message, according to my informant, that there was no use writing as he was so close. Possibly the Garos may have invented this; he should have acknowledged the note, to have removed all doubts.

26th December.—Captain Davis did not arrive here after all, and the Lukma of Songsak informed me he was further off than my first informant gave me to understand. I suppose he is visiting villages adjacent to his route, which has delayed him. I was busy at office work nearly the whole day, replying to a large budget of letters that came by yesterday's date. The coolies from Farramgiri arrived in camp to-day with the remainder of the stores. A constable died of fever to-day; he was a man who had been sent from other districts.

27th December.—The Garos of Dilmagiri came in and paid up their revenue amounting to 40, being at the rate of 8 per house for 80 houses. They declared they had nothing whatever to do with cutting up the coolie who strayed from our camp on the march to Saramphang. This they say was done by the villagers of Rungulgiri, who were following us on our march; the man, they say, got intoxicated on some liquor he found in the Rungulgiri village, and then wandered back towards Dilmagiri, where he fell into the hands of the Rungulgiri people, who killed him and stuck his ears up in the pooja place of the Dilmagiri village. The Dilmagiri Garos admit their complicity in the Damakchigiri raid, and that they have five of the heads of the victims. I directed them to go and fetch these skulls, and I shall have them publicly burnt at Rongrengiri. I also fined them Rs. 200. The Luskur of Dilmagiri promised to return within four days with the fine and the skulls. I have directed other villages, who have heads taken in this raid, to surrender them at once to be burnt here, and thus end the feud for ever; and I have inflicted a proportionate fine on all the villages concerned, which I think, under the circumstances, will be sufficient punishment, for it must be remembered that several villages, viz. Bowigiri, Kukwagiri, and Darangiri, have already suffered severe punishment which I inflicted in July last.

The village of Jongmigiri (Dep) which was concerned in the raid, and has two skulls, was to have brought them in to-day, but its representatives not having appeared, I intended to send Mr Daly to the village to demand their surrender; but Jorah, the Lukma of Neagmandal, begged to be allowed to use his influence on the villagers, and said he would go and try and bring these people in with the heads, and I have allowed him to go. I have news of the whereabouts of Captain Davis to-day; he is in camp at Sokodum. He has succeeded in bringing in 17 villages; he was twice attacked, but appears to have driven off the enemy with loss, and the villages which attacked him have since submitted, owing to the energetic measures he adopted. He expects to reach this camp about the 29th or 30th December. Both he and Mr. Scanlan have been ill, I am sorry to say. There now only remain about 10 villages of small size independent, and these lie towards Bengalkhatta, west of Dilmagiri. Captain Davis's next route will bring him in contact with these villages, and I hope I shall soon be able to report their submission, when the object of the expedition will have been attained.

I set all the coolies in camp to-day clearing the site of the village of Rongrengiri, as on it I shall build a guard-house and godown. Rongrengiri is a most excellent place for a guard, and I think an outpost of 80 or 100 men should be maintained here for the next two or three years, at any rate until we can be thoroughly assured of the reality of the submission of the independent Garos. Rongrengiri is accessible from Doorgapore and Jirah. Supplies of rice could be drawn from Thappa, which is only a day's journey to the

north. The site is excellent, being impregnable on three sides, and easily defended on the fourth; and water is abundant and close by, as the Summesource flows under the base of the rock which forms the southern side of the site. The road I propose cutting will run from Doorgapore, *viâ* Rongrengiri, to Thappa and Jirah; this line is already open between Rongrengiri and Doorgapore, and that between Thappa and Rongrengiri is nearly completed. Rongrengiri has also the great advantage of being near the large Garo hât of Surrengphang, which is only three miles distant. This hât the Garos want to re-open, and Dilmagiri mentioned the matter this morning in conversation. I should imagine that this site would also be fairly healthy, as it is at an elevation of 1,800 feet, considerably higher than Tura, and the surrounding country is high and dry. Nothing would keep the Garos so well in order as a strong post in the heart of the hills, and I would rather have one strong post, strong enough to act in the offensive as well as defensive, than a number of small outposts.

The question of an increase to my district police will have to be considered without delay, now that such a large extent of country has been placed under my direct control. I think I should at least be allowed 300 constables, if my plan of a central outpost at Rongrengiri is sanctioned.

28th December.—Mr. Daly and his police have been halting at this place during the week, awaiting Captain Davis's arrival; he has in consequence no diary to submit for the Commissioner.

Sent off the Lukma of Sobukgiri to call in the Lukma of Jongmigiri, who has not yet made his appearance. Sent out a letter to Captain Davis, asking him not to delay his march here, for we are all detained on his account. He seems to have been doing good work, from what I can judge from the scrap of a letter he sent me the day before yesterday; but his having delayed so much on the road, although to good purpose, has prevented my utilizing Mr. Daly's services, for until Captain Davis arrives, I shall not know what places he has visited, and where it is necessary to send Mr. Daly. Had Captain Davis met us here about the 18th, as I proposed, both he and Mr. Daly could have been employed in different directions, and the work Captain Davis is now doing alone, being divided among the two parties, would have been accomplished in probably half the time. Captain Woodthorpe visited Bongongiri and ascended to a peak the Garos had cleared for his operations according to my orders.

29th December.—The building for the police guard I propose leaving at this depôt is making satisfactory progress.

Report from Captain Davis—dated Camp Sookadum, the 24th December 1872.

WE arrived here this day. Three or four villages to our west, which I find from a letter from Colonel Haughton received to-day, have not submitted; and as Scanlan is on his back with fever, I leave him here for two days and look up these other villages with 30 men or so. Seventeen villages submitted; a scrimmage with two; one attacked us at night, Dukigiri; one attacked our rear guard and coolies who were leaving Sinal; a few killed in both occurrences—two for certain at Dukigiri. Below is a list of the villages submitted. I was down with fever yesterday, and am not strong yet. We shall be at Rongrengiri in about five or six days.

Villages submitted.

Remgiri.	Mandalangiri.
Dukigiri Para.	Sokadum.
Dukigiri*.	Dimbil.
Bolougiri.†	Rongrengiri.
Sinal.*	Dulbat.
Yogogiri.†	Baldangiri.
Manda.	Dolbot Dilma.
Grah.	Denel.
Gabul.	

* Burned, and submitted a few days after. † Scrimmages at these places.

No. 15, dated Julpigoree, the 7th February 1873.

From—COLONEL J. C. HAUGHTON, C.S.I., Commr. of the Cooch Behar Division.
To—The Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal, Judicial Department.

WITH reference to your letter No. 88 of 7th January last, I have the honor to report further on the proceedings in the Garo Hills.

2. The officers have used their best endeavours to save the coolies in their camps from sickness; this is no easy task with persons who are so utterly reckless, specially in matters of diet. The officers themselves have, I believe, with the sole exception of Captain Williamson, suffered from fever or other illness. One officer, Mr. Scanlan, is reported to be in a very precarious state; I myself, though but little exposed, and for a short time in the country, still suffer from fever. This is not probably so much due to any special unhealthi-

Vide Dr. Duka's Sanitary Report to Sanitary Commissioner for last year.

ness of the climate as the vicissitude of temperature to which all entering the hills are exposed—hot sun by day, and, if encamped in a valley, ice at night. This exposure is inseparable from such expeditions as that into the Garo Hills.

3. The information the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor desires regarding timber in the Garo Hills will be collected by the Deputy Commissioner as soon as possible. It appears that owing to the closure of forest operations in the Eastern and Western Dooars by the Forest Department, the Mech timber-cutters have flocked into the more accessible timber districts in the Garo Hills, and at present the timber exports of the district of Gawalparah are mainly from the Garo Hills. A small tax has been levied, and the Deputy Commissioner has been requested to raise this tax to as high a rate as it will fairly bear, leaving due profit to the timber-cutters and to those who take it to market.

4. It seems to me that the Forest Department have hitherto entirely overlooked the object for which it was instituted. This I believe to have been not for the mere purpose of raising revenue to Government, but to ensure a continued supply of timber to the public by avoiding waste. In this division, however, the practice has been to tax timber at a prohibitory rate, as the market stands at present. Recently the Deputy Conservator expressed an opinion to the effect that it was better any amount of waste occurs in private estates than Government forest should be worked without very close supervision. I think I have succeeded in showing him that the Government have as much interest in economizing the timber in private forests as in those reserved by the Government.

5. Whatever stores of timber may exist in the Garo Hills—and I have no doubt that these are very valuable—the utmost circumspection should however be used in managing the property. The soil, if owned by any one, is owned by the Garo people; but they themselves appear to be intruders, from what quarter is not known, who have pushed out "Hazangs" and others now living in the plains. There can be no doubt that the Garos succeeded not only in occupying the hills, but a large fringe of the plains, from which they have been driven back during the last 150 years.

6. Hitherto, since the commencement of the British rule, the Government has not interfered with the cutting of timber in the Garo Hills, and

* This is exclusive of the small tax heretofore imposed by my orders on timber passing out of the hills.

the timber-cutters have only paid small sums, in the shape of presents,* to the headmen in whose district they cut timber. I would recommend that if the Government are pleased to meddle with the timber-cutting in the Garo Hills, and any forest officer is deputed, he should be placed most strictly under the orders of the Deputy Commissioner, as the irritation occasioned by the injudicious acts of petty local officers is not

unfrequently a source of great difficulty and discontent, ending sometimes even in rebellion, which, to say the least of it, is an expensive complaint.

7. I very much regret that I am able to give so poor an account of the movements and transactions of the police in the hills. The fact^a is thus accounted for: I have only received one report from Captain Davis (copy enclosed). It is clear and gives valuable information. Captain Williamson repeatedly complained to me of his failure to get reports from Captain Davis with the northern column. He has however since informed me by demi-official note that he found, on meeting Captain Davis, that officer

^a It has been later ascertained that all Captain Davis's letters were sent to the central depot at Rongreng, and after long detention there, returned by the native officer in charge to him.

had forwarded* to him journals for five weeks which in consequence of Captain Williamson's movements, and the fact that they were forwarded from village to village by Garos,

who probably did not know their destinations, had miscarried; moreover, Captain Davis and his assistant, Mr. Scanlan, had been constantly ailing with fever: the latter, as already noticed, was reported recently to be in a very precarious state. But these officers have rendered excellent services. Under their auspices Gawalparah is now connected with Tura by a good bridle path, and Captain Davis's party have visited or been visited by every community in the district assigned to him, and he has now, after collecting a house tax at the rate of eight annas per house, as a token of submission to be perpetually rendered, gone on to Tura, there to settle accounts with Colonel Gordon. Captain Williamson will now proceed, as separately reported, to settle the boundary between the Khasi and Garo Hills, in conjunction with the officer conducting the survey.

8. Mr. Daly's party, since the date of my last report, marched across the hills, on the false alarm of a godown having been burnt and constables killed on the frontier of Gawalparah. He has returned to Tura to settle his accounts. This being done, he will retrace his steps to Cachar. From some cause not explained, I have only received one official account of his proceedings. I am aware that Mr. Daly and his companion Mr. Goad have both suffered from fever, and I have little doubt that the absence of reports from them is perfectly explainable. The communities through which the detachment under Mr. Daly has passed, have all tendered their submission, and paid up the revenue imposed, or in addition fines for opposition or failure to discharge the dues they formerly agreed to pay. Captain Williamson's recent return from Tura across the Garo country to Gawalparah has lately been reported by telegram. He found the people everywhere submissive and quiet, and he is at present in the Gawalparah district disposing of a charge of murder on the frontier preferred some months ago, which, from his occupations, he was unable to attend to before. After fixing the boundary between the Khasi and Garo Hills, as separately reported upon, he will return to Tura and hold a general meeting of the chiefs, according to annual custom. He expects that the police (excepting only such a number as may be necessary to retain, as a precautionary measure, in case of reaction, till he has recruited up to the number sanctioned by Government, not as a permanent force, but only till it is clear that no reaction is likely to take place) will be enabled to return to their districts on the 1st March.

9. In the meantime the Government steamer *Koladyne* has been placed at the disposal of Brigadier Stafford, commanding on the North-East Frontier, for his tour round Assam. This service finished, she will take the Bengal Police from the lower districts back to Goalundo.

10. The companies of the 43rd Native Infantry placed on the frontier of the Khasi Hills seem to have done excellent service, although not actually engaged in the field.

11. They have cleared bridle roads from the Khasi Hills, if not altogether as far as, within a short distance of, Tura. At the date of the last report the road had been completed as far as Swangiri, a position well in advance in about longitude $90^{\circ} 34'$ east and latitude $25^{\circ} 30'$ north.

12. I have no doubt that they have proceeded far beyond that. The Deputy Commissioner is instructed to complete the path so as to open easy communications with Shillong. The officers of the 43rd Native Infantry have, I believe, explored the country in all directions round them, and route surveys have been made by the officer in charge, which will prove probably very useful. The detachment has been allowed to return to its headquarters, as there appeared no necessity for detaining it. The exercise the men have had will probably be very useful to them, and I would add that the experience gained by the whole of the police force engaged will probably render them more efficient for like duties in future.

13. The officers of the survey party headed by Captain Woodthorpe appear to have co-operated admirably in the objects of the expedition, and are said to have made excellent progress. The Surveyor-General, however, who himself has had experience on the frontier, is the best judge as to work done, of which he will no doubt receive reports from the officers concerned. It affords me, however, pleasure to record my testimony, based on the reports of the local officers, of the anxiety to push forward their work and the zealous co-operation of the survey officers. I trust that their work, which will prove a very valuable aid in the administration of the country, may shortly be completed.

14. It will be observed from this and other reports that there is now a good bridle road right across the hills from Dalloo, in the plains of Mymensing, through Tura to Gawalparah; another which joins these roads from Shillong to Tura, yet another from the Berhampooter at Rohomaree to Tura, up which I recently took a nine-pounder field piece on wheels to Tura and back. The Kaloo river has been cleared of snags and logs, and deepened by bamboo groin fences, so that now, about the worst season of the year, canoes carrying 20 maunds can proceed from the Berhampooter to within 9 miles of the station of Tura. The road also has been so improved, that 50 carts and a long string of pack-bullocks now travel from the Berhampooter as far as Damalgiri.

15. My view is, that if the policy heretofore adopted is carried out, the objects of Government will have been fully attained and the Garos rendered peaceable and contented subjects of the British Government. Our policy has been, while using a strong hand, uniformly to conciliate them by all reasonable means in our power. Civilization cannot be introduced in a day, and due consideration must be had to the facts that misrule has been the rule; and that, at any rate from the time of Mr. David Scott to the close of 1866, no efficient measures were taken to bring the Garos into subjection, and furthermore that the British Government did not take efficient measures for their protection from the aggressions of the zemindars in the plains, who had no right or title over the plain country where we first found Garos.

16. In conclusion, I would specially recommend to the notice of Government the services of the officers employed in this business, being either in civil employ, as non-regulation officers, or attached to the police of the regulation and non-regulation districts of Bengal. They cannot look to the rewards and distinctions awarded to military officers in like cases, but they have shared the risks, fatigues, and exposure due to a regular military campaign, and I think are entitled to the recognition of their services by Government.

17. His Honor will be aware that although I myself had considerable acquaintance with the Garo Hills, I declined to propose a plan for the campaign till I had consulted Captain Williamson, whose local experience was greater than my own. I think very much of the success of the campaign is due to the excellent arrangements proposed and carried out by Captain Williamson, and his hearty co-operation in the suggestions made by me for a coercive and at the same time conciliatory policy. He reports that Mr. Cawley, who is permanently stationed in the Garo Hills, has ably seconded him. Mr. Cawley is an officer who had the misfortune on the reduction of the police to be placed in a lower grade.

18. Lieutenant-Colonel Gordon has, as far as it was possible for him to do so, most efficiently supervised all the general arrangements, and has provided for the provisions specially required for the police from Bengal. He has also had the duty of winding up the accounts of the police force, which I have no doubt will be effectually carried out. Had occasion required, I have no doubt he would have maintained the character he acquired in the field of Bhootan, when serving under my orders in 1864-65; but as the Garos did not choose to fight, that opportunity was wanting.

19. The energy shown by Captain Davis in preparing the scattered detachments which joined him at Julpigoree for united action in the field, and his subsequent service in the hills assures me that he is a most active and energetic officer. In a very brief period he organized the police collected here, and marched them away to the hills perfectly fitted for a campaign. I regret that the absence of his diaries dis enables me from saying more.

20. The operations of Mr. Daly are very favorably reported upon by the Deputy Commissioner. He made a very rapid progress from Cachar, arriving on the frontier and penetrating the hills before expected. In fact, it was thought impossible he could arrive as early as he did.

21. I have no doubt that Messrs. Goad and Scanlan have done good service; that they have undergone great hardships is equally certain, and I trust that the reports of the officers under whom they served will enable me to do them ample justice hereafter.

22. Mr. Reily, District Superintendent of Police, Mymensing, an officer experienced in the Garo Hills, and enjoying a pension for injuries received, I think in 1865, while engaged against the Garos, has rendered very valuable service at Tura, and has been, from his local experience, of very great assistance to the Deputy Commissioner, though the circumstance of the Garos yielding did not allow him the opportunity of distinguishing himself in the field.

23. I have derived great assistance from Mr. R. Pughe, Assistant Superintendent of Police, whose services were placed temporarily at my disposal for personal assistance. The service having terminated, he has been directed to stay with and assist Colonel Gordon, pending the orders of Government for his future guidance.

24. Under a separate cover will be forwarded a sketch map showing the routes followed by the various officers up to date.

Diary of Captain R. P. Davis, Commanding Northern Column, Garo Expeditionary Force.

Monday, 9th December 1872.—The force under my command, consisting of two European officers, (Mr. P. H. Scanlan and myself,) 1 inspector, 2 sub-inspectors, 8 head constables, 108 constables, minus a guard of 1 head constable and 6 constables sent to guard our stores at the Thappa depôt, left Nibaree this day at 7-30 A.M., accompanied by Mr. Robert of the survey department.

Having marched the whole time through forest jungle, at 8-45 A.M. we reached the river Deyrick, *alias* Dedaram, *alias* Bulbola. We found the water too deep to allow us to cross at the ford, so we proceeded some 300 paces higher up, and after some little trouble crossed the river, which we left to our left. At 9-10 A.M. we came to a slight ascent; after half an hour we made a slight descent and came on very fairly level road; at 10 A.M. we came across a road leading to the north to Susum, to the south to Akaroop, the former said to be a day's journey distant, and the latter only a few hours'. We halted for half an hour at this place, after which we proceeded on our march, and after having gone about one mile we passed a road to our left which led to Akaroop and Rongrengiri, the former place only about an hour's march, the latter one full day's. At 11-20 A.M. we crossed the Rajoong river and saw Gokulgiri about a mile to the west. Halted just outside Gokulgiri at 11-40 A.M. for ten minutes. Proceeded on our march and reached Kamagiri at 1-30 P.M. Kamagiri is situated on the river Deyrick. All the villagers had bolted. I had them sent for, and the whole of them returned—men, women, and children. The coolies with the rear guard came in very late to-day, about 10-30 P.M. This is a very long march, and the coolies are tremendously knocked up. Kamagiri village consists of 30 houses. Lukma's name Thisin. Water good and plentiful. Road from Nibaree to Kamagiri good, but rather hilly towards Kamagiri. Kamagiri consists of 30 houses, 40 men, 22 women, and 18 children.

Tuesday, 10th December 1872.—Having made enquiries and found that independent villages Remgiri and Dukigiri were a day's march from this place, also that Rengchagiri had submitted and paid up the revenue, I with Mr. Scanlan and a force of 50 men, leaving the camp standing at Kamagiri, proceeded at 7 A.M. towards the above-mentioned independent villages. We passed through Gokoolgiri which we had passed yesterday, which consisted of 12 houses, 25 men, 15 women, and 12 children, (Lukma's name Chilmil,) and went about two miles further on the road to Nibaree; then turned to the south-east, crossed the Dedaram, *alias* Jenai river, at 8-40 A.M. At 8-50 passed into the clearance of Akaroop village, which lies to the east a short way. At 9 o'clock we reached a "parah" of Akaroop, consisting of 5 houses; the people from this parah had bolted. Proceeded to another "parah" of Akaroop, which we reached at 9-45; we halted here for half an hour; the road from Kamagiri to this place is very fair, but there are numerous ascents and descents. The Lukma of the village "Goran" was with us. The whole of the three "parahs" of Akaroop consists of 54 houses, 72 men, 45 women, and 40 children, all present in this village. At 10-15 A.M. we again started for Remgiri in a southerly direction. We went along a very fair road, but rather hilly, till 11 A.M., when we arrived at the clearance of Remgiri. We were met by villagers on an adjacent hill, who, after a parley with us, conducted us to their village, which we reached at 11-45 A.M., where amicable arrangements were made; the Lukma "Gonjan"

* i.e., for the current year 1872-73, not in advance.

W. J. WILLIAMSON,

Deputy Commissioner.

submitting to the British Government, saying he would pay up the revenue, which he did for one year* in advance. In this village there are three "parahs" close together, consisting of 36 houses, 52 men, 47 women, and 38 children. He accompanied us and led us to Dukigiri. Whilst at Remgiri, a few men came in from Dukigiri. I told them I would visit that village the next morning; they then went away. After making a few enquiries, I was told I could reach Dukigiri by night; we therefore started at 1-50 P.M., and after a march up and down steep ascents and descents, and along a very bad road, half of which was through water, we reached Dukigiri at 3-10 P.M. Found the village deserted, but only some of the property moved away. After sending out some of the Remgiri and other Garos that were with us, they managed to find and bring in towards evening some of the women and three or four of the men of the village, amongst whom was the Lukma "Kinyong." I kept them in custody during the night. About 10 P.M. the village was surrounded by a large body of men (judging from their shouts and the noise they made, I should say there were about two hundred), who pelted stones, &c., at us. We opened fire on them and

kept a vigilant watch, and three times during the night drove them off when they attacked us; no casualties on our side.

Wednesday, 11th December 1872.—This morning, with Mr. Scanlan and fifteen constables, I proceeded some 500 yards or so up the hill, where there were a few houses and where the Garos had been heard during the night, and from where they had been pelting stones. They disappeared on our approach. We took two small guns (iron) from the houses they had been in during the night and returned to camp. The villagers of a "parah" of Dukigiri having a separate Lukma, and who resided about three miles distant, came in to camp saying they had heard the firing during the night, and that their women were frightened and were hanging themselves, and they wanted to submit to Government. I accepted their submission. I call this village Dukigiri-ki-parah. The Lukma of Dukigiri after this said he would submit. I fined the village Rs. 50 for their attack during the night, and told the Lukmas of Dukigiri, Dukigiri-ki-parah, and Remgiri, to accompany me to Kamagiri, where I would receive their revenue for one year in advance, and at 11 A.M. marched for Kamagiri, taking a north-westerly direction direct to Gokoolgiri. The ascents and descents were very great on this road, but on the whole the road was very fair. We halted about one mile south of Gokoolgiri for ten minutes, reached that village at 3 P.M., having crossed the Dedaram river three times; we then proceeded on to Kamagiri, which we reached at 5 P.M. Dukigiri contains 16 houses, 60 men, 41 women, and 35 children. The Lukma's name is Ginjon. Dukigiri-ki-parah contains 18 houses, 45 men, 28 women, and 14 children. The Lukma's name is Lalgiri.

Thursday, 12th December 1872.—Started from Kamagiri en route for Gindaparah. at 7-30 A.M.; crossed the Deyrick river three times by 8 A.M.; crossed it again at 8-10. At 8-20 we crossed the Shegesin river, which is one of the boundaries of the Kamagiri lands, river running from north-west to south-east. We then after crossing the river entered the lands belonging to Singotalgiri, which village is said to be about three miles to the south. At 8-30 and at 8-40 we crossed the river Deyrick; at 8-50 we reached a road running to the north-west to Jamjoondagiri, which is said to be about three miles distant from this point. The river Chilbura here falls into the Deyrick.

It is not so far from Kamugari; about 4 miles is the distance I think.

W. J. WILLIAMSON,
Deputy Commissioner.

Tosingbara, Rajeng Lukma's village, is said to be about 5 miles north-east of this spot and about 8 miles west of Kamagiri. Jamjoondagiri lands are on the west of the Chilbura river, and Songotalgiri is south of the Deyrick river

at this point. At 9-10 we reached a large clearance, where the Jamjoondagiri villagers had prepared huts for us. We halted for five minutes; at 9-15 A.M. we proceeded on our march; and at 9-25 A.M. we crossed over to the south of the Deyrick river, where we came on to Jamjoondagiri lands; at 9-40 we reached the boundary of Jamjoondagiri and Gindapara lands. From this spot the lands of three villages, Jamjoondagiri, Sungotalgiri, and Gindapara, appear to meet. The Samrenga Joora divides the lands of the two first-named villages from those of the last. At 9-55 we came across an old road leading to an old Gendapara location; since 9-25 we have come up a very steep ascent, and appear now to be on the top of another ridge of hills. We descended on the other side. At 9-50 came into some of the Gendapara clearances. The road up to this point had been cleared for us. I saw some Garos in the distance and had them caught; they turned out to be the Gendapara Lukma "Songal" and a few villagers. They refused

This village, although dependent, is not well disposed. I suppose Captain Davis inflicted this fine because he found the road "panjeed," though he does not say so.

W. J. WILLIAMSON,
Deputy Commissioner.

to show the road to their village; after a little gentle persuasion, they pointed out the road, and led us to their village, which was totally deserted. The roads had not been cleared, and we came across "panjees" set here and there. We reached the village at 11-30. I fined the village Rs. 25, which I realized, and halted for the night. I ordered the Lukma to send for all his men, women, and children.

Friday, the 13th December 1872.—At daybreak the men, women, and children of this village were assembled. I counted 24 houses, 43 men, 18 women, and 16 children. The Lukma's name is Songal. We started at 7 A.M., and cut our road through the jungle eastwards along the top of a ridge of hills; at 9-15 arrived at the boundary of the Gendapara and Katmaclangiri lands; came across a large herd of elephants. At 10 A.M. we halted for 10 minutes at "Rane Jhoora," and at 10-10 A.M. proceeded on our march, and reached Katmandangiri at 11-30 A.M.; villagers, men, women, and children, all present. This village consists of 24 houses, 44 men, 25 women, 26 children. Lukma's name "Gerong." Halted at this village for the night.

Saturday, 14th December 1872.—Commenced to march at 6-45 A.M. in an easterly direction. At 7-5 crossed the Karika Jhoora and came across a road to Akaroop and Rongrengiri. At 7-20, after a very steep ascent, we saw the Bolongiri clearances about two miles off. Having left strong guards with the coolies and baggage to protect and bring them up slowly, Mr. Scanlan and myself with the remaining body of police pushed on to Bolongiri at 7-50; and at 8-5 A.M. we crossed the Jenam river; at 8-10 we met the road to Bolongiri running south, also one running west to the Katmadangiri clearances; at 8-15 we again crossed the Jenam river, where we came on a road leading to Nibarce running in a north-easterly direction, and to Bolongiri south-westerly; reached Bolongiri at 10-30, found the village deserted. This is an independent village. I sent out some Garos to see if they could find any of the Bolongiri men. They returned in about two hours and reported they could find no one. Halted in the village for the night and took the necessary precautions for the safety of the camp. Counted the houses, which amounted to 25, and reckoned, with the Garos and others, that there must have been about 60 men in this village.

Sunday, 15th December 1872.—Started for "Sinal," another independent village, at 6-15 A.M., after burning Bolongiri and destroying about 80 large bales of cotton and a great quantity of dhan. Reached Sinal at 7-50, after numerous ascents and descents over rather a bad road. Summoned the villagers, but they would not appear; burned the village and destroyed large quantities of cotton and dhan, and halted there for one and a half hours. Re-commenced our march at 9-20 A.M., to a village I saw in the distance, but whose name I could not find out. Just as we started, some Garos rushed out of some jungle below the village towards the coolies and baggage. The rear guard stood and commenced to repel them. Mr. Scanlan and myself doubled the police on to the top of a small hill close by, and fired a volley at these Garos and dispersed them. I then, keeping a strong guard to protect the coolies, sent the men into the jungles after the attacking party. After about an hour I sounded the "retreat." The police I had sent out returned, but had not come up with them in the jungles. We then resumed our march at 10-10 A.M. in a southerly direction and came across the clearances of this unknown village at 11-10, after an hour's march over a very bad road "panjeed" and "pitfalled" in many places. We proceeded on in an easterly direction, and at 12-30 came on the village; I halted here for the night and sent out men to call in the villagers. They were unable to find any. This village contained, as far as I could make out, 52 houses.

Monday, 16th December 1872.—This morning I discovered the name of the village to be Jogogiri. Burned and destroyed it, as also a large quantity of cotton, dhan, &c., and proceeded at 6-10 A.M. towards an independent village named Mandah, which lay, as far as I could make out, an east north-easterly direction. We crossed at the foot of the hill on which Jogogiri was a stream which the Garos call the Chotakisnoi *alias* the Dasing river, and leaving it to our south we proceeded on our march by 6-45 A.M. We had crossed the Chotakisnoi three times. At

This is probably the village known as Sinal Bolong.

W. J. WILLIAMSON,
Deputy Commissioner.

The Garos of this part of the hills, the Nibarce Doours, are among the worst in the hills. These severe measures of Captain Davis have compelled the submission of the villagers.

W. J. WILLIAMSON,
Deputy Commissioner.

As this village, Jogogiri, deliberately attacked Captain Davis, he was right in destroying it.

W. J. WILLIAMSON,
Deputy Commissioner.

9-15 we reached the cultivation of an independent village called "Grab," with the cultivation of Mandah laying about one mile to the south. As we reached this cultivation I sent on Garos to find the Mandah men; they appeared on the top

This village is usually known as Gerrah.

W. J. WILLIAMSON,

Deputy Commissioner.

of a neighbouring hill, and after a long parley they approached us and led us to the cultivation and old village which appeared to have been abandoned for some years. We reached the old abandoned site of Mandah at 11 A.M., and returned to the cultivations (where the villagers evidently lived, as they had their fowls, pigs, cotton, and dhan there) at 11-45 A.M., when I halted for the night; the Lukma "Wajan" submitting to our Government. This village contains 21 houses, 35 men, 30 women, 18 children. At 1 P.M., "Songma," Lukma of Gabul, another independent village, appeared, submitted, and paid revenue for his village. Gabul is situated to the south of this, about one day's march distant. The Lukma of "Grab," another independent village, also came into camp and said he would submit. I told him to stay in

I have no doubt that the Lukmas stated the truth, and that they were afraid of meeting with equally severe punishment if they resisted, and were very glad to submit. I think on the whole the lesson those villages in the Nibaroo Dooar have had, will have a beneficial and, I hope, a lasting effect.

W. J. WILLIAMSON,

Deputy Commissioner.

camp and I would visit his village on the morrow. Grab lies about three miles north-east of Mandah. These three Lukmas said that they had seen and heard about the burning of the villages of Bolongiri, Sinal, and Jogogiri, and as they had no wish to be served in the same way they had submitted.

I also learned this day that the villagers of

Bolongiri, Sinal, Grab, and Mandah, had assisted in the attack on us on the night of 10th instant at Dukigiri. The independent village of Gabul is said by the Lukma to contain 19 houses, 25 men, 33 women, and 20 children.

Tuesday, 17th December 1872.—We started for Grab this morning at 6-10 A.M., having sent friendly Garos to Sinal, Jogogiri, and Bonongiri, and other independent villages roundabout, to inform them that if they did not come in I should visit them and reduce them to submission by force. We reached Grab at 7-10 A.M. Halted for 20 minutes, counted the houses, and then proceeded to another parah of Grab. Halted for 40 minutes, and counted the houses and inhabitants. Both villages of Grab contain 38 houses, 58 men, 74 women, and 56 children. Lukma's name is "Rongban." I ordered the Lukmas of Mandah and Grab to proceed with me and pay in their revenue at Rongrengiri. At 9 A.M. we started for Rongrengiri. At 10-15 we halted at Reesaparah, a parah of Rongrengiri, for 10 minutes, and counted the houses and inhabitants. I found there were 10 houses, 27 men, 24 women, and 11 children. We again made a start for and reached Rongrengiri at 11-35 A.M.; villagers all present. This day's march was over a good road, though hilly, and had been cleared by the various villages. Halted for the night.

Wednesday, 18th December 1872.—Halt at Rongrengiri. Wrote up diaries and made arrangements for bringing in russud for 24 days from Thappa to this place, where I shall leave a guard over it and proceed to visit a few independent villages near Gabul which lie in an east-south-easterly direction from this.

Thursday, 19th December 1872.—Halt at Rongrengiri. Despatched Mr. Scanlan with a proper guard, &c., to fetch russud from Thappa. Sent out Garos to call in independent villages. A Lukma named "Bijit," from an independent village named Mandalangiri, came in and submitted this morning. I accepted his submission, and told him to fetch his revenue and call in other independent villages. Attached are tables showing marches made and villages visited, &c., showing supposed number of inhabitants, &c.

Mandalangiri is close to Dilmagiri which my column passed through.

W. J. WILLIAMSON,

Deputy Commissioner.

Owing to there being a large number of independent villages just off my route, I have been unable to keep to the route proposed by the Deputy Commissioner, Garo Hills, but shall adhere to it in the main points. I sent two constables to Goalparah for treatment, as they were a clog on my movements,

one suffering from liver, the other from chest or lung complaint. The roads we have passed over could be made passable for four-footed animals at a very little expense.

Diary closed and despatched *viâ* Thappa.

R. P. DAVIS, Captain,

Commdg. Northern Column, Garo Expeditionary Force.

CAMP RONGRENGIRI, GARO HILLS,

19th December 1872.

Table showing Distances marched by Captain Davis's Force.

Date.	From.	To.	Time on march.	Miles marched.	REMARKS.
			H. M.		
9th	Noebaree	Kamagiri	5 50	16	Captain Davis reached Rongrengiri on the 17th; had he come on to this place as I directed him, he would have been here by the 21st; a great waste of time has occurred by his not carrying out my instructions.
10th	Kamagiri	Dukigiri	5 35	16	
11th	Dukigiri	Kamagiri	5 30	14	
12th	Kamagiri	Gendapara	4 0	10	
13th	Gendapara	Katmadangiri	4 20	10	
14th	Katmadangiri	Bolongiri	3 30	9½	
15th	Bolongiri	Jogogiri	3 55	10	
16th	Jogogiri	Mandah	4 50	11½	
17th	Mandah	Rongrengiri	4 20	12½	
18th & 19th	Halt at Rongrengiri				

Table showing Villages and those submitted, &c., &c., to Captain Davis.

Village.	Name of Luckma.	Houses.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Dependent or independent.	REMARKS.
Kamagiri	Toessin	30	40	22	18	Dependent	Submitted on the 10th and 11th December 1872.
Gokulgiri	Chilmil	12	25	15	12	Ditto	
Akaroop	Goran	54	72	45	40	Ditto	
Rongiri	Gonjan	38	52	47	38	Independent	
Dukigiri	Ginjon	16	60	42	35	Ditto	
Dukigiri Keparah	Suljun	18	35	22	14	Ditto	These three villages were burned by me. I may perhaps have counted in some houses that should not be so.
Genduparah	Songul	24	43	18	13	Dependent	
Katmundangiri	Girong	24	44	25	26	Ditto	
Bolongiri		25	Independent	Submitted on 16th and 19th. The two latter not yet visited.
Sinal		56	.....	.....	.....	Ditto
Jogogiri		52	.....	.....	.....	Ditto
Mandah	Wajan	21	35	30	18	Ditto	Para of Rongrengiri no separate Luckma.
Grah	Ronglean	38	68	74	56	Ditto	
Gahul	Songna	19	25	33	20	Ditto	
Mandalangiri	Hajit	17	Not known for certain.			Ditto	
Para Para	Kartek	10	27	24	11	Dependent	

Captain Davis makes no mention of the amount of revenue he has collected in the Hâts. He will give further details when we reach.

W. J. WILLIAMSON,
Deputy Commissioner.

No. 23, dated Julpigoree, the 12th February 1873.

Memo. by—COLONEL J. C. HAUGHTON, C.S.I., Commr. of the Cooch Behar Division.

FORWARDED to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Judicial Department, for the information of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, with observations that the whole of the neighbouring zemindars have rendered most zealous assistance; but it is only fair that it should be remembered the great body of coolies, over 700 in number, employed in carrying provision, &c., making roads, clearing the rivers, are hill-men sent from this quarter, more than two hundred of whom had been engaged in the "Lushai" expedition from this quarter; also several elephants were detached; and Cooch Behar has contributed 100 pack-bullocks and 50 carts to travel over roads over which a cart never before passed, for the purpose of storing provisions to supply the garrisons during the coming rainy season.

No. D, dated Goalparah, the 5th February 1873.

From—CAPTAIN W. J. WILLIAMSON, Deputy Commissioner, Garo Hills,
To—The Commissioner of Cooch Behar.

THERE is one point on which I omitted to touch in my report on the Garo expedition, and that is the cordial assistance rendered by several of the zemindars of the neighbouring districts.

2. Most conspicuous among these native gentlemen has been Rai Prithi Ram Choudhari, Bahadoor, the zemindar of Mechparah, who contributed very greatly to the success of Captain Davis's column by the cordial manner in which he responded to the calls made on him for russud and coolies. He stored russud at the depôts of Tickri Killah, Nibari, and Thappa, and assisted Captain Davis with a large body of coolies, who have done most excellent service throughout the campaign. This gentleman is always foremost in proffering assistance and in carrying out the wishes of Government to the utmost of his power, and I feel sure that Colonel Comber, the Deputy Commissioner, Goalparah, will endorse this opinion. I trust that his services will meet with some recognition from Government.

3. The Rajah of Sushang also rendered assistance in obtaining some supplies on the southern frontier, and so did the zemindars of Karoibari and Ghollah on the western side of the hills; and the agents of the Rani Surnomoyi, on the Roomarichar, rendered valuable aid in forwarding the supplies and baggage of the central column to Tura.

4. The estate of the Rajah of Bijni under the Court of Wards, of which Mr. Scanlan is the manager, gave material assistance in forming the depôt at Cabul; and my thanks are due to these gentlemen for the effort they made to promote the success of the expedition.

5. The principal difficulty was supply, and this was successfully overcome by the establishment of several depôts, many of which, indeed the greater number, were situated close to or in the Gawalparah district, and it is to Colonel Comber's management, assisted as he was by the zemindars of his district, that these depôts, on which so much depended, were efficiently maintained. Colonel Haughton is well aware of the demands that were made on the Goalparah district, and will be able thoroughly to appreciate the assistance Colonel Comber, his subordinates, and the zemindars, have given to the officers of the expedition.

Dated Tura, the 22nd January 1873.

Demi-official from—Capt. W. J. WILLIAMSON, Deputy Commr., Garo Hills,
To—A. MACKENZIE, Esq., Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal, Judicial Dept.

I HAVE just received your letter of the 17th, and was much gratified to hear that the Lieutenant-Governor was pleased with the results of the expedition. Mr. Daly has finished the work I gave him, and has visited the Villagés remaining independent at the time of my last letter to you. The independence of the Garos is *entirely* at an end now. The survey has been carried through the western hills, and the blank in the map is entirely filled in. I do not think the Garos will give us any more trouble, and their submission I believe to be real and lasting; but as you say, we must not at first rely on it too much; I have therefore recommended that this police be raised to 300 men, which has been sanctioned, and the establishment of a strong outpost at Rongrengiri, near Dilmagiri; and I leave for the interior to-morrow, and shall, when in camp, seek for a suitable place in the Niburi Dooar for another outpost: but perhaps I may be able to look after this part of the newly acquired country without a guard, as I shall have now a strong body of police at Tura to move on the least symptoms of any unquiet. I have cut a capital path across the hills from Durgapur in Mymensing and Jirah in Goalparah. I have joined Tura and Nibari by a path, also Tura and Rongrengiri and Dawa. The 43rd Native Infantry cut a path as far as Swangiri, near the Khasi Hills (marked in the map), and there now only remain 12 miles more to be cut between Dawa and Swangiri to join Tura and Shillong by a good bridle path. I made the Garos cut all these paths, and I have insisted, as a mark of submission, that they always keep them open.

Captains Davis and Daly are working round on their respective routes to Rongrengiri. On their arrival there I have directed them to proceed to Tura, where the whole force will assemble prior to making arrangements for sending the men back to their districts.

I leave to-morrow to visit the Nibari Dooar and the newly acquired villages in that direction, to inspect the new lines of road that have been cleared, and to see to the appointment of Luskurs and Lukmas over the tracts that have lately submitted. I expect to be away from Tura about a fortnight or three weeks.

When I have done the above business, I hope to dispose of the Khasi and Garo Hills boundary, which the Lieutenant-Governor is anxious to have laid down. I have also to see to the completion of the survey; and I shall be accompanied in my present tour by Captain Woodthorpe, who is carrying the triangulation through the hills. The Garos have rendered considerable assistance in this work by erecting, under my orders, conspicuous marks on the higher hill-tops.

Telegram, dated the 1st February 1873.

From—Julpigoree.
From—Commissioner.

To—Calcutta.
To—His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor.

WILLIAMSON telegraphs from Goalparah arrival from Tura: He passed through the heart of the lately independent country; found all perfectly quiet. The Garos have cut a fine road from Tura to Nibari in Goalparah; another road from Shillong to the plains of Mymensing is nearly cleared. Police work nearly finished. Police assembling at Tura to close accounts. Survey has made great progress, but is somewhat hindered by fog.

Dated Camp Tura, the 16th February 1873.

Demi-official from—CAPTAIN W. J. WILLIAMSON, Deputy Commissioner, Garo Hills,
To—A. MACKENZIE, Esq., Offg. Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

YOUR two letters of the 1st and 10th February reached me the day before yesterday and yesterday. I have just returned from a tour in the Jirah Dooar, where, as I told you, I was going to inspect the line of road between the central depôt at Rongrengiri and Jirah. I was not so well pleased with the road, as it is circuitous and in parts hilly. I am inclined to think, after an inspection of the newly-acquired country, that it will be the better plan to give up the idea of outposts and trust to patrols, which can be sent out every month, and visit all the important villages, and if there is the least sign of disturbance, I can *myself* be down on the spot in a very short time, and with the police I shall have at my disposal, suppress it in a moment. Outposts take off a number of effective men, who are isolated in spots not over healthy, where there is considerable difficulty in keeping up supplies, and they are generally only useful for defensive purposes; and they could not be maintained in this case at a strength equal for offensive and defensive purposes, and I have no officers I could spare to put in charge of them, who could be entrusted with the discretion offensive operations would entail. After much thought on the subject, and after having carefully visited the whole country, I incline to a system of patrols through the country, and this I know was Colonel Haughton's opinion, though in the first instance I was inclined to differ from him. You ask whether I found a better locality than Tura. I know the whole hills now, and I think there are no places so suitable for a station as Tura, so healthy or so convenient in all respects, though I am prepared to admit Tura is not central; but this matters little, as now I know the country; I can reach any village in it in three or four forced marches.

Daly has gone back to Cachar. Captain Davis is in Tura; he arrived with his column a day or two ago.

I will write fully about the forests, population, &c. I have already called on the survey officers to supply me with all the information in their power about the forests, their area, variety of timber, facilities for working, &c.

There are some good sâl forests in the newly-acquired country, but they will be difficult to work owing to the nature of the rivers, which are often full of rocks and rapids.

Wild elephants are very abundant in the centre of the hills. I claimed both the timber and elephant mehal on behalf of Government in the newly-acquired country. The Garos said, with reference to the latter, they were very glad Government wanted the elephants, as they were a source of constant annoyance to them.

Telegram, dated Garo Hills, the 19th February 1873.

From—Dy. Commr., Garo Hills.

To—COLONEL HAUGHTON.

JUST returned from tour through Jirah Doar. From examination I have now made of country I am averse to stockades,* and think a system of patrols would be better. All is quiet and going on well. Daly left on Friday for his own district. Davis came in here this morning. I have arranged for the appointment of Luskurs in the new tracts. The change Davis made in revenue arrangements in Damrah Doar† has been accepted without a murmur. I shall proceed in a few days to lay down the Khasi boundary with Woodthorpe. Progress is being made in enlisting new police; one-third of new force has been raised. Cart-road will be passable for carts in a week; the business is concluded, and the police force will be sent to their own districts as soon as arrangements can be made for their transport.

* i.e., outposts.

† House-tax of half a rupee, instead of 1 nuzzar, from a village.

Telegram, dated the 19th February 1873.

From—Julpigoree.

To—Dehree Ghât, *via* Burhee.

From—Offg. Commissioner.

To—His Honor the Lieut.-Governor.

ALL well up to date in Garo country. Williamson and Davis at Tura; Daly gone to Cachar. Business concluded, save laying down Khasi boundary. Garo accounts under adjustment in my office.

No. 652P, dated Fort William, the 3rd April 1873.

From—C. U. ARCHERSON, Esq., Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department,

To—The Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

HIS Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General in Council directs me to acknowledge receipt of your letter No. 1196, dated 1st March, forwarding a copy of a Resolution recorded by His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor on the results of the Garo expedition, together with a copy of the reports on which the resolution is based.

2. His Excellency in Council has perused with much satisfaction the accounts of the progress and completion of the expedition, and desires that the cordial thanks of Government be communicated to Colonel Haughton, to Captain Williamson, and to each of the officers named in paragraph 13 of the Lieutenant-Governor's Resolution of 1st March. The Governor-General in Council desires me also specially to acknowledge the assistance rendered by the detachment of the 43rd Native Infantry. In his letter No. D, dated 5th February, Captain Williamson draws attention to the help afforded by Rai Pritheo Ram Chowdree, Bahadoor, zemindar of Mechparah, the Rajah of Sushang, the zemindars of Karoibari and Ghollah, and by other native gentlemen. To these also the thanks of the Governor-General in Council are very cordially tendered.

* * * * *

Prices Current of Food-grains and Salt in the undermentioned

DIVISION.	DISTRICTS.	QUANTITIES PER RUPEE											
		WHEAT.			BARLEY.			RICE, BEST SORT.					
		Present return.	Next preceding re- turn.	Corresponding re- turn of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding re- turn.	Corresponding re- turn of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding re- turn.	Corresponding re- turn of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding re- turn.	Corresponding re- turn of last year.
BENGAL.													
Western Districts.													
BURDWAN	1	Burdwan	16 0	15 0	16 0	22 8	30 0	27 4	22 8	18 0	25 0	...	...
	2	Bancoorah	17 8	17 8	18 12	24 0	22 0	...	17 8	17 8	23 0	...	...
	3	Beerbhoom... ..	16 0	14 0	20 0	15 0	15 0	...	19 0	19 0	24 0	...	...
	4	Midnapore	13 0	13 0	16 0	...	...	...	19 8	19 8	25 0	...	...
	5	Hooghly	16 0	12 8	20 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	13 0	...	...
		Howrah	12 0	12 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	22 0	17 8	17 8	17 8	...	...
Central Districts.													
PRESIDENCY	6	24-Pergunnahs	12 4	12 4	13 0	20 0	20 0	22 12	8 0	8 0	...	...	...
	7	Nuddea	16 13 1	14 8	16 13 1	20 0	32 0	35 0	17 12	17 12	16 0	...	...
	8	Jessore	16 0	16 0	18 0	...	...	...	20 0	20 10	28 0	...	...
RAJSHAHY	9	Moorshedabad	13 0	13 0	20 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	18 0	...	...
	10	Dinagopore	12 0	11 5	12 0	22 5	22 5	22 5	24 0	24 0	27 0	...	...
	11	Maldah	18 0	16 0	18 0	35 0	35 0	38 0	24 0	24 0	25 0	...	...
	12	Rajshahye	13 8	14 4	15 0	60 0	...	...	15 0	16 14	15 0	...	...
	13	Rungpore	16 1	15 12	20 0	...	...	...	16 1	14 1	14 0	...	...
COOCH BEHAR	14	Hograh	18 12	18 0	16 8	...	...	...	18 12	20 0	18 0	...	...
	15	Pubna	22 8	17 8	28 12	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	15 0	...	...
	16	Darjeeling	6 0	6 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	12 0	13 0	13 0	...	...
	17	Julpigoree	6 0	6 0	8 0	...	...	...	18 0	17 0	8 0	...	...
		Cooch Behar.*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Eastern Districts.													
DACCA	18	Dacca	12 0	12 0	20 0	40 0	40 0	32 0	21 0	21 0	24 0	...	...
	19	Furreedpore	20 0	20 0	28 0	...	...	40 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	...	...
	20	Backergunge ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 8	20 0	...	...
	21	Mymensing	9 12	10 0	20 0	...	...	...	22 0	22 8	25 0	...	...
	22	Sylhet	11 0	11 0	12 4	11 8	11 8	13 0	23 0	25 0	24 0	...	...
CHITTAGONG	23	Cachar.*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	24	Chittagong... ..	10 0	8 0	13 8	...	...	...	17 0	17 0	17 0	...	...
	25	Nonkhally ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	19 0	...	...
	26	Tipperah	12 0	10 0	14 0	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	20 0	...	...
	27	Chittagong Hill Tracts.* Hill Tipperah.*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
BEHAR.													
PATNA	28	Patna	17 0	15 0	23 15	28 0	30 0	31 0	20 0	21 8	...	...	...
	29	Gya	16 0	13 8	20 0	32 0	33 0	35 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	...	...
	30	Shahabad	16 0	13 8	20 0	26 0	30 0	29 0	11 0	12 0	14 0	...	...
	31	Tirhoot	14 0	12 0	15 0	25 0	25 0	21 0	21 0	21 0	19 0	...	...
	32	Saran	15 0	14 0	17 8	30 0	30 0	23 0	14 0	14 0	16 0	...	...
BHAUGULPORE	33	Chumparun	14 0	11 0	21 0	34 0	27 0	30 0	13 0	13 0	12 0	...	...
	34	Monghyr	21 0	19 9	21 0	36 7	35 7	33 6	13 6	13 6	14 7	...	...
	35	Bhaugulpore	16 6	13 14	20 3	31 9	...	40 6	18 15	16 6	23 11	...	...
	36	Purneah	12 0	10 0	20 0	30 0	30 0	40 0	25 0	25 0	25 0	...	...
	37	Sonthal Pergunnahs	14 0	14 0	15 0	...	...	...	16 0	18 0	25 9	...	...
ORISSA.													
ORISSA	38	Cuttack	18 6	15 12	18 0	...	...	...	26 4	26 4	18 0	...	...
	39	Pooree	17 6	15 12	15 12	...	...	...	22 6	21 0	23 10	...	...
	40	Balasore	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	16 0	18 0	...	...	...
CHOTA NAGPORE.													
South-West Frontier Agency.													
CHOTA NAGPORE	41	Hasarrebangh	16 0	15 0	20 0	24 0	24 0	28 0	11 8	12 0	12 0	...	...
	42	Lohardugga	16 0	14 0	20 0	22 0	24 0	24 0	15 0	15 0	16 0	...	...
	43	Singbhoom	14 0	14 0	22 0	22 0	22 0	29 0	24 0	24 0	29 0	...	...
	44	Maunbhoom	16 0	10 0	16 0	24 0	24 0	24 0	17 0	16 0	18 0	...	...
ASSAM AND ADJACENT HILLS.													
ASSAM	45	Gowalpara	20 0	8 0	30 0	...	...	...	15 0	16 0	13 0	...	...
	46	Gowhaty	13 0	13 0	30 0	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	10 0	...	...
	47	Durrung.*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	48	Nowgong	16 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	13 0	...	...
	49	Seebaungor	13 0	13 0	13 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	8 0	8 0	16 0	...	...
	50	Lukbimpore.*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	51	Naga Hills.*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	52	Khasi and Jynteah Hills.*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	53	Garo Hills.*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

* Return not received.

Districts of Bengal on the 31st March 1873.

BY THE SEER OF 80 TOLAHS.

RICE, COMMON.			BAJRA.			JOWAR.			GRAM.			SALT.			REMARKS.
Present return.	Next preceding re- turn.	Corresponding re- turn of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding re- turn.	Corresponding re- turn of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding re- turn.	Corresponding re- turn of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding re- turn.	Corresponding re- turn of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding re- turn.	Corresponding re- turn of last year.	
24 0 20 0	25 8	31 0	30 0	...	38 0	38 0	32 0	28 8	22 8	20 4	9 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	
20 0 20 0	27 8	35 0	15 0	...	40 0	40 0	...	22 0	21 8	21 4	8 12	9 0	8 12	8 12	
24 0 24 0	30 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	24 0	24 0	23 8	8 8	8 8	8 8	8 8	
25 0 24 0	27 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	17 0	8 8	8 8	8 8	8 4	
18 0 15 8	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 0	21 8	20 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	9 8	
22 0 22 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 0	22 0	22 0	9 4	9 4	10 0	...	
17 4 18 12	17 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 0	18 12	20 0	8 12	8 12	8 12	8 12	
20 0 20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	26 11	26 11	26 11	8 14	8 14	9 0	9 0	
28 0 29 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	26 8	21 4	18 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	
23 0 22 8	25 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	29 0	30 0	...	8 0	8 8	8 8	8 8	
27 0 28 0	33 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	18 0	24 0	7 5	7 5	8 0	8 0	
25 0 25 0	26 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	21 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	
25 5 26 2	26 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	25 5	24 0	...	7 15	8 2	...	...
29 8 27 1	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 11	15 11	13 0	7 4	7 4	6 0	...	
33 12 34 0	37 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 12	17 0	16 8	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	
30 0 30 0	28 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	30 0	26 4	31 4	8 8	8 8	8 8	8 8	
13 0 15 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	4 8	4 8	4 8	4 8	
24 0 22 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	...	6 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	
32 0 32 0	32 0	23 0	...	...	...	...	...	23 0	22 0	23 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	8 0	
24 0 28 0	27 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 0	13 0	32 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	
28 0 30 0	23 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	8 8	8 8	
31 0 32 0	33 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	18 0	8 4	8 4	8 8	8 8	
33 0 35 0	42 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 0	21 0	17 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	9 0	
23 0 23 0	25 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 0	17 0	12 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	8 0	
26 0 27 0	27 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 0	16 0	12 0	7 8	8 0	8 0	8 0	
32 8 32 8	37 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	18 0	8 12	8 12	9 4	...	
22 4 22 8	21 0	...	...	...	40 0	40 0	35 0	34 0	34 0	29 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	
18 0 19 8	21 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	25 0	26 4	22 8	7 8	7 8	8 0	8 0	
20 0 20 0	21 0	...	...	...	26 0	29 0	...	32 0	29 0	29 0	8 4	8 8	8 8	8 8	
22 0 22 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	24 0	24 0	21 8	7 8	7 8	7 8	7 8	
25 0 22 0	23 0	...	...	...	29 0	33 0	20 0	31 0	29 0	23 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	
24 0 27 0	26 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	24 0	21 0	21 0	7 4	7 4	7 0	...	
19 9 18 9	24 1	...	...	...	33 6	31 5	32 5	35 7	36 7	34 6	8 4	8 4	7 8	7 8	
20 3 17 11	25 4	...	...	...	31 9	31 9	35 5	25 4	25 4	29 0	8 8	8 8	8 8	8 8	
27 0 27 0	31 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	25 0	22 0	30 0	7 5	7 5	7 5	7 5	
23 0 23 0	27 0	40 0	30 0	45 0	40 0	40 0	45 0	20 0	17 0	20 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	
32 13 30 8	32 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	28 15	28 14	32 0	9 8	8 8	9 0	9 0	
35 7 38 6	26 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 0	26 4	26 4	9 0	9 0	8 9	...	
38 0 32 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	...	8 0	8 0	...	...
17 0 17 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 0	20 0	20 0	7 4	7 4	7 0	7 0	
17 0 17 0	26 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	14 0	6 0	6 0	6 5	6 5	
30 0 30 0	37 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	21 0	6 8	6 8	6 8	6 8	
24 0 23 0	27 0	...	...	...	40 0	40 0	40 0	22 0	20 0	17 0	8 8	8 0	8 8	8 8	
26 0 30 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	16 0	...	8 0	8 0	8 4	...	
26 0 24 0	26 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	9 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	
21 0 21 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	10 0	6 8	6 8	7 0	7 0	
12 0 12 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	

Published for general information.

H. J. S. COTTON,
Offg. Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Rainfall, Weather, and State and Prospects of the Crops.

Statement showing Rainfall, Weather, State and Prospects of the Crops in the different Districts of Bengal, as reported to Government during the week ending the 5th April 1873.

No.	District.	Date of return from each district.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather in the district as far as known.	State and prospects of the crops at date.	REMARKS.
BENGAL.						
		1873.				
Western Districts.						
BURDWAN DIVISION.	1 Burdwan	April 8th*	10	Weather hot	Cotton and teel withering for want of rain; grain market cheaper.	Fever decreasing, some cases of cholera and small-pox.
	2 Bancoorah	" 5th	Nil.	Hot. There has been some rain in the northern part of the district	Cotton doing well, other crops are being gathered, a good outturn is expected	
	3 Beerbhoom	" 5th	Nil	Rain and hail in the south of the district on the 30th March. Dry and hot elsewhere	Where rain fell it did much good. It is wanted generally.	
	4 Midnapore	" 5th	Nil.	Seasonable; cloudy in the mornings	No change since last week. Prospects of crops favorable	
	5 Hooghly	" 5th	Nil.	Clear and cloudy, warm wind from south-west	Rain much wanted for ploughing	
PRESIDENCY DIVISION.	Howrah	" 5th	Nil	No rain, hot and sultry, strong southerly winds in latter part of week and cloudy sky	Rain required throughout the district, a very plentiful mango crop expected. The young sugarcane is suffering from want of rain	A few cases of cholera in Golaratee
	6 24-Pergunnahs	" 8th	Nil.	Seasonably warm, and occasionally cloudy	Nothing to notice. Rain is much wanted	
	7 Nuddea	" 5th	Nil	Hot and windy in the day time.	Rain is much required.	
	8 Jessore	" 5th	Nil.	The weather has been generally clear and hot, with strong wind. Cloudy on the 5th.	Rain is much wanted in all parts of the district. In the north it is desired to enable planters and ryots to commence their spring sowings, and to revive the October plants and for the sowing of the aus rice. In the south it is wanted for the boro crop.	
	9 Moorshedabad	" 5th	Nil.	Weather getting very hot, no rain during the week	The rubee crops still being harvested. Aus sowing has begun in some parts	
RAJSHAHY DIVISION.	10 Dinagopore	" 5th	Very little rain, not measurable	There was a slight nor-wester in the station on Sunday night, and storms have evidently occurred in other parts of the district. Weather generally seasonable	Ploughing going on for next year's crops.	No abatement of cholera and small pox is observed
	11 Maldah	" 5th	Nil	Weather close, and threatening at times, wind variable	Rubee crops being reaped; an average good crop expected. Boro dhan thriving	
	12 Rajshahye	" 5th	A few drops of rain on Wednesday.	Cloudy mornings, clear and hot afternoons, and clear nights, much wind from the east.	Indigo and mulberry plants require rain. The lands are being ploughed for paddy crops.	
	13 Rungpore	" 5th	10	Stormy, with little rain	Rain rather wanted; sowing going on.	
	14 Bograh	" 5th	A few drops	A good fall of rain to the north	Rain is needed for ploughing	
	15 Pubna	" 5th	1 54	Warm and seasonable. Heavy storm of thunder and lightning, with heavy rain and some hail, on the 2nd April	More rain is wanted for the cultivation of paddy, jute and other crops.	

* Telegram of the 8th April received on the same day.

No.	District.	Date of return from each district.	Rainfall at Sudder station in inches.	Character of the weather in the district as far as known.	State and prospects of the crops at date.	REMARKS.
BENGAL — (Contd.)						
<i>Central Districts.— (Contd.)</i>		1873.				
COOCH BEHAR DIVN.	16 Darjeeling ..	April 5th	2.10	Several very heavy falls of hail and rain with high wind, thunder and lightning.	<i>In the hills.</i> Wheat and barley will be reaped in about a fortnight; both these crops promise a full return. Other crops, viz chota dhan, chota bhoota, phapur, sambah, and cowrie are very young, and are doing well. The hail has not seriously injured any of the young crops which are sowing low elevations. <i>In the plains.</i> No crops in the ground at present, the land is being ploughed.	
	17 Julpigoree ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	Return not received.
	Cooch Behar ...	" 5th	1.05	Cloudy on several days. Thunderstorm with high wind and hail on evening of the 3rd instant.	The rain has done good to the encena, kaon, and aus dhan.	
<i>Eastern Districts:</i>						
DACCA DIVISION	18 Dacca ...	" 8th*	Nil.	Weather cloudy at times; west of district very dry.	Rain much wanted.	
	19 Furreedpore ..	" 5th	Nil.	Weather perfectly dry and sunny; now and then the clouds appear, which only increase the rigor of sun's rays.	The continued drought is retarding the sowings of the present year, and injuriously affecting the growing plants in the low lands.	
	20 Backergunge ...	" 5th	Nil.	Warm ...	Fair; rain much wanted.	
	21 Mymensing ...	" 5th	0.56	Hail-storm on the 30th March. Weather changeable, but for the most part cool, with easterly winds.	The rain that has fallen has been beneficial, but more is wanted, especially in the south of the district.	
	22 Sylhet ..	Mar. 29th	3.35	Getting hot; constant showers keep the weather cool still.	Boro dhan good; muruli sown. Heavy rains have prevented the sowing of the aus and aman.	A few cases of cholera reported in some parts of the district.
CHITTAGONG DIVISION.	23 Cachar ..	" 29th	2.29	Stormy; a good deal of thunder.	No crops. Tea prospects very good.	
	24 Chittagong ..	" 29th	Nil.	Fair and seasonable ...	No change since last report.	
	25 Noakhally ..	" 29th	Nil.	Cloudy days, with high south wind at noon. Night clear; temperature hotter than in the preceding week.	Moog, kalai, and khস্য reaped and gathered; chillies, onions, &c., progressing favorably.	
	26 Tipperah ...	April 5th	Nil.	Weather continues cloudy and unsettled. Rain seems impending, and would be welcome.	Good.	
	27 Chittagong Hill Tracts	Mar. 29th	Nil.	Heat increasing day by day; rain wanted badly.	The prospects of tobacco are good. All the hill people are now busy preparing their jooms.	
	Hill Tipperah ...	" 29th	0.48	Generally cloudy and very hot; some rain on the 28th March.	In the hills joom cultivation has commenced here and there. No other change to report.	A few cases of cholera at the station.

* Telegram of the 8th April received on the same day.

No.	District.	Date of return from each district.	Rainfall at Snuder Station in inches.	Character of the weather in the district as far as known.	State and prospects of the crops at date.	REMARKS.
BEHAR.		1873.				
PATNA DIVISION.	28 Patna	April 8th*	Nil.	Weather seasonable, though it would be more healthy if the course of the wind were west instead of east.	Few, if any, crops left on the land, and the harvest has been on the whole a satisfactory one.	Small-pox and cholera cases have not diminished in number, but neither disease has appeared as an epidemic in any part of the district.
	29 Gya	" 5th	Nil.	Seasonable	Crops are now cut.	
	30 Shahabad	" 5th	Nil.	Warm with unseasonable east wind.	Rubee crop has been gathered; wheat, barley and linseed bad outturn; sugarcane and opium good; other crops indifferent.	Small-pox abating.
	31 Tirhoot	" 5th	Nil.	Growing hot, but still pleasant.	The rubee crops are being cut and gathered, but damage done by the hail which fell on the 7th March 1873 has been very great; still 8 annas crop is expected.	
	32 Sarun	" 5th	Nil.	Weather warm with east winds.	Ruhur is being cut; indigo doing well. Fields are being prepared for cheena.	
BHAUGULPORE DIV.	33 Chumparun	" 5th	Nil.	Fair weather, hot days, and nights rather cool. East winds.	The prospects continue the same as last week; the rubee crop is being reaped.	
	34 Monghyr	" 5th	Nil.	Fair	Harvest nearly in; crop a fair one.	
	35 Bhaugulpore	" 8th*	Nil.	Easterly wind the whole week.	Crops turning out well as a rule.	Small-pox and cholera still prevalent here and there.
	36 Purneah	" 5th	Nil.	East wind	Crop report same as last week; most of the cold weather crops, except wheat and oats, have been gathered. On the whole, they are pretty good. The ground is now being prepared for the bhadoi crops.	Cholera on the increase.
	37 Southal Pergunnahs	" 5th	Nil.	A little rain at Pakour and Jamtara. Weather generally hot and threatening.	Mohowa not so good as last year. Sugarcane and ruhur good, what little there is of it.	
ORISSA.						
ORISSA DIV.	38 Cuttack	" 8th*	Nil.	Weather cloudy	Rain wanted.	
	39 Pooree	Mar. 29th	Nil.	Cloudy, with a stiff wind.	The dabaa crop, or the paddy grown with irrigation by lift (private irrigation), is nearly ripe.	
	40 Balasore	April 5th	Nil.	Warm and cloudy	Ploughing has not been commenced as yet in any part of the district owing to want of rain.	Cholera and fever are prevalent.
CHOTA NAGPORE.						
<i>South-West Frontier Agency.</i>						
41	Hazareebaugh	" 5th	Nil.	Dry and fine, but cloudy during the last few days.	Little or nothing now on the ground.	Small-pox increasing.
42	Loharduggah	" 5th	Nil.	Dry and very hot for the time of the year.	There is nothing on the ground now. The mohowa crop is rather scanty.	
43	Singbhoom	Mar. 29th	Nil.	Very hot and dry	No crops on the ground.	
44	Maunbhoom	April 5th	Nil.	Cloudy	No crops are now on the ground; the mohowa crop will be a good one.	

* Telegram of the 8th April received on the same day.

No.	District.	Date of return from each district.	Rainfall at Sudder station in inches.	Character of the weather in the district as far as known.	State and prospects of the crops at date.	REMARKS.
ASSAM AND ADJACENT HILLS.		1873.				
45	Goalparah	Mar. 29th	0.11	Days clear and bright, and nights cloudy generally. Slight showers of rain on the nights of the 26th and 27th March.	Sowing of asoo crop is commenced in all places except Dhoobree sub-division, where rain is wanted for this purpose.	
46	Kamroop	April 7th	2.01	For five nights there were squalls of wind with thunder and lightning; the days were partially cloudy and warm.	Aus paddy being sown; tea plucking commenced; prospects of season favorable.	Public health good.
47	Durrung	Mar. 29th	0.15	Strong east and north-east winds; frequent thunderstorms at a distance.	Ryots are preparing their lands for aus dhan and sugarcane crops; tea season very promising.	
48	Nowgong	" 29th	0.33	Weather seasonable; occasional smart showers, with some thunder and lightning.	Ground being rapidly brought under cultivation for spring crops. Tea manufacturing already commenced, as the weather has been so suitable to produce flushes on the bushes.	
49	Sebsaugor	" 29th	2.89	The weather was pretty cool and mostly cloudy, with frequent showers of rain accompanied by thunder-storm.	Planting of asoo dhan has commenced.	
50	Luckimpore	" 29th	0.62	Strong wind throughout the week; hail-storm on Wednesday morning. At North Luckimpore sub-division rain on the nights of the 12th, 13th, and 14th instant; on the 14th hail with thunder and lightning; the rest of the days fair and dry.	Lands being prepared only as yet for early rice crop; weather favorable for tea and other cultivation.	District healthy.
51	Naga Hills	" 22nd	0.44	Cloudy and dull with light rain.	The new jooms which should have been sown in the middle of the month have been put back by the cold damp weather, and they are therefore not so forward as they were last year.	
52	Khasi and Jynteah Hills.	" 29th	Nil.	Showery	The sowing of potatoes has commenced, and in other parts of the hills the people are busy preparing their rice lands for seeds.	
53	Garo Hills	" 29th	0.70	Very hazy and warm; occasional strong winds; indications of change to rainy weather.	The firing of jooms still continues.	

Published for general information.

CALCUTTA.
The 8th April 1873.H. J. S. COTTON,
Offg. Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Weekly Report of Rainfall compiled at the Meteorological Reporter's Office.

DIVISION	DISTRICT	STATION	Rain from 18th to 22nd Mar 1878	Rain from 23rd to 29th Mar 1878	RAIN FROM 1st JANUARY 1878		REMARKS	
					Inches	Up to date		
BENGAL								
BURDWAN.	WESTERN DISTRICTS		Inches	Inches	Inches	1878		
	Burdwan	Burdwan	Nil	Nil	2 00	20th Mar	Not received 9th to 15th Mar	
		Cutwa	ditto	ditto	2 15	ditto		
		Culina	ditto	ditto	1 23	ditto		
		Baid Road	ditto	ditto	2 28	ditto		
		Ramesunge	ditto	ditto	0 71	ditto		
	Bandoorah	Jhansabad	ditto	ditto	0 88	ditto		
		Bandoorah	ditto	ditto	5 49	ditto		
		Sone	ditto	Not rec	1 17	22nd Mar		
	Beraboom	Midnapore	ditto	Nil	0 10	29th Mar		
		Lunook	ditto	ditto	0 11	ditto		
	Midnapore	Gurbetta	ditto	ditto	1 50	ditto		
		Contai	{ Dy Collr's Office Exe Engr's Office	ditto	ditto	0 43	ditto	
	Hooghly	ditto		ditto	0 17	ditto		
	Howrah	Swampore	ditto	ditto	0 90	ditto		
		Howrah	ditto	ditto	1 21	ditto		
	PRESIDENCY	CENTRAL DISTRICTS						
24 Pargunnahs		Saugor Island	ditto	ditto	1 00	ditto	Not received 16th to 22nd Mar Not received 9th to 22nd	
		Calcutta	ditto	ditto	1 14	ditto		
		Alipore Dispensary	ditto	ditto	1 30	ditto		
		Alipore Jail	ditto	ditto	1 11	ditto		
		Busserahat	ditto	ditto	0 17	ditto		
		Barack	ditto	ditto	0 01	ditto		
		Dumnd Harbour	ditto	ditto	1 12	ditto		
		Barpore	ditto	ditto	1 39	ditto		
		Satkhari	ditto	ditto	0 98	ditto		
		Baruakpore	ditto	ditto	1 11	ditto		
Vudda		Dum Dum	ditto	ditto	1 41	ditto	Not received 16th to 22nd Feb	
		Kishnaghur	ditto	ditto	1 15	ditto		
		Bongor	ditto	ditto	0 94	ditto		
		Meharpore	ditto	ditto	1 70	ditto		
		Choudanah	ditto	ditto	1 37	ditto		
Jessore		Kooshit	ditto	ditto	1 11	ditto	Not received 16th to 22nd Feb	
		Raiaghat	ditto	ditto	0 44	ditto		
		Jessore	ditto	ditto	0 57	ditto		
		Nursul	ditto	ditto	3 18	ditto		
		Khoolnah	ditto	ditto	1 17	ditto		
RAJSHAHY		Woorshedabad	Tendah	ditto	ditto	0 90	ditto	
			Bagirhat	ditto	ditto	1 08	ditto	
			Magoorah	ditto	ditto	0 74	ditto	
			Berhampore	ditto	ditto	1 71	ditto	
			Rampurhat	ditto	ditto	0 11	ditto	
	Dinapore	City M. W. Shedabad	0 02	ditto	1 14	ditto		
		Dum Dum	ditto	ditto	1 18	ditto		
		Arinungo	ditto	ditto	1 16	ditto		
		Dum Dum	ditto	ditto	1 10	ditto		
		Maldah	ditto	ditto	0 74	ditto		
		Maldah	ditto	ditto	1 12	ditto		
		Calcutta	ditto	ditto	1 10	ditto		
		Natir	ditto	ditto	1 11	ditto		
Rangpur	Rangpur	ditto	ditto	1 11	2nd Mar			
	Bowringunge	ditto	ditto	1 11	ditto			
	Titilva	ditto	1 00	29th Mar				
	Bogra	ditto	Nil	0 81	ditto			
Pubna	Pubna	ditto	ditto	0 17	ditto			
	Borajunge	ditto	ditto	1 17	ditto			
COCH BEHAR	Darjeeling	{ Telegraph Office Hospital	Not rec	Not rec	0 77	25th Feb		
			Nil	0 10	1 53	29th Mar.		
	Julpigoree	Julpigoree	ditto	Nil	0 95	ditto		
		Ballakutta	ditto	ditto	1 43	ditto		
	Cooch Behar Tributary State	Cooch Behar	ditto	ditto	1 16	ditto		
		Buxa	Not rec	Not rec	2 10	17th Mar		
	DACCA.	EASTERN DISTRICTS						
		Dacca	{ Telegraph Office Hospital	ditto	0 60	1 27	20th Mar	Not received 16th to 22nd Mar
				0 80	0 90	1 95	ditto	
				0 60	0 64	2 34	ditto	
Furreedpore		Bankura	Nil	Nil	0 91	ditto		
		Calcutta	ditto	ditto	1 83	ditto		
Backergunge		Calcutta	ditto	ditto	0 20	ditto	Not received 16th to 22nd Mar	
		Barisal	0 11	ditto	1 71	ditto		
		Calcutta	Nil	ditto	1 47	ditto		
		Madani	ditto	ditto	0 99	ditto		
		Patankhally	Not rec	ditto	0 10	ditto		
Wymensing		Bowlat Khan	2 10	ditto	2 12	ditto		
		M. Mensing	0 30	0 15	1 05	ditto		
		Wymensing	Nil	Nil	1 07	ditto		
		Atah	ditto	ditto	0 66	ditto		
Bilhet		Khoragunge	ditto	0 18	0 96	ditto		
		Bilhet	1 87	3 32	8 14	ditto		
Oachar		Oachar	3 77	2 29	11 02	ditto		
		Hilakandy	3 15	Not rec	9 40	22nd Mar		
CHITTAGONG	Chittagong	{ Telegraph Office Jail	1 86	1 03	6 02	29th Mar		
			Nil	Nil	0 20	ditto		
	Chittagong Hill Tracts	Chittagong	ditto	ditto	0 75	ditto		
	Chittagong	ditto	ditto	0 90	22nd Mar			
	Tipperah	Not rec	ditto	0 41	15th Mar			
	Tipperah	3 48	ditto	4 34	29th Mar			
	Tipperah	0 98	ditto	1 76	ditto			

DIVISION.	DISTRICT.	STATION.	Rain from 15th to 22nd Mar. 1878.	Rain from 23rd to 29th Mar. 1878.	RAIN FROM 1ST JANUARY 1878.		REMARKS.	
					Inches.	Up to date.		
PATNA.	BEHAR.		Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	1878.		
		Patna	Patna	Nil.	Not rec.	1.07	22nd Mar.	
			Behar	ditto	Nil.	0.97	28th Mar.	
			Barh	ditto	Not rec.	0.76	22nd Mar.	
			Dinapore { Jail	ditto	Nil.	0.51	20th Mar.	
		Gya	Dinapore { Cantonment	ditto	Not rec.	0.35	22nd Mar.	
			Gya	ditto	Nil.	1.11	29th Mar.	
			Nowadah	ditto	ditto	0.74	ditto.	
			Aurangabad	ditto	ditto	0.74	ditto.	
		Shahabad	Jehanabad	ditto	ditto	0.68	ditto.	
	Arrah		ditto	ditto	1.44	ditto.		
	Sasaram		ditto	ditto	0.66	ditto.		
	Buxar		ditto	ditto	1.15	ditto.		
	Tirhoot	Blunsoah	ditto	ditto	5.50	ditto.		
		Mozufferpore	ditto	ditto	4.40	ditto.		
		Durhaughah	ditto	ditto	1.45	ditto.		
		Hajipore	ditto	ditto	0.93	ditto.		
		Mudhubani	ditto	ditto	2.75	ditto	Not received 2nd to 22nd Feb.	
		Sectamarree	ditto	ditto	2.50	ditto	Ditto 23rd Feb. to 1st Mar.	
		Tajpore	ditto	ditto	2.43	ditto	Ditto 9th Feb. to 1st Mar.	
		Sagun	Chuprah	ditto	ditto	1.90	ditto.	
	Sewan		ditto	ditto	1.12	ditto.		
	Chumparun	Moteehari	ditto	ditto	3.90	ditto.		
		Bettiah	ditto	ditto	3.25	ditto.		
	Monghyr	Monghyr	ditto	ditto	1.43	ditto.		
		Begowserai	ditto	ditto	0.54	ditto.		
		Jamoolie	Not rec.	ditto	1.23	ditto	Not received, 16th to 22nd Mar.	
	Rhaugulpore	Rhaugulpore	Nil.	ditto	1.00	ditto.		
		Scopool	ditto	ditto	1.67	ditto.		
	Purneah	Mudhicypoorah	ditto	ditto	1.00	ditto.		
Banka		ditto	ditto	1.07	ditto.			
Purneah		ditto	ditto	1.19	ditto.			
Kaheungunge		ditto	ditto	0.89	ditto.			
Arrarwah		ditto	ditto	2.00	ditto.			
Deoghur		ditto	ditto	1.99	ditto.			
Sonthal Pergunnahs	Jamtara	ditto	ditto	0.45	ditto.			
	Kajmehal	ditto	ditto	0.20	ditto.			
	Pakour	ditto	ditto	0.10	ditto.			
	Nya-Doomka	ditto	ditto	1.80	ditto.			
	Godda	ditto	ditto	1.02	ditto			
ORISSA.	Cuttack	Cuttack { Telegraph Office	Nil.	Nil.	2.40	ditto.		
		Hospital	ditto	ditto	2.71	ditto.		
		Jajipore	0.30	ditto	0.80	ditto.		
		Kendrapara	Nil.	ditto	0.40	ditto.		
		Jungtsingapore	ditto	ditto	2.37	ditto.		
		False Point	ditto	ditto	0.05	ditto.		
		Pooree	0.35	ditto	1.11	ditto.		
		Khoordah	0.32	ditto	0.62	ditto.		
		Balasore	Nil.	ditto	0.92	ditto.		
		Cuttack Tributary	Bhuddruck	ditto	ditto	Nil.	ditto.	
	Melials	Sambalpure	Not rec.	Not rec.	ditto	1st Feb.		
	CHOTA NAGPORE.							
SOUTH-WESTERN FRONTIER AGENCY.	Hazareebaugh	Hazareebaugh { Jail	Nil.	Nil.	0.94	29th Mar.		
		Dispensary	ditto	ditto	1.10	ditto.		
		Pachumba	ditto	ditto	1.17	ditto.		
		Ranches	ditto	ditto	1.63	ditto.		
	Loharduggah	Palamow	ditto	ditto	0.60	ditto.		
		Chyehassa	0.13	ditto	2.61	ditto.		
	Singbhoom	Purulia	0.05	ditto	2.36	ditto.		
		Gobindpore	Nil.	Not rec.	1.90	22nd Mar.		
	ASSAM & ADJACENT HILLS.	Goolparah	Goolparah	0.08	0.11	2.19	20th Mar.	
			Dhoothree	Nil.	Nil.	1.45	ditto.	
Gowhatry			ditto	0.22	2.70	ditto.		
Burjeetah			ditto	Not rec.	2.29	22nd Mar.		
Durrung		Teapoor	0.13	ditto	2.81	ditto.		
		Mungledye	Nil.	ditto	3.34	ditto.		
Nowgong		Nowgong	ditto	0.59	2.99	29th Mar.		
		Seehaugor	0.21	Not rec.	8.50	22nd Mar.		
Seehaugor		Golaghat	Not rec.	ditto	4.50	15th Mar.		
		Jorehaut	Nil.	ditto	7.03	22nd Mar.		
LUCKIMPORE.	Luckimpore	Dohrooghur	0.71	ditto	7.85	ditto.		
		North Luckimpore	Nil.	ditto	5.05	ditto.		
		Suddya	0.95	ditto	7.87	ditto.		
		Samoogoodting	Not rec.	ditto	0.57	15th Feb.		
	Khasi and Jynteah Hills.	Shillong	0.28	ditto	1.05	22nd Mar.		
		Jaowai	1.40	ditto	5.30	ditto.		
	Garro Hills	Cherrapunjee	2.07	ditto	8.18	ditto.		
		Tura	0.22	0.70	3.02	29th Mar.		
		Benares	Nil.	Nil.	0.22	ditto.		
		Akyab	ditto	ditto	0.80	ditto.		

CALCUTTA,
The 5th April, 1878.

H. F. BLANFORD,
Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

Meteorological Telegraphic Report for the period 30th March to 5th April 1873.

STATION.	Date.	Hour.	Barometer reduced to 32°.	Barometer reduced to sea-level.	THERMOMETER		Humidity Sat. =100	WIND.		Rain.	Clouds	Weather initials
					Dry	Wet		Direction.	Velocity			
CALCUTTA.	Mar.											
	30th	10	29.974	29.992	85.3	76.3	64	S by W	...	...	K	b
	16	16	29.928	29.894	92.4	71.6	31	S by W	...	...	K	b
	31st	10	29.914	29.962	87.5	70.5	58	S S W	...	...	...	b
	16	16	29.789	29.787	98.0	80.5	48	S by W	...	...	...	b
	1st April	10	29.905	29.923	85.5	76.8	65	S W	...	...	C	b
	16	16	29.737	29.755	97.7	80.7	54	S by W	...	...	C	b
	2nd	10	29.847	29.865	87.2	76.2	58	S W	...	...	...	b
	16	16	29.709	29.737	91.0	76.7	40	S	...	...	S	b
	3rd	10	29.815	29.833	86.8	79.1	72	S S W	...	...	S	b
SAVON IGAUR.	16	16	29.678	29.691	89.5	81.2	68	S	...	...	CK	b
	4th	10	29.712	29.700	87.5	76.5	58	S S W	...	...	C	b
	16	16	29. (21)	29.699	81.3	80.4	60	S	...	...	S	b
	5th	10	29.740	29.754	81.5	78.3	75	S W	...	...	S	b
	16	16	29.655	29.673	86.5	77.7	64	S	...	...	CK	b
	Mar.											
	30th	10	29.981	29.997	86	78	68	S W	12.2	...	N	m, scuds.
	16	16	29.852	29.858	85	77	68	S S E	15.2	...	N	m
	31st	10	29.984	29.970	86	78	68	S S W	19.9	...	C	b
	16	16	29.819	29.825	87	77	61	S S W	11.6	...	C	b
CHITTAGONG.	1st April	10	29.987	29.913	84	77	64	S W	14.8	...	KS	b
	16	16	29.778	29.781	85	79	75	S	15.4	...	CK	b, m
	2nd	10	29.868	29.874	88	79	72	S S W	12.2	...	C	b, m
	16	16	29.743	29.749	85	79	75	S	16.7	...	C	m, scuds.
	3rd	10	29.834	29.840	86	80	75	S W	15.9	...	KS	m, scuds.
	16	16	29.693	29.699	86	80	75	S S W	18.8	...	N	m, scuds.
	4th	10	29.771	29.777	86	80	75	S W	10.5	...	C	m, scuds.
	16	16	29.650	29.654	86	79	72	S	19.3	...	N	m, o, scuds.
	5th	10	29.769	29.775	85	80	79	S S W	13.7	...	N	m, o, scuds.
	16	16	29.691	29.697	83	79	83	S	16.1	...	N	m, o, scuds.
MADRAS.	Mar.											
	30th	10	29.952	29.945	78	76	90	N	3.8	...	...	b, m
	16	16	29.818	29.809	89	77	59	W	8.9	...	...	b, m
	31st	10	29.911	29.926	85	73	51	N W E	3.7	...	...	b, m
	16	16	29.788	29.879	91	81	33	S	7.9	...	...	b, m
	1st April	10	29.904	29.913	80	76	61	S E	4.0	...	...	b, m
	16	16	29.801	29.813	87	76	59	S W	10.1	...	...	b, m
	2nd	10	29.940	29.941	86	75	57	E N E	4.1	...	...	b, m
	16	16	29.712	29.821	87	77	61	W	9.4	...	CK	b, m
	3rd	10	29.813	29.811	84	76	67	S E	4.8	...	CK, C	b, m
COCHIN.	16	16	29.671	29.707	86	75	57	S W	12.7	...	CK, C	b, m
	4th	10	29.779	29.871	86	75	57	S W	5.3	...	CK, KS	b, m
	16	16	29.657	29.719	85	77	68	S	17.1	...	KS	m
	5th	10	29.701	29.876	84	77	71	S E	4.6	...	KS, K	m
	16	16	29.703	29.765	84	78	75	S	8.8	...	KS, K	m
	Mar.											
	30th	10	29.909	29.933	87	75	55	S E	5	...	...	b
	16	16	29.876	29.910	86	76	61	E by S	8	...	...	b
	30th	10	29.999	29.929	87	75	55	E	9	...	...	b
	16	16	29.880	29.910	87	76	58	E	9	...	...	b
AYYER.	31st	10	29.984	29.911	88	77	58	E by N	6	...	...	b
	16	16	29.860	29.880	85	77	68	E	11	...	...	b
	1st April	10	29.941	29.901	88	77	59	E by S	6	...	...	cloudy.
	16	16	29.838	29.868	84	76	67	E	8	...	...	cloudy.
	2nd	10	29.903	29.933	88	78	63	E N E	10	...	...	b
	16	16	29.778	29.806	85	78	71	E by N	9	...	...	b
	3rd	10	29.887	29.887	87	76	58	N E by E	12	...	...	cloudy.
	16	16	29.748	29.773	76	74	90	E N E	17	0.83	...	cloudy.
	4th	10	29.780	29.810	77	73	81	N by W	12	0.54	...	cloudy.
	16	16	29.658	29.686	87	77	61	N N E	14	...	...	cloudy.

**Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Surveyor-General's Office,
Calcutta, from 1st to 7th April 1873.**

Month	Date.	Mean reduced barometer.	THERMOMETER.			Mean dry bulb.	Mean wet bulb.	Computed mean dew-point	Mean degree of humidity.	WIND.			Rain.	Moon's phases.	GENERAL REMARKS.
			Highest reading.	Lowest reading.	Max solar radiation.					Prevailing direction.	Max. pressure.	Daily velocity.			
		Inches	°	°	°	°	°	°			H	Miles	In		
April ...	1st	29.827	94.7	76.0	138.0	83.7	76.8	72.0	0.69	S by W & S		199.0	..	...	Clear & cirri.
	2nd	780	92.5	76.0	137.8	83.6	77.1	72.5	.70	S & S by E		203.5	..	...	Clear & cirri.
	3rd	743	94.0	78.5	142.0	84.0	78.5	74.6	.74	S, S by W & S		280.5	.	...	Chiefly cirri.
	4th	678	93.6	78.0	137.2	84.6	77.2	72.0	.67	S S W & S	19	271.7		...	Cirri & cirrocumuli.
	5th	602	87.0	80.2	120.0	83.0	78.0	74.5	.76	S S W & S	25	287.4	..	☾	Overcast & stratus.
	6th	765	89.7	77.5	129.0	82.9	76.2	71.5	.70	S & S S W	.	179.2			Overcast, stratus & cirrocumuli.
	7th	839	87.3	76.6	122.0	80.5	75.5	73.0	.76	S by E & S	0.6	88.5			Chiefly overcast.

The mean barometer as likewise the dry and wet bulb thermometer means are derived from the twenty-four hourly observations made during the day.

The dew-point is computed with the Greenwich constants.—The figures in column 10 represent the humidity of the air, the complete saturation of which being taken at unity. The receiver of the lower rain gauge is 1½ feet, and that of the anemometer 70 feet 10 inches above the level of the ground. The velocity of wind, as indicated by Robinson's anemometer, is registered from noon to noon.

The extreme variation of temperature during the past seven days				...	18.7	
The max. temperature during the past seven days				...	94.7	
The max. temperature during the corresponding period of the past year				...	94.7	
The mean humidity during the past seven days				...	0.72	
The mean humidity during the corresponding period of the past year				...	0.70	
					Inches.	
The total fall of rain from 1st to 7th				{ by lower rain gauge	...	Nil
				{ by anemometer gauge	...	Nil
Ditto	ditto	ditto	average of nineteen previous years		..	0.48
Ditto	ditto	between the 1st January and the 7th April			..	1.18
Ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto, average of nineteen previous years		...	3.29

GOPENAUTH SSB,
In charge of the Observatory.

The 8th April 1873.

IRRIGATION BRANCH, PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, BENGAL.

ORISSA CIRCLE.

Statement showing the amount of Traffic and Tolls on the Brahmince Division High Level Canal for the month of February 1873.

LENGTH OF CANAL OPEN—37 MILES.

LOCAL TRAFFIC.										STORES AND MATERIALS FOR IRRIGATION WORKS.										ABSTRACT.					REMARKS.
Nature of cargo.		APPROXIMATE		TONNAGE, EX-CLUSIVE OF EMPTY BOATS.		Ton mileage.	Tollage.	Number of boats or rafts.	Nature of cargo.	APPROXIMATE		TONNAGE, EX-CLUSIVE OF EMPTY BOATS.		Ton mileage.	Tollage.	Number of boats.	Nature of traffic.	Weight of cargo.	Value of traffic.	Tonnage, exclusive of empty boats.	Ton mileage.				
		Weight of cargo.	Value of cargo.	Maunds.	Tons.					Weight of cargo.	Value of cargo.	Maunds.	Tons.												
Nature of cargo.		Weight of cargo.	Value of cargo.	Maunds.	Tons.	Ton mileage.		Tollage.	Number of boats or rafts.	Nature of cargo.	Weight of cargo.	Value of cargo.	Maunds.	Tons.	Ton mileage.		Tollage.	Number of boats.	Nature of traffic.	Weight of cargo.	Value of traffic.	Tonnage, exclusive of empty boats.	Ton mileage.		
Nature of cargo.		Weight of cargo.	Value of cargo.	Maunds.	Tons.	Ton mileage.		Tollage.	Number of boats or rafts.	Nature of cargo.	Weight of cargo.	Value of cargo.	Maunds.	Tons.	Ton mileage.		Tollage.	Number of boats.	Nature of traffic.	Weight of cargo.	Value of traffic.	Tonnage, exclusive of empty boats.	Ton mileage.		
3	Rice	20	90	60	2	51	0 6 0	Rs. A. P.	1	Iron buckets	15	300	405	14	492	6 0 0	68	Private and	1,328	3,329	79	1,051			
3	Paddy	31	16	100	4	43	0 6 2		5	Do. rails	1,610	1,850	2,501	93	3,416	38 0 4	20	merchandise.	2,185	2,390	355	9,148			
2	Provision	40	110	75	3	91	1 0 6		1	Wagons	...	...	513	20	683	7 14 0	20	Government	...	...	...	...
1	Oil, &c.	20	265	43	2	52	0 9 6		4	Firewood	...	...	3,683	132	1,511	23 2 0	...	Stores.	...	...	...	...
8	Straw	667	208	1,212	43	444	5 11 3		1	Paint, &c.	25	80	44	2	36	0 6 6	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	Jaggery	470	2,350	539	19	166	2 10 0		1	Planks	40	160	680	23	801	9 12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	Gall-nuts	40	200	88	3	107	1 3 0		5	Empty	...	...	...	...	13	10 2	...	...	...	...	...	...
35	Bamboos—12,000 in No.	40	10	50	3	97	1 3 0		2	Steamer	...	...	2,000	71	2,429	30 0 10	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	Empty	...	...	...	...	...	30 0 0		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	Passenger	...	...	...	...	...	7 0 10		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
68		1,328	3,329	2,186	79	1,051	73 13 6		20		2,185	2,390	9,935	355	9,148	133 13 10	68		3,513	5,719	434	10,199	201 11 3		

Tonnage shown above is that of the boats and not of the cargo.

IRRIGATION BRANCH, PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, BENGAL.

ORISSA CIRCLE.

Statement showing the amount of Traffic and Tolls on the Taldundah Canal during the month of February 1873.

DISTANCE FROM CUTTACK TO TERMINAL LOCK AT TIDE WATER—42 MILES.

LOCAL TRAFFIC.										TRAFFIC BETWEEN CUTTACK AND SEA BOARD.						STORES AND MATERIALS FOR IRRIGATION WORKS.				ABSTRACT.		
Number of boats.	Nature of cargo.	Approximate value of cargo.	TONNAGE, EXCLUSIVE OF EMPTY BOATS.		Ton mileage.	Tollage.	Number of boats.	Nature of cargo.	Approximate value of cargo.	TONNAGE, EXCLUSIVE OF EMPTY BOATS.		Ton mileage.	Tollage.	Number of boats.	Nature of cargo.	Approximate value of cargo.	Tonnage, exclusive of empty boats.	Ton mileage.	Tollage.			
			Mauuds.	Tons.						Mauuds.	Tons.											
11	Paddy	Rs. 1,585	5,107	179	1,521	12 8 3	8	Bricks	Rs. 194	8,584	308	2,452	21 7 4	26	Local Traffic	Rs. 1,693	188	1,549	Rs. A. P. 27 4 1			
1	Straw	25	261	9	28	0 10 5	4	Lignite	47	2,935	105	1,466	7 5 6	28	Irrigation Traffic	437	445	4,422	41 9 0			
14	Empty	83	...	...	...	6 13 5	2	Lime	188	960	34	514	2 0 6	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	Bamboos, 7,500 in number.	...	...	...	...	6 4 0	14	Empty	...	...	...	...	13 5 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	Passengers—24 in No. for 8 miles.	...	...	...	...	0 4 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	Demurrage of 2 boats	...	...	...	...	0 12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
26		1,603	5,288	199	1,549	27 4 1	28		437	13,479	445	4,432	44 9 0	54		2,130	633	5,981	71 13 1			

Tonnage shown above is that of the boats and not of the cargo.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS, IRRIGATION BRANCH, BENGAL.

SOUTH-WESTERN CIRCLE.

COSSYE DIVISION.

Statement showing the Amount of Traffic and Tolls on the Midnapore Section of the High Level Canal for the month of February 1873.
LENGTH OF CANAL OPEN—24 MILES.

LOCAL TRAFFIC.										STORED AND MATERIALS FOR IRRIGATION WORKS.										ABSTRACT.				
Num- ber of boats.	Nature of cargo.	APPROXIMATE		TOTAL EXCLU- SIVE OF FOR- WAGE OF		Ton mile- age.	Tollage.	Number of boats or rats.	Nature of cargo.	APPROXIMATE		TOTAL EXCLU- SIVE OF FOR- WAGE OF		Ton mile- age.	Tollage.	Number of boats.	Nature of traffic.	Weight of cargo.	Value of traffic.	Total ex- clusive of tonnage, of empty boats.	Ton mile- age.	Tollage.		
		Weight of cargo.	Value of cargo.	MAUNDS.	TONS.					Weight of cargo.	Value of cargo.	MAUNDS.	TONS.											
20	Coal	8,480	2,815	13,950		...	Ra. A P	2	Portland cement	8-0	4,000	2,000		...	30 0 0	1,818	Local	40,889	4,35,958	5,425	50,043	1,306 7 0		
25	Cotton	3,275	55,034	7,775		...	44 10 0	4	Planks	600	850	2,135		...	13 4 6	10	Irrigation	1,400	4,930	147	2,028	49 14 6		
16	Firewood	670	1,014	2,125		...	35 8 6	4	Empty boats	...	...	...		...	5 10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
37	Grain	2,550	6,003	7,650		...	19 2 0	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19	Hides and horns	1,190	21,000	3,040		...	25 6 6	6	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
33	Jaggery and sugar	1,700	7,273	6,235		...	18 0 0	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11	Metal	1,114	36,562	2,801		...	154 11 6	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
180	Miscellaneous	6,993	31,503	33,850		...	24 2 0	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21	Oil and oil-seeds	1,847	11,547	4,940		...	91 12 0	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
54	Paddy and rice	9,120	11,844	19,475		...	40 1 0	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
52	Piece-goods	756	59,278	6,275		...	44 13 0	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
46	Thread	1,089	36,196	9,125		...	19 4 0	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21	Garden produce	1,065	6,720	4,650		...	17 0 6	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24	Pottery	321	276	4,275		...	58 1 0	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23	Salt	4,350	18,600	9,100		...	32 10 6	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19	Silk and indigo	1,817	120,035	5,475		...	4 2 0	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	Jute	465	1,786	1,100		...	3 3 0	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	Straw	252	89	850		...	25 10 6	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19	Tobacco	1,815	11,905	4,775		...	3 3 0	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	Stamp paper	5	11,000	275		...	21 7 6	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	Sand	1,025	60	1,975		...	102 15 0	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	Raffs of timbers	...	275	...		...	108 9 9	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
217	Empty boats	...	...	...		...	368 13 6	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
819	Passengers	...	...	...		...	4 12 9	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ditto	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Miscellaneous re-venue.	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19	Police boats	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,686	Total	49,889	4,35,958	151,925		50,043	1,306 7 0	10	...	1,400	4,930	4,135		2,628	43 14 6	1,706	...	51,289	4,40,886	5,573	52,668	1,445 5 6		

Tolls for same month in previous year were Rs. 1,571-14.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, IRRIGATION BRANCH, BENGAL.

SOUTH-WESTERN CIRCLE.

Statement showing the amount of Traffic and Tolls on the Hidgellee Tidal Canal for February 1873.

LENGTH OF CANAL OPEN—3 MILES.

LOCAL TRAFFIC.										ABSTRACT.					REMARKS.
Number of boats.	Nature of cargo.	APPROXIMATE		TONNAGE, EX- CLUSIVE OF EMPTY BOATS.		Ton mileage.	Tollage.	Number of boats.	Nature of traffic.	Weight of cargo.	Value of traffic.	Tonnage, exclusive of empty boats.	Ton mileage.	Tollage.	
		Weight of cargo.	Value of cargo.	Mds.	Tons.										
2	Straw	11 Kaban	23	325	Rs. A. P. 1 10 0	39	Local	3,573	10,622	251	6,987	Rs. A. P. 48 11 3	Tolls realized from the portion of the range No. 1 canal, lying between the Roupnarria river and the junction of the Gowdhal extension canal, with range No. 1 canal.— J. C. F. Canal closed during the month for salt clearance.
1	Plant	70 in No.	1-0	125	...	...	0 10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	Peela brids	8,000 in No.	...	...	...	...	2 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	Empty	...	...	...	...	...	8 11 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	Passengers, 32 men	...	...	...	...	...	2 11 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	Salt	275	1,100	450	...	...	2 4 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	Tobacco	510	3,000	875	...	...	4 6 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	Pit coal	1,503	650	2,150	...	...	10 12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	Cloth	8	1,000	125	...	...	0 10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	Stone lime	1,000	1,575	1,575	...	...	7 14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	Miscellaneous	255	3,200	490	...	...	2 6 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	Ditto plates	15	600	100	...	...	0 8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	Food	10	50	100	...	...	0 8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	Ganges water	...	...	400	...	...	2 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	Tent	...	...	360	...	...	1 12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
39		3,573	10,622	7,055	251	6,987	48 11 3	39		3,573	10,622	251	6,987	48 11 3	

N.B.—Tonnage shown above is of the boats and not of the cargo.

CONTAL,
The 7th March 1873.

F. T. HAIG, Lieut.-Colonel, R. E.,
Offg. Joint-Secretary to the Government of Bengal
in the P. W. Dept., Irrigation Branch.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 22nd March 1873, on 156½ miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.			MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		
	Number of passengers	Coaching receipts		Weight carried	Receipts.	
		Rs. A P	£ s d	Mds Srs	Rs. A. P.	£ s d
Total traffic for the week	43,514	25,428 9 6	2,530 19 1	1,26,864 18½	26,584 2 8	2,486 17 2
Or per mile of railway	278	163 7 9	14 17 11	811 0	169 13 10	15 11 3
For previous 11 weeks of half-year	353,791	2,97,323 12 0	27,25½ 13 5	1,467,953 38	3,11,505 4 9	28,554 12½ 11
Total for 12 weeks ...	397,305	3,22,752 5 6	29,585 12 6	1,594,818 14½	3,33,089 7 0	30,991 19 4
COMPARISON.						
Total for corresponding week of previous year	38,025½	19,321 0 5	1,771 1 11	190,187 14	31,359 12 5	2,904 9 3
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	243	123 7 4	10 13 7	1,215 0	206 12 4	19 11 10
Total to corresponding date of previous year	388,042½	2,49,565 2 1	22,876 16 1	1,618,617 12	3,28,301 12 9	30,084 0 5

NALHATI STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 22nd March 1873, on 27½ miles open.

		Rs A P	£ s d	Mds Srs	Rs A P	£ s d	£ s d
Total traffic for the week	1,794½	1,227 0 0	12½ 14 0	11½ 54 0	857 0 0	85 14 0	200 2 0
Or per mile of railway	65	45 0 0	4 10 0	545 0	31 8 0	3 2 0	7 3 0
For previous 11 weeks of half-year	16,559½	13,527 0 0	1,352 14 0	69,075 0	5,710 0 0	571 0 0	2,302 15 0
Total for 12 weeks	20,354	14,754 0 0	1,475 8 0	80,929 0	6,567 0 0	656 14 0	2,322 2 0
COMPARISON							
Total for corresponding week of previous year							.....
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year		..				.. ..	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year							.....

CALCUTTA AND SOUTH-EASTERN STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 29th March 1873, on 28 miles open.

		Rs A P	£ s d	Mds Srs	Rs. A P	£ s. d	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week	6,464	1,134 0 0	112 16 0	27,993 0	873 0 0	87 6 0	300 2 0
Or per mile of railway	231	40 8 0	4 1 0	979 0	31 0 0	3 2 0	7 3 0
For previous 12 weeks of half year	100,942	15,117 0 0	1,511 14 0	215,180 0	6,963 0 0	696 16 0	2,396 10 0
Total for 13 weeks	107,406	16,245 0 0	1,624 10 0	242,503 0	7,841 0 0	784 2 0	2,406 12 0
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	7,396	1,143 3 9	114 4 5	21,277 0	572 5 9	57 4 9	171 9 2
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	264	40 12 8	4 1 7	759 0	20 7 1	2 0 11	6 2 0
Total to corresponding date of previous year ..	105,218	15,218 0 3	1,521 16 0	223,105 30	6,976 8 9	697 13 1	2,319 9 1

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY—MAIN LINE.

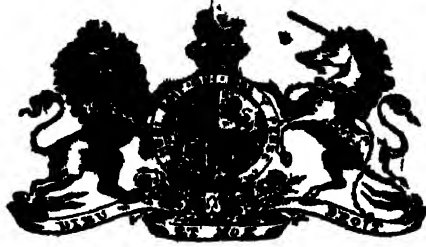
Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 29th March 1873, on 1,280 miles open.

		Rs A. P.	£ s d	Mds Srs	Rs A. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week	126,946	1,73,159 1 0	15,672 18 4	815,468 30	3,96,691 11 6	36,545 16 6	32,418 14 10
Or per mile of railway	99	135 4 6	12 3 0	637 0	311 7 6	28 11 1	25 23 1
For previous 13 weeks of half-year	12,93,980	1,968,037 1 0	180,408 7 11	8,878,488 10	44,93,001 14 6	4,11,868 70 3	3,62,351 15 1
Total for 13 weeks ..	1,420,926	21,41,196 2 0	196,276 6 3	9,693,987 0	4,891,693 10 0	449,496 6 8	3,94,669 14 1
COMPARISON							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	102,955	1,91,756 14 2	17,577 14 8	584,953 10	2,77,572 10 11½	25,444 2 3	22,021 17 4
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	....	149 12 11	13 14 8	456 0	216 13 3	19 17 7	17 23 4
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	1,363,328	21,41,844 18 7	196,289 18 10	9,478,309 20	55,59,153 5 6	507,755 14 2	4,44,680 13 4

RAILWAY TRAFFIC

Summary of Traffic for week ended 20th March 1873, on 222 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.			MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.				Total receipts.
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.		Weight carried.	Receipts.			
		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Strs.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Total traffic for the week ...	4,374	17,616 14 8	1,614 17 7	71,363 0	19,535 14 8	1,792 12 6	2,497 10 1	
Or per mile of railway		78 12 8	7 4 6	.....	87 8 0	8 0 5	18 4 11
For previous 12 weeks of last year...	55,506	2,08,064 15 10	19,074 9 2	817,730 10	2,51,235 7 3	22,029 3 5	32,105 12 8	
Total for 13 weeks ...	60,180	2,25,781 14 1	20,688 6 9	889,093 10	2,70,764 5 6	24,821 15 6	34,612 4 9	
COMPARISON.								
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	4,471	15,981 11 8	1,450 6 6	43,974 20	16,831 5 9	1,542 17 6	2,308 4 0	
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year		70 12 8	6 9 9	.....	78 4 11	8 18 1	15 7 10
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	66,926	2,33,658 7 9	21,418 12 11	903,518 0	2,46,930 10 4	22,025 6 2	34,084 0 1	



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WEDNESDAY, APRIL 16, 1873.

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PART I.

Orders and Notifications by the Lieut.-Governor of Bengal, the High Court, Government Treasury, &c.

ORDERS BY THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR OF BENGAL

REVENUE AND GENERAL DEPARTMENTS.

No. 1002R.

APPOINTMENTS.

The 8th April 1873.—The following gentlemen are appointed to be members of the Committee for the management of the Charitable Dispensary established at Jungypore in Moorshedabad :—

Babu Jodoonath Mookerjee.
 „ Prabut Chunder Gangooly.
 „ Ramdoyal Das.
 „ Ramgobind Roy.

Babu Bidhu Jeebun Banerjee.
 „ Poresnath Das.
 „ Debee Persad Singh.

The 9th April 1873.—Captain Thomas Bernard Michell, Assistant Commissioner, Assam, returned from furlough, is posted to Kamroop.

Mr. Henry James Newbery, B.A., Officiating Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, First Grade, Noakhally, is vested with powers under Section 44 of the Criminal Procedure Code, to be exercised only during the absence of the District Magistrate from head-quarters.

Babu Nuddear Chand Roy to be a Member of the Bancoorah District School Committee.

The 10th April 1873.—The District Engineer of Mymensing is appointed to be an ex-officio Member of the Road Cess Committee in that District under Section 51, Act X (B.C.) of 1871.

The 12th April 1873.—Mr. John Georgehagan to officiate as Magistrate and Collector of Beerbhoom during the absence on duty of Mr. L. R. Tottenham, or until further orders.

The 14th April 1873.—Mr. Robert Cornish, B.A., to be an Assistant to the Magistrate and Collector of Nuddea, and to have charge of the Meherpore Division in that District.

Mr. Francis Henry Bennet Skrine, Assistant Magistrate and Collector of Meherpore, to have charge of the Chooadangah Division in Nuddea.

Mr. Henry Blunt Beames, in charge of the Cox's Bazar Division, is transferred to the Sudder Station of Chittagong.

Mr. Arthur Ormsby Brown is appointed to be an Assistant to the Magistrate and Collector of Noakhally, and is vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the Second Class. This cancels the orders of the 7th instant appointing Mr. Brown to be an Assistant to the Magistrate and Collector of Rajshahye.

Mr. Henry James Newbery, B.A., to be an Assistant to the Magistrate and Collector of Bhaugulpore, and to continue to officiate as a Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector of the First Grade. Mr. Newbery will also officiate as Superintendent of the Central Jail at Bhaugulpore during the absence on leave of Dr. A. S. Lethbridge, or until further orders.

Mr. Joseph Posford, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, to have charge of the Cox's Bazar Division in Chittagong, and to exercise the powers of a Magistrate of the First Class.

Mr. Edward Stewart, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Kishengunge, is transferred to Rajmehal until further orders.

Mr. J. A. Caven, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, to have charge of the Kishengunge Division in Purneah, and to exercise the powers of a Magistrate of the 2nd Class.

The following gentlemen are appointed to be Members of the District School Committees of Cuttack and Pooree:—

Cuttack.

The Commissioner of the Orissa Division	...	...	} <i>Ex officio.</i>
„ Magistrate of Cuttack	...	...
„ Inspector of Schools, Western Circle	...	...
Mr. John Frederick Browne.		Babu Huro Chunder Ghose.	
Maharajah Bhagiruthi Mohendra, Bahadour.		„ Jugomohun Roy	
Babu Annadaprosad Ghose.		„ Kalipuddo Banerjee.	
„ Behari Lall Pundit.		„ Kanoo Churn Chowdry.	
„ Pichitranund Das.		„ Koylash Chunder Ghose.	
„ Boudonath Pundit.		„ Luckhinaram Roy Chowdry.	
Revd. J. Buckley.		„ Mohesh Chunder Banerjee.	
Dr. H. Cayley.		„ Peary Mohunt Sen.	
Babu Dwarkanath Chuckerbutty.		„ Radhasam Nurendra.	
„ Chunder Prosunno Dutt.		„ Shib Prosad Sing.	
„ Goluck Chunder Bose.		Mr John Foster Stevens.	
Mr. F. Graves.		Revd G. D. Symonds, B.A.	
„ William Henry Maffett Gun.		Babu Umbica Churn Roy Chowdry.	
„ J. F. Harrison		Mr. W. Wright.	

Baboo Chand Churn Banerjee to be Secretary to the Committee.

Pooree.

The Commissioner of the Orissa Division	...	...	} <i>Ex officio.</i>
„ Magistrate of Pooree	...	...
„ Inspector of Schools, Western Circle	...	...
Pundit Gopeenath Misser.		Babu Kedar Nath Dutt.	
Babu Gobin Chunder Mohapattur.		Pundit Mohunt Narayan Das.	
Mr. Richard Herbert Greaves.		Babu Nund Kisore Das.	
Moulvi Ikram Rusool		„ Ramgopal Chatterjee.	
Babu Jaganath Mahanti.		„ Rasbehary Naik.	

Babu Ramdoss Chuckerbutty to be Secretary to the Committee.

The 15th April 1873.—Mr. John George Charles to have charge of the Moonsheegunge Division in Dacca during the absence on leave of Baboo Kristo Chunder Roy, or until further orders.

Mr. Augustus Rivers Thompson to be a Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

Mr. Edwyn Samuel Moseley to be an Assistant to the Magistrate and Collector of Berbhoom, and to continue to officiate as a Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector of the First Grade.

Lieutenant-Colonel William Turton Fagan is reappointed to be District Superintendent of Police, Rajshahye.

Mr. G. L. Harris to be a Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector of the First Grade in Gya.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

The 14th April 1873.—Moulvi Fida Ali, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Sarun, for six months, without pay, in extension of the leave granted to him in orders of the 25th November last.

Captain Thomas Bernard Michell, Assistant Commissioner, is allowed the usual subsidiary leave of absence from the 7th instant, the day following the date of his arrival in Calcutta on return from furlough, to enable him to join his appointment at Kamroop.

Moulvi Syed Zainuddin Hossein, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Patna, for one month, under Section 18 of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 11th ultimo.

Assistant Surgeon Alfred Swayne Lethbridge, M.D., Superintendent of the Central Jail at Bhaugulpore, for three months, under Section 18 of the Civil Leave Code.

The 15th April 1873.—Mr. C. A. S. Bedford, Extra Assistant Commissioner, Rajmehal, for three months, under Section 18 of the Civil Leave Code.

In modification of the orders of the 25th ultimo, Lieutenant-Colonel Arthur Elderton, Officiating Cantonment Magistrate of Dum-Dum, is allowed one month's leave of absence from the 2nd idem under Section 18 of the Civil Leave Code.

Baboo Kristo Chunder Roy, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Moonshee-gunge, for three months, under Section 18 of the Civil Leave Code.

NOTIFICATIONS.

The 9th April 1873.—The Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to accept the resignation tendered by Mr. R. S. T. MacEwen of his appointment as a Municipal Commissioner for the Suburbs of the Town of Calcutta.

The 10th April 1873.—Captain Thomas Bernard Michell, Assistant Commissioner, Assam, reported his return to Calcutta from furlough on the 6th instant.

The 12th April 1873.—Mr Robert Parry of the Bengal Educational Service reported his departure from India on leave of absence on the 20th ultimo.

Dr. F. V. B. Webber reported his departure from India on furlough on the 3rd ultimo.

The 14th April 1873.—Mr Frederick Hubert McLaughlin, c.s., reported his departure from India on furlough on the 2nd instant.

The 15th April 1873.—The services of Surgeon John Elliot, Civil Surgeon of Howrah, are placed at the disposal of the Government of India in the Military Department.

ERRATUM.

The 14th April 1873.—In the orders of the 14th ultimo, published in the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 19th idem, regarding the Monghyr District School Committee—

For

Read

Babu Aughore Nath Mookerjee,

Babu Aughore Chunder Mookhopadhyay.

H. L. DAMPIER,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

RESOLUTION.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Calcutta, the 15th April 1873.

THE Lieutenant-Governor has proposed to the Government of India the establishment of parallel lines of promotion in the executive and judicial branches of the covenanted civil service in Bengal. His Excellency in Council has provisionally accepted this proposal, and has now, subject to the sanction of the Secretary of State, approved of the following proposals of the Lieutenant-Governor, viz.—

1. That Judges, including Additional Judges, shall be classified in two grades; those in the first grade drawing each a salary of Rs. 2,500 a month, and those in the second grade a salary of Rs. 2,000;
2. That Magistrate-Collectors shall be classified in two grades, with salaries fixed at Rs. 2,250 and (for the present) Rs. 1,800, respectively;
3. That effect shall be given at once to the proposed scheme, so far that as funds become available from the reduction in the salaries of the Judges, the pay of some of the Magistrate-Collectors may be raised to Rs. 2,250, whilst fresh promotions which would hitherto have been made to the existing first grade on Rs. 1,916, shall now be made to a salary of Rs. 1,800 only; the difference being used to raise the salaries of officers now drawing Rs. 1,500 to the same rate of Rs. 1,800.

II. The Lieutenant-Governor desires it to be clearly understood that all promotions, substantive or acting, which may be made to the different grades of Judges or Magistrate-Collectors from this date up to the time when the orders of the Secretary of State may be received, will be conditional on the approval of the Secretary of State, and that any increase to the pay of Magistrate-Collectors whom His Honor may select for promotion in the meantime, must be refunded if that approval be withheld.

So long as the arrangements are in a state of transition, for the sake of convenience the judicial appointments on Rs. 2,500 and Rs. 2,000 will be

designated Judgeships of the 1st and 2nd grade respectively, and the executive appointments on Rs. 2,250, Rs. 1,916, Rs. 1,800, or Rs. 1,500 respectively, will be styled Magistrate-Collectorships of the 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th grades respectively.

At the present moment two Judgeships are vacant, owing to the promotion of Mr. Rivers Thompson and to the retirement of Mr. W. Tucker, and an Additional Judgeship, owing to the retirement of Mr. Pepper. His Honor is pleased to make the following appointments:—

Mr. J. M. Lewis to be District and Sessions Judge of Bankoorah in the second grade. Mr. Lewis will, however, continue to officiate as District and Sessions Judge of Bhaugulpore in the 1st grade.

Mr. A. J. R. Bainbridge to be Additional Judge of Jessore and Backergunge in the second grade of Judges. Mr. Bainbridge will continue to act as District and Sessions Judge of Moorshedabad in the first grade.

Mr. H. T. Prinsep to be District and Sessions Judge of Dacca in the second grade. Mr. Prinsep will continue to act as District and Sessions Judge of Hooghly in the first grade.

Mr. A. Abercrombie to be District and Sessions Judge of Mymensing in the first grade.

Mr. S. H. O. Tayler, District and Sessions Judge of Beerbhoom, to be in the second grade of Judges.

Mr. W. Cornell, Officiating Judge of Bancoorah, to officiate in the second grade of Judges.

Mr. A. B. Falcon, Officiating Additional Judge of Backergunge, Jessore, and Furredpore, to officiate in the second grade of Judges.

Mr. C. B. Garrett, Officiating Judge of Dacca, to officiate in the second grade of Judges.

The following officers to be Magistrate-Collectors of the first grade:—

Mr. W. LeF. Robinson, Magistrate and Collector of Dinagepore.

„ A. V. Palmer, „ „ „ of Gya.

„ G. N. Barlow, C.S.I., „ „ „ of Monghyr.

„ S. C. Bayley, „ „ „ of Patna.

„ H. Hankey, „ „ „ of Moorshedabad.

Messrs. Barlow, Bayley, and Hankey, will continue to officiate as Commissioners of the Bhaugulpore, Patna, and Chittagong Divisions respectively.

The following officers will officiate as Magistrate-Collectors of the first grade, *vice* Messrs. Barlow, Bayley, and Hankey:—

Mr. V. Taylor, Magistrate-Collector of Bhaugulpore.

„ J. H. Reynolds, B.A., „ „ „ of Mymensingh.

„ F. M. Halliday, „ „ „ of Tirhoot.

The following officers to be Magistrate-Collectors of the districts shown against each in the fourth grade:—

Mr. H. L. Harrison, Magistrate-Collector of Midnapore.

„ A. Smith, „ „ „ of Jessore.

„ A. C. Mangles, „ „ „ of Noakhally, but to continue to act in Patna.

„ J. Monro, „ „ „ of Rungpore, but to continue to act as Deputy Collector of Customs.

Mr. H. L. Harrison will continue to act as a Magistrate-Collector of the second grade.

Mr. F. Jones, Junior Superintendent of Survey, to be Senior Superintendent of Survey (ranking with a Collector-Magistrate of the 4th grade).

ORDER.—Ordered that a copy of this resolution be forwarded to all Commissioners of Divisions for information and communication to all covenanted officers in their respective divisions.

H. L. DAMPIER,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

RESOLUTION.**GENERAL DEPARTMENT.****SECTION B.***Calcutta, the 15th April 1873.*

THE appended lists of candidates who have been passed at the recent Native Civil Service Examination are published for general information.

2. The Lieutenant-Governor has this time been very liberal in admitting as "qualified for the higher grade of appointments" candidates who gave evidence of practical ability, even though they fell a little short of full pass-marks. The Government wished to have a sufficient number of passed men to choose from for present requirements. Higher grade appointments cannot however at once be provided for all the men who are declared qualified for that grade; and those who do not at once obtain higher grade appointments are recommended to accept lower grade appointments, and to try to work themselves up, since so far as examination goes they are declared to be qualified for the higher grade.

3. The Lieutenant-Governor has admitted as "qualified for the higher grade" a few candidates who did not possess the qualification of Government service or university degree required for the higher grade of appointments. The men so specially admitted are those who have done particularly well in the recent examination. For the rest, such candidates as did not possess the necessary qualifications and yet have passed the examination, are declared to be qualified for the higher grade after serving one year in the lower grade of appointments.

4. Of the sub-deputies who have been appointed in the Burdwan, Rajshahye, Dacca, Chittagong, Patna, and Bhaugulpore divisions during the last eight months, only Lal Zama Khan of Chumparun, Karamat Hossein of Gya, appeared for the Native Civil Service Examination, though all appointments to temporary sub-deputyships had been made subject to passing the prescribed examination; and they did not pass. The Lieutenant-Governor desires that each sub-deputy may now be informed that if retained he will be required to pass. His Honor leaves it to the discretion of Commissioners to retain during the present year any sub-deputies who may have been appointed in 1872-73, and who may be really efficient men.

5. Candidates who have passed for the higher grade of appointments will not be required to pass any further examination, unless they become Deputy Magistrates, in which case they will be liable to the higher standard departmental examination. Having passed the Native Civil Service Examinations, they will be exempt from the lower standard departmental test.

6. Certificates, as provided by rule 21 of the Notification of the 6th July, will be given to the successful candidates on application at the Bengal Office. Candidates can obtain their certificates either by personal application, or by written application forwarded through the Principal of the Hooghly, Dacca, or Patna College, or through the Magistrate of the district where the candidate may be residing.

List of Candidates at the Native Civil Service Examination of 1873 who, having submitted the necessary certificates of character, health, and ability to ride or walk, have been examined and declared to have passed the tests necessary to qualify them to hold appointments.

Class I.—Candidates who are admitted as eligible to hold appointments of the higher grade on Rs. 100 a month and upwards :—

Bipin Behary Mookerjee.
Radha Sham Sinha.
Lala Jankee Prosad.
Poorno Chunder Roy, B.A.
Khetter Gopal Roy.
Sant Prosad.
Mohim Chunder Ghose, B.A.
Nolin Chunder Roy.
Mohanundō Goopto, B.A.

Gourisunker Biswas.
Rosomoy Dutt.
Chunder Narain Gupta, B.A.
Jogut Chunder Roy.
G. M. Gregory.
Rajonee Coomar Dutt.
Okhoy Coomar Chatterjea.
Nilmony Coomar.
Gunga Nath Roy.

Shama Puddo Chowdhry.
 Tarini Lal Chowdhry.
 Roghoo Nundun Prosad.
 Novin Krishna Banerjee.
 G. A. Lorimer, M.A.
 Athar Hossein.
 Radhakant Banerjee.
 Mahomed-ul-Nobi.
 Jogendro Nath Sen.
 Salamut Ally.
 Soorjee Coomar Sen.
 A. Christian.
 Shoshee Bhusun Dutt, B.A.
 Mohesh Chunder Sen, B.A.
 Brojo Mohun Roy.
 Umakanto Das.
 Prankrishna Roy.
 Koylas Chunder Bose.
 Kristo Coomar Sen.
 Chunder Coomar Dutt.
 Aushootosh Gupto.
 Annoda Pershad Pottack.
 Ram Churn Lal.
 Komul Nath Ghose.
 Chundee Churn Bose.
 Rai Churn Ghose, B.A., L.L.
 Shere Ali.
 G. A. Baptiste.

Mahomed Soban Hydar.
 E. McL. Smith.
 Mohendro Chunder Mozoomdar, B.A.
 Beharilal Mitter, B.A.
 Gour Mohun Bysack.
 Shoshi Siker Dutt.
 Jogendro Nath Gupta.
 T. J. Mendes.
 Gobind Chunder Bysack, B.L.
 Girindhro Nath Chatterjee.
 Aushootosh Sircar.
 Deno Nath Dey.
 Anoda Persad Sen.
 Jugut Chunder Some.
 Shama Churn Das.
 Syud Zaker Hossein.
 Syud Sadek Ali.
 Umesh Chunder Bannerjee.
 Shaik Azad Baksh.
 Kastooree Lall.
 Dwarka Persad.
 Rajendro Nath Roy.
 Indur Beharee.
 C. N. Banerjee.
 Dcenonath Ghose.
 Heera Lall Biswas.
 Opendra Chandra Mozoomdar.
 Okhoy Coomar Bose.

Class II.—Candidates who have passed the tests necessary for the higher grade of appointments, but who are not eligible for such appointments till after at least one year's service in the lower grade :—

Khyrut Ahmed.
 Mahomed Nussiruddeen.
 Shama Churn Mitter.
 Mahomed Serajut Huq.
 Bunko Behary Buxee.
 Abdool Rezzak.
 Benode Behary Sircar.
 Fuzloor Rohoman.
 Poolin Chunder Sanyal.
 Borodadas Bose.
 Faizoollah Khan.
 Berhamdeo Narain.
 Jodu Nath Dass.
 Bhogobutty Charn Bhattacharjee.

Ram Anogoocho Narain.
 Shama Churn.
 Nundjee.
 Chunder Coomar Mitter.
 Prankishen Das.
 Danesh Persad.
 Hem Chunder Mitter.
 Rajkishore Narain.
 Gogun Chunder Chatterjee.
 Shoshee Bhusan Sen.
 Jadu Nath Sircar.
 Lall Mohun Shome.
 Nobin Kishna Banerjee.
 Radha Kishore Sett.

Class III.—Candidates who are admitted as eligible for the lower grade of appointments :—

Bonomali Poramanick.
 Koylas Chunder Chatterjee.
 Abinash Chunder Bhatta.
 Bepin Behary Poramanick.
 Deno Nath Chuckerbutty.
 Grish Chunder Sircar.
 Hem Chunder Bhatta.
 Rash Behary Dutt.
 Hursho Nath Gangooly.
 Nilmony Banerjen.
 Boidyo Nath Mookerjee.
 Shama Churn Dutt.
 Abul Hossein.
 Hurra Mohun Dutt.
 Shurut Chunder Das.
 Abinash Chunder Bhatta.
 Ram Dyal Chuckerbutty.
 Nilamber Pal.
 Bhugwan Chunder Bose.
 Janokey Nath Shaha.
 Ram Soonder Bysak.

Jogendro Chunder Bhunjo.
 Okhoy Coomar Chatterjee.
 Bhowani Shahoy.
 Wajeenddeen Ahmud.
 Deno Nath Ghose.
 Hem Chunder Mookerjee.
 Dwarka Nath Neogy.
 Gouri Sunker.
 Indresshur Borooah.
 Bhubun Mohun Soor.
 Hurryhur Nath.
 Shyama Naryan Pundit.
 Behary Lal Ghosal.
 Nundo Kishore Dyal.
 Hubeebur Rohman.
 Khoodeeram Poddar.
 Joogul Kissore.
 Koilas Chunder Pal.
 Chunder Siker Dey.
 Abdul Waheb.
 Saheb Jan.

Abdul Aziz.
 Protap Naryan Sing.
 Mahomed Khan.
 Synd Mahomed Yahia.
 Mahomed Waris Ali Khan.

Gonesh Prosad.
 Nazir Raheemoolah.
 Khogendra Nath Roy.
 Russik Lall Bose.

Class IV.—Candidates who were admitted as qualified for the Opium Department or the Non-Regulation Provinces only :—

J. C. Sarkies	..	..	..	Non-Regulation Provinces.
J. C. Shaw	..	..	..	Opium.
L. L. Parrott.	..	..	..	Ditto.

The undermentioned officers of the Opium Department having attended the Native Civil Service Examination in Surveying, Chemistry, and Botany, passed in the subjects opposite to their names :—

Mr. C. Patterson	..	..	..	In Surveying.
„ H. Matthews	..	..	..	Ditto.
„ A. F. McKenzie	..	..	..	In Surveying and Botany.
„ D. Ridsdale	..	..	..	In Surveying.
„ H. Hastings	..	..	..	Ditto.
„ C. Hathorn	..	..	..	Ditto.
„ Sayce	..	..	..	In Botany.

C. BERNARD.

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

The following orders, issued by the Government of India in the Home Department, are republished for information :—

No. 1461.—*Fort William, the 8th April 1873.—Notification.—Public.*—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to permit Mr. W. T. Tucker to resign Her Majesty's Bengal Civil Service with effect from the 16th instant.

No. 165.—*The 10th April 1873.—Education.*—Under Section 12 of Act II of 1857, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to authorize the affiliation up to the standard for the First Examination in Arts of the under-mentioned Institutions to the Calcutta University, with effect from the 1st of January 1873 :—

Baulia High School.
 Midnapore High School.

The following order, issued by the Government of India in the Department of Agriculture, Revenue and Commerce, is republished for general information :—

No. 255.—*Fort William, the 7th April 1873.—Notification.—Surveys.*—Major A. D. Vanrenen reverts to his permanent appointment of Deputy Superintendent of Revenue Surveys, 2nd Grade, from the 12th March 1873, the date on which Colonel H. C. Johnstone, c.b., returned from furlough.

The following orders, issued by the Government of India in the Financial Department, are republished for information :—

No. 2336.—*Fort William, the 7th April 1873.—Notifications.—Accounts.*—Leave on medical certificate, for fifteen months, under Section 3 of Supplement F to the Civil Leave Code, with the usual subsidiary leave under Section 10, is granted to Mr. G. W. Macleod, Assistant to the Accountant-General, Bengal.

Mr. R. A. Fink, Assistant to the Accountant-General, North-Western Provinces, is appointed to officiate as Assistant to the Accountant-General, Bengal, during the absence of Mr. Macleod, or until further orders.

No. 2374.—*The 9th April 1873.*—Mr. R. A. Fink received charge of the office of Assistant to the Accountant-General, Bengal, from Mr. G. W. Macleod, afternoon, on the 8th April 1873.

No. 2351.—*The 8th April 1873.—Leave and Allowances.*—The unused part of the furlough for one year, granted to Mr. J. Westland, of the Civil Service, in notification of this department, No. 1782, dated 8th March 1872, is cancelled, Mr. Westland having returned to India on the 26th March 1873.

No. 2356.—*The 9th April 1873.*—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that the following be added as Rule 6 under Section 21 of the Civil Leave Code :—

6.—An assistant in the Geological Survey of India on privilege leave may draw the house-rent, horse allowance, and other local allowances of his office, provided that they are not claimed by an officer officiating for him during his absence.

No. 2390.—*The 10th April 1873.*—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to decide, in supersession of the notification of this department, No. 1904, dated the 20th ultimo, that the revised rules for privilege leave contained in the notification No. 978 of the 10th February 1873 have effect, in the case of every officer to whom those rules are applicable, from the date of his last return to duty, whether from an instalment of privilege leave or from any other leave, provided that any privilege leave, or service qualifying for privilege leave, which had accrued to the officer on that date under the old rules shall not be forfeited, and that such privilege leave, or service for privilege leave, may be combined with privilege leave, or service for privilege leave, under the rules of the 10th February 1873.

The following order, issued by the Government of India in the Military Department, is republished for information :—

No. 417 of 1873.—His Excellency the Governor-General in Council is pleased to make the following appointment to complete the establishment :—

East Indian Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps.

Ensign W. Taylor, to be Lieutenant, from the 1st April 1873.

H. L. DAMPIER,
 Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

[Second Publication.]

ACQUISITION OF LAND.

DECLARATIONS UNDER SECTION 6 OF ACT X OF 1870.

The 7th April 1873.—Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz. for the construction of a deviation in the East Indian Railway in the Mouzah Musanoo, Pergunnah Bhaugulpore, Zillah Bhaugulpore, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a piece of land, measuring more or less 25 beegahs 7 cottahs 2 chittacks of standard measurement, bounded on the north by Musanoo; south by Musanoo; east by Ghogah Nullah; west by Mouzah Dinmahomedpore, is required within the aforesaid Mouzah.

This Declaration is made, under the provisions of Section 6 of Act X of 1870, to all whom it may concern.

WHEREAS it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz. for the construction of a deviation in the East Indian Railway in the Mouzah of Dinmahomedpore, Pergunnah Bhaugulpore, Zillah Bhaugulpore, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a piece of land, measuring more or less 33 beegahs 7 cottahs 3 chittacks of standard measurement, bounded on the north by Mouzah Furka; south by Dinmahomedpore; east by Musanoo; west by Rajpore, is required within the aforesaid Mouzah.

This Declaration is made, under the provisions of Section 6 of Act X of 1870, to all whom it may concern.

WHEREAS it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz. for the construction of a deviation in the East Indian Railway in the Mouzah of Dinmahomedpore, Pergunnah Bhaugulpore, Zillah Bhaugulpore, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a piece of land, measuring more or less 73 beegahs 1 chittack of standard measurement, and bounded on the north by Mouzah Furka; south by Mouzah Rajpore; east by Mouzah Musanoo; west by Mouzah Rajpore, is required within the aforesaid Mouzah.

This Declaration is made, under the provisions of Section 6 of Act X of 1870, to all whom it may concern.

WHEREAS it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz. for the construction of a deviation in the East Indian Railway in the Mouzah of Rajpore, Pergunnah Bhaugulpore, Zillah Bhaugulpore, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a piece of land, measuring more or less 7 cottahs 1 chittack of standard measurement, bounded on the north by Mouzah Dinmahomedpore; south by Mouzah Rajpore; east by Mouzah Dinmahomedpore; west by Mouzah Soyedpore, is required within the aforesaid Mouzah.

This Declaration is made, under the provisions of Section 6 of Act X of 1870, to all whom it may concern.

WHEREAS it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz. for the construction of a deviation in the East Indian Railway in the Mouzah Dinmahomedpore, Pergunnah Bhaugulpore, Zillah Bhaugulpore, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a piece of land measuring more or less 10 beegahs 10 cottahs 15 chittacks of standard measurement, bounded on the north by Mouzah Dinmahomedpore; south by Mouzah Rajpore; east by Mouzah Musanoo; west by Mouzah Rajpore, is required within the aforesaid Mouzah.

This Declaration is made, under the provisions of Section 6 of Act X of 1870, to all whom it may concern.

WHEREAS it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz. for the construction of a deviation in the East Indian Railway in the Mouzah of Rajpore, Pergunnah Bhaugulpore, Zillah Bhaugulpore, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a piece of land, measuring more or less 16 beegahs 16 cottahs 7 chittacks of standard measurement, bounded on the north by Mouzah Dinmahomedpore; south by Mouzah Rajpore; east by Mouzah Dinmahomedpore; west by Mouzah Soyedpore, is required within the aforesaid Mouzah.

This Declaration is made, under the provisions of Section 6 of Act X of 1870, to all whom it may concern.

WHEREAS it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz. for the construction of a deviation in the East Indian Railway in the Mouzah of Soyedpore, Pergunnah Bhaugulpore, Zillah Bhaugulpore, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a piece of land,

measuring more or less 3 beegahs 5 cottahs 5 chittacks of standard measurement, bounded on the north by Mouzah Rajpore; south by Mouzah Rajpore; east by Mouzah Rajpore; west by Mouzah Furreedpoor, is required within the aforesaid Mouzah.

This Declaration is made, under the provisions of Section 6 of Act X of 1870, to all whom it may concern.

WHEREAS it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz. for the construction of a deviation in the East Indian Railway in the Mouzah of Furreedpoor, Pergunnah Bhaugulpore, Zillah Bhaugulpore, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a piece of land, measuring more or less 2 beegahs 6 cottahs 9 chittacks of standard measurement, bounded on the north by Mouzah Rajpore; south by Mouzah Furreedpoor; east by Mouzah Soyedpoor; west by Mouzah Brahimpore, is required within the aforesaid Mouzah.

This Declaration is made, under the provisions of Section 6 of Act X of 1870, to all whom it may concern.

WHEREAS it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz. for the construction of a deviation in the East Indian Railway in the Mouzah of Brahimpore, Pergunnah Bhaugulpore, Zillah Bhaugulpore, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a piece of land, measuring more or less 2 beegahs 15 cottahs 9 chittacks of standard measurement, bounded on the north by Mouzah Brahimpore; south by Mouzah Brahimpore; east by Mouzah Furreedpoor; west by Mouzah Soyedpoor, is required within the aforesaid Mouzah.

This Declaration is made, under the provisions of Section 6 of Act X of 1870, to all whom it may concern.

WHEREAS it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz. for the construction of a deviation in the East Indian Railway in the Mouzah of Soyedpoor, Pergunnah Bhaugulpore, Zillah Bhaugulpore, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a piece of land, measuring more or less 2 beegahs 10 cottahs 7 chittacks of standard measurement, bounded on the north by Mouzah Brahimpore; south by Mouzah Soyedpoor; east by Mouzah Brahimpore; west by Mouzah Chunnaree, is required within the aforesaid Mouzah.

This Declaration is made, under the provisions of Section 6 of Act X of 1870, to all whom it may concern.

WHEREAS it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz. for the construction of a deviation in the East Indian Railway in the Mouzah of Chunnaree, Pergunnah Bhaugulpore, Zillah Bhaugulpore, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a piece of land, measuring more or less 7 beegahs 19 cottahs 12 chittacks of standard measurement, bounded on the north by Mouzah Khanketta; south by Mouzah Chunnaree; east by Mouzah Soyedpoor; west by Mouzah Allynuggur, is required within the aforesaid Mouzah.

This Declaration is made, under the provisions of Section 6 of Act X of 1870, to all whom it may concern.

WHEREAS it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz. for the construction of a deviation in the East Indian Railway in the Mouzah of Chunnaree, Pergunnah Bhaugulpore, Zillah Bhaugulpore, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a piece of land, measuring more or less 10 beegahs 9 cottahs of standard measurement, bounded on the north by Mouzah Khanketta; south by Chunnaree; east by Soyedpoor; west by Mouzah Allynuggur, is required within the aforesaid Mouzah.

This Declaration is made, under the provisions of Section 6 of Act X of 1870, to all whom it may concern.

WHEREAS it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz. for the construction of a deviation in the East Indian Railway in the Mouzah of Khanketta, Pergunnah Bhaugulpore, Zillah Bhaugulpore, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a piece of land, measuring more or less 7 cottahs 15 chittacks of standard measurement, bounded on the north by Mouzah Khanketta; south by Mouzah Chunnaree; east by Mouzah Chunnaree; west by Mouzah Allynuggur, is required within the aforesaid Mouzah.

This Declaration is made, under the provisions of Section 6 of Act X of 1870, to all whom it may concern.

WHEREAS it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose viz. for the construction of a deviation in the East Indian Railway in the Mouzah of Allynuggur, Pergunnah Bhaugulpore, Zillah Bhaugulpore, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a piece of land,

measuring more or less 5 beegahs 16 cottahs 7 chittacks of standard measurement, bounded on the north by Mouzah Allynuggur; south by Mouzah Soyed Inrad; east by Mouzah Chunnaree; west by Mouzah English, is required within the aforesaid Mouzah.

This Declaration is made, under the provisions of Section 6 of Act X of 1870, to all whom it may concern.

WHEREAS it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz. for the construction of a deviation in the East Indian Railway in the Mouzah of English, Pergunnah Bhaugulpore, Zillah Bhaugulpore, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a piece of land, measuring more or less 16 cottahs 14 chittacks of standard measurement, bounded on the north by Mouzah English; south by Mouzah Subbore; east by Mouzah Allynuggur; west by Mouzah Subbore, is required within the aforesaid Mouzah.

This Declaration is made, under the provisions of Section 6 of Act of X 1870, to all whom it may concern.

WHEREAS it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz. for the construction of a deviation in the East Indian Railway in the Mouzah of Subbore, Pergunnah Bhaugulpore, Zillah Bhaugulpore, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a piece of land, measuring more or less 6 beegahs 12 cottahs 5 chittacks of standard measurement, bounded on the north by Mouzah Subbore; south by Mouzah Soyedpore; east by Mouzah English; west by Mouzah Mullah Chuck, is required within the aforesaid Mouzah.

This Declaration is made, under the provisions of Section 6 of Act X of 1870, to all whom it may concern.

WHEREAS it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz. for the construction of a deviation in the East Indian Railway in the Mouzah of Subbore, Pergunnah Bhaugulpore, Zillah Bhaugulpore, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a piece of land, measuring more or less 1 beegah 5 cottahs 8 chittacks of standard measurement, bounded on north by the Mouzah Subbore; south by Mouzah Soyedpore; east by Mouzah English, west by Mouzah Mullah Chuck, is required within the aforesaid Mouzah.

This Declaration is made, under the provisions of Section 6 of Act X of 1870, to all whom it may concern.

WHEREAS it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz. for the construction of a deviation in the East Indian Railway in the Mouzah of Mullah Chuck, Pergunnah Bhaugulpore, Zillah Bhaugulpore, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a piece of land, measuring more or less 1 beegah 15 cottahs 14 chittacks of standard measurement, bounded on the north by Mouzah Mullah Chuck; south by Mouzah Mullah Chuck; east by Mouzah Subbore; west by Mouzah Monshorpoor, is required within the aforesaid Mouzah.

This Declaration is made, under the provisions of Section 6 of Act X of 1870, to all whom it may concern.

WHEREAS it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz. for the construction of a deviation in the East Indian Railway in the Mouzah of Monshorpoor, Pergunnah Bhaugulpore, Zillah Bhaugulpore, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a piece of land, measuring more or less 3 beegahs 10 cottahs 13 chittacks of standard measurement, bounded on the north by Mouzah Monshorpoor; south by Mouzah Monshorpoor; east by Mouzah Mullah Chuck; west by Mouzah Futtehpore, is required within the aforesaid Mouzah.

This Declaration is made, under the provisions of Section 6 of Act X of 1870, to all whom it may concern.

WHEREAS it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz. for the construction of a deviation in the East Indian Railway in the Mouzah of Futtehpore, Pergunnah Bhaugulpore, Zillah Bhaugulpore, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a piece of land measuring more or less 1 beegah 6 cottahs 14 chittacks of standard measurement, bounded on the north by Mouzah Futtehpore; south by Mouzah Futtehpore; east by Mouzah Monshorpoor; west by Mouzah Jhoorkhoorah, is required within the aforesaid Mouzah.

This Declaration is made, under the provisions of Section 6 of Act X of 1870, to all whom it may concern.

H. L. DAMPIER,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal,

[Second Publication.]

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

RESOLUTION.

Calcutta, the 12th April 1873.

It has been brought to the notice of the Lieutenant-Governor that the arrangement of storm signals which, on the recommendation of the Master-Attendant, was prescribed for the approaches to the Port by the Government Notification of the 22nd February 1873, published in the *Gazette* of 5th March 1873, differs from that in use by the Port Commissioners under the nineteenth Rule for the Port of Calcutta, made by the Government of Bengal, with the sanction of the Governor-General in Council, under Section 7, Act XXII of 1855, as published in the *Gazette* of the 30th October 1872; and the continuation of the said rule published in the same *Gazette*. The arrangement of the Port Commissioners under the last-named rules is, however, in accordance with the practice which has been in force in the Port of Calcutta for some years. Considering uniformity to be very essential, the Lieutenant-Governor has been pleased to direct that the following Notification shall be issued:—

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

THE Notification dated February 22nd, 1873, and published in the *Gazette* of the 5th of March 1873, on the subject of storm signals, is hereby cancelled, and the following Notification is published instead of it:—

When there is bad weather in the Bay of Bengal, the following signals will be hoisted at the Flag Staff near the Light-house on Saugor Island; at Mud Point; at the Flag Staff, Diamond Harbour, near the Telegraph Station; at the Flag Staff near the Government Dockyard, Kidderpore, and on the roof of the Sailors' Home—

*During the Day.**Bad weather signal.*

A single cone indicates that bad weather is probable.

Warning signal.

A black double cone indicates that a cyclone is probable, as a cyclonic vortex is believed to be forming in the Bay.

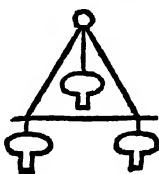
When this signal is up Pilots will not put to sea, unless in their judgment the local weather symptoms are such that this course is not imprudent; and unless the Master, concurring in this opinion, distinctly takes upon himself the responsibility of going to sea, and gives the Pilot a writing to that effect.

Danger signal.

A black drum indicates that a cyclone is approaching, a vortex having been formed. When this signal is hoisted, Masters or Pilots in charge of vessels are forbidden to put to sea from Saugor, or proceed down from Diamond Harbour, and should make their vessels as snug and secure as possible.

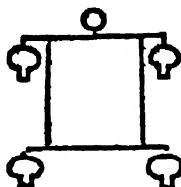
At Night.

The following signals only will be used:—

Warning signal.

Three lights in a triangle.

Cyclone probable.

Danger signal.

Four lights in a square.

Cyclone approaching.

The following rules for the guidance of Running Pilots are also published for general information:—

RULE 28A OF THE RULES FOR THE GUIDANCE OF RUNNING PILOTS.

Rule 28A.—When the warning signal, as described in the Notification of the 12th April 1873, is hoisted on the Flag Staff at Saugor Island near the Light-house, or at Mud Point, officers in pilotage charge of vessels will not put to sea, unless in their judgment the local weather symptoms are such that this course is not imprudent; and unless the Master, concurring in this opinion, distinctly takes upon himself the responsibility of going to sea, and gives the Pilot a writing to that effect.

Rule 28B.—When the danger signal, as described in the Notification of the 12th April 1873, is hoisted on the Flag Staff at Saugor Island near the Light-house, or at Mud Point, officers in pilotage charge of vessels shall not put to sea, but should make the vessels under their charge as snug and secure as possible; nor should they proceed below Diamond Harbour when a black drum is hoisted at the Flag Staff near the Custom House.

A. BAKER, Captain,
Deputy Master-Attendant, in charge.

H. L. DAMPIER,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

[Third Publication.]

NOTIFICATION.

The 1st April 1873.—The following programme of the Bishop of Calcutta's Visitation Tour, 1873, in Bengal, is hereby published for general information:—

I.—Visitation of Darjeeling.

		Arrival.	Departure
Calcutta	..	... ..	April 22nd
Jumalpoore	..	... ..	.. 24th.
Monghyr	...	... ..	.. 25th.
Purneah	...	.. 25th	.. 28th.
Darjeeling	...	.. 29th	May 6th.
Julpigoree	..	... May 8th	.. 12th.
Calcutta about	...	.. 15th.	

II.—Visitation of Chittagong.

Calcutta	...	... ..	May 19th.
Chittagong	..	... May 21st	.. 21st.

N.B.—The dates are only approximate.

H. L. DAMPIER,
Secy to the Govt. of Bengal.

[Third Publication.]

NOTIFICATION

The 25th March 1873.—In exercise of the power conferred by Section 27 of the Court Fees' Act of 1870 (Act VII), the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to modify the orders contained in the notification of the 26th February 1873, and to issue the following directions to be observed throughout the territories of the Lieutenant-Governorship of Bengal:—

1. When the exact amount of any fee chargeable under the said Act can be denoted by a single stamp, having regard to the values of the stamps manufactured and supplied by the Superintendent of Government Stamps, such fee shall be paid by such single stamps.

2. When the amount of the fee chargeable as aforesaid cannot be denoted by a single stamp, such fee shall be paid by using a stamp of the next lower value and supplying the deficiency by one or more additional stamps of such value that the fewest possible number of stamps will make up the necessary amount.

3. If a stamp of any particular value which would be required under the two preceding rules in order to the payment of the fee chargeable under the Act be certified by the Collector or by the Officer in Charge of the Treasury of a district not to be in stock in the

local treasury, then and in such case such fee may be paid by other stamps of such other values as are in stock, the fewest number of which will make up the necessary amount.

H. L. DAMPIER,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

[Second Publication.]
NOTIFICATION.

The 1st April 1873.—In accordance with the provisions of Section V of the Rules under the Local Public Works Loan Act, 1871, the following applications from the Port Improvement Commissioners for loans amounting to nine lakhs of rupees is published for general information:—

No. 1970, dated Calcutta, the 9th December 1872.

To—The Offg. Secretary to the Government of Bengal, General Department.

In compliance with the orders contained in your endorsement No. 3752, dated the 25th October 1872, we, the undersigned Commissioners for making Improvements in the Port of Calcutta, do hereby apply to His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor for a loan to be granted us under the provisions of Act XXIV of 1871. The particulars required to be set forth by the rules published under this Act are hereto annexed:—

(1.) The work for the construction or repair of which the loan is required;

and an estimate of the cost thereof.

(2.) The amount of loan applied for.

(3.) The cesses, rates, duties or taxes, and the receipts from property on the security of which it is proposed that the loan shall be made.

(4.) The law or laws under which the said cesses, rates, duties, taxes, or receipts from property are levied.

(5.) The period for which the loan is required.

The number and amount of the instalments, if any, in which it is proposed the loan shall be made.

Dates proposed for receiving such instalments;

and the instalments in which it is proposed to repay the loan.

(6.) The proceeds of each of the cesses, rates, duties or taxes, or of the receipts from property, and of all other income received by the Port Commissioners for the purposes of the Act; and of all expenditure incurred for such purpose in each of the three last preceding years.

(7.) All existing prior charges upon any source of income received for the purpose of Act V (B.C.) of 1870, or of any property vested in the Commissioners.

(a) To complete the connection of jetty heads
(b) „ erect hydraulic machinery and cranes.
(c) „ erect No. 7 jetty and sheds.
(a) Cost of completing jetty heads ... Rs. 1,50,000
(b) „ erecting hydraulic cranes „ 1,50,000
(c) „ „ No. 7 jetty and shed „ 3,00,000
Rs. 6,00,000

The landing charges, wharf rents, and removal charges, levied at the jetties and inland wharves belonging to the Commissioners.

Act V (B.C.) of 1870.

30 years.

Instalments as required, but amount of each not to be less than one lakh of rupees.

Two lakhs on the 15th day of December 1872, the balance on the dates to be given hereafter.

Half-yearly instalments (at the rate of 3,054 per lakh) of such sums as will liquidate the loans with interest in 30 years; provided that in case of any unforeseen circumstance occurring to prevent the regular half-yearly payment of the principal, the Commissioners shall be at liberty to defer making such payment.

Return for 1871-72 (the only complete year the Commissioners have held office).

	Rs.	A.	P.
Received from jetties ...	3,63,706	14	3
„ „ upper inland wharf	1,19,330	5	9
„ „ lower ditto ...	79,125	15	9
„ „ rents of Strand			
„ Bank ...	78,259	9	3
„ from port charges on ships	4,48,111	8	0
Expenditure on jetties ...	2,04,778	10	7
„ „ upper inland wharf	29,857	0	10
„ „ lower ditto	16,156	1	0
„ „ Strand Bank land	19,849	5	5
„ „ port establishment	2,80,939	3	5

Charges for interest at 4½ per cent. per annum, on ten lakhs. Principal repayable by ten triennial instalments; first instalment due August 1873.

Charge for interest on Rs. 17,65,000 at 4½ per cent. Principal not repayable.

(Signed) V. H. SCHALCH, *Chairman.*
„ W. DUFF BRUCE, *Vice-Chairman.*
„ J. A. CRAWFORD.
„ T. H. WORDIE.
„ J. W. RUTHERFOORD.
„ T. A. VLASTO.
„ H. LEONARD.
„ J. B. KNIGHT.
„ T. A. APCAR.

No. 2199, dated Calcutta, the 10th January 1873.

From—The Commrs. for making Improvements in the Port of Calcutta.

To—The Offg. Secretary to the Government of Bengal, General Department.

In compliance with the orders contained in your letter No. 4529, dated the 17th ultimo, we, the undersigned Commissioners for making Improvements in the Port of Calcutta, do hereby apply to His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor for a loan to be granted us under the provisions of Act XXIV of 1871. The particulars requested to be set forth by the rules published under this Act are hereto annexed:—

(1.) The work for the construction or repair of which the loan is required;

Taking up the land and constructing a river-side road between Aheereetollah Ghât and Mohuntony's Ghât, being the first section of the extension of the new road from Aheereetollah Ghât to the Chitpore canal.

and an estimate of the cost thereof.

Estimate of cost of land and construction of road, Rs. 3,00,000.

(2.) The amount of loan applied for.

Rs. 3,00,000.

(3.) The cesses, rates, duties or taxes, and the receipts from property on the security of which it is proposed that the loan shall be made.

The rent of Strand Bank lands, landing charges, wharf rents, and removal charges, levied at the jetties and inland wharves belonging to the Commissioners.

(4.) The law or laws under which the said cesses, rates, duties, taxes or receipts from property are levied.

Act V (B.C.) of 1870.

(5.) The period for which the loan is required.

Thirty years.

The number and amount of the instalments, if any, in which it is proposed the loan shall be made.

Instalments as required, but amount of each not to be less than *one lakh of rupees*.

Dates proposed for receiving such instalments;

As required, but precise dates cannot be fixed until arrangements have been made to take up the land.

and the instalments in which it is proposed to repay the loan.

Half-yearly instalments (at the rate of 3,054 per lakh) of such sums, &c., &c., [as in the 6 lakhs loan.]

(6.) The proceeds of each of the cesses, rates, duties or taxes, or of the receipts from property, and of all other income received by the Port Commissioners for the purposes of the Act,

Return for 1871-72 (the only complete year the Commissioners have held office).

and of all expenditure incurred for such purpose in each of the three last preceding years.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Received from rents of Strand Bank	78,259	9	3
„ from jetties	3,63,706	14	3
„ „ upper inland wharf	1,19,330	5	9
„ „ lower ditto	79,125	15	9
„ port charges on ships	4,43,111	8	0
Expenditure on Strand Bank lands	19,849	5	5
„ „ jetties	2,04,778	10	7
„ „ upper inland wharf	29,857	0	10
„ „ lower ditto	16,156	1	0
„ „ port establishment	2,80,939	3	5

(7.) All existing prior charges upon any source of income received for the purpose of Act V (B.C.) of 1870, or of any property vested in the Commissioners.

Charge for interest and repayment on Rs. 10,00,000 debited to the Commissioners on 1st August 1870.

Charge for interest and repayment on a loan of Rs. 6,00,000 applied for in the Commissioners' letter No. 1970, dated 19th December 1872.

Charge for interest and repayment of loan for Rs. 5,50,000 applied for in Commissioners' letter No. 2086, dated the 21st December 1872.

(Signed) V. H. SCHALCH, *Chairman*.

„ W. DUFF BRUCE, *Vice-Chairman*.

„ J. W. RUTHERFOORD.

„ T. A. VLASTO.

„ T. H. WORDIE.

„ J. A. CRAWFORD.

„ H. LEONARD.

„ T. A. APCAR.

„ J. B. KNIGHT.

H. L. DAMPIER,

Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

JUDICIAL AND POLITICAL DEPARTMENTS.

No. 420J.

APPOINTMENTS.

The 15th April 1873.—The following Munsifs are promoted from the Second to the First Grade to fill existing vacancies:—

Babu Nittyanund Gangooly, Manickgunge, Dacca.

„ Shibdas Mookerjee, Bongong. Nuddea.

The following Munsifs are promoted from the Third to the Second Grade, viz.—

Babu Benesh Chunder Roy, B.L., Burrisaul.

„ Darkanath Mitter, B.L., Burdwan.

„ Rajendro Kumar Bose, B.L., Dacca (Additional Munsif).

Babu Mohima Chunder Ghose, B.L., to be a Munsif of the Third Grade, and to be Munsif of Oolooberiah in Hooghly.

Babu Hara Krishna Chatterjee, B.L., to be a Munsif of the Third Grade, and to be Munsif of Pooree.

Moulvie Abdool Karim to be a Munsif of the Third Grade, and to be Additional Munsif of Patna. He will continue to officiate as Additional Munsif of Begooeserai till relieved by Moulvi Dedar Buksh.

Babu Jogender Nath Bose, B.L., to officiate as Additional Munsif of Duckhin Shabazpore in Backergunge during the absence on leave of Babu Poorno Chunder Roy, or until further orders.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

The 14th April 1873.—Moulvi Suminuddin Ahmed, Additional Subordinate Judge of Chittagong, is allowed leave of absence without pay from the 5th to the 9th instant, or to the date of his taking over charge of his office at Chittagong if this was later than the 9th instant.

A. MACKENZIE,
Junior Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

[First Publication.]

NOTIFICATION.

The 14th April 1873.—It is hereby notified that under Section 85 of Act VII of 1871 (the Indian Emigration Act), the Lieutenant-Governor has authorized the under-mentioned officers to perform the duties and exercise the powers of the Magistrate of the district under that Act in the districts to which they are attached:—

Mr. A. G. Wilson, Assistant Commissioner, Hazareebaugh.

Captain N. Lewis, Assistant Commissioner, Lohardugga.

Mr. R. D. Hare, Extra Assistant Commissioner, Maunbhoom.

„ C. F. Worsley, Assistant Magistrate, Patna.

„ G. L. T. Harris, Assistant Magistrate, Gya.

„ C. H. Vowell, Assistant Magistrate, Shahabad.

„ H. W. Gordon, Assistant Magistrate, Tirhoot.

„ A. W. Cochran, Assistant Magistrate, Sarun.

Baboo Luchineenarain, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Chumparan.

Mr. E. H. Ruddeck, Assistant Magistrate, Burdwan.

„ H. G. Sharp, Assistant Magistrate, in charge of the Raneegunge Sub-Division, Burdwan

Baboo Protap Narain Singh, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, in charge of the Bood Bood Sub-Division, Burdwan.

Mr. J. A. Ricketts, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Howrah.

A. MACKENZIE,
Junior Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

[First Publication.]

DECLARATION.

The 7th April 1873.—Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz. for the purpose of making a large tank for the use of the public in the village of Khatshali, otherwise called Raneegunge, Pergunnah Shergurh, Zillah Burdwan, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a piece of land measuring more or less 18 beegahs 19 cottahs and 3 chittacks of standard measurement, bounded on the north by Khaki Babajee's house and a lane leading to the Junction Road, on the east by the Junction Road, on the west by the lands in occupation by Haridayal Marwari, and on the south by the cultivated lands in the possession of Baden Chunder Nundee and Keotgora tank, is required within the aforesaid village of Khatshali.

This Declaration is made, under the provisions of Section 6 of Act X of 1870, to all whom it may concern.

A. MACKENZIE,
Junior Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

The following order, issued by the Government of India, Financial Department, is republished for information:—

No. 2352.—*Fort William, the 9th April 1873.—Pensions and Gratuities.*—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that the following be added as Rule 5 under Section 96 of the Civil Pension Code:—

- 5.—There is no objection to a pensioner being appointed to be Sub-Registrar of Assurances if he be remunerated by fees.

A. MACKENZIE,
Junior Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

[Second Publication.]

NOTIFICATION.

The 4th April 1873 —In supersession of the Notification dated the 18th February 1873, published in the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 26th idem, the following is published for general information:—

Whereas one Lall Doss and one Nund Ram, Jemadar, in the District of Monghyr, have died intestate, leaving landed estates, one containing three cottahs and five dhoors, and the other five cottahs and twelve dhoors, situated in English Burbya, Pergunnah Selimabad, in the above-named district, and whereas no claims have been established to the estates within the period of six months after the issue of a formal notification, the said estates are hereby declared to be escheated to Government.

A. MACKENZIE,
Junior Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

[Second Publication.]

NOTIFICATION.

The 7th April 1873.—It is hereby notified for general information that under the power vested in the local Government by Section 3 of Act XI of 1865, the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal has been pleased to sanction the abolition of the Court of Small Causes at Arrah, with effect from the 1st May 1873. Cases of the class which have hitherto been instituted in this Court will now be instituted in the Ordinary Civil Courts having jurisdiction.

A. MACKENZIE,
Junior Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

[Second Publication.]

NOTIFICATION.

The 26th February 1873.—It is hereby notified for general information that the local limits of the Small Cause Court at Rampore Beaulah will now be coterminous with the limits of the thannahs of Beaulah, Godagarie, and Bhalookgatchee. The Munsif of Beaulah will take up and dispose of all suits of a Small Cause Court nature arising within the limits of the police stations of Beelnariah, Charghat, Tannore, Manda, Bagmarrah, and Bandhaikharrah.

A. MACKENZIE,
Junior Secy. to Govt. of Bengal.

[Second Publication.]

DECLARATION.

The 1st April 1873.—Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz. for the construction of a police outpost in the Village of Para, Pergunnah Para, Zillah Maunbhoom, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a piece of land, measuring more or less 2 beegahs and 5 cottahs of standard measurement, bounded on the north by a line drawn from the Gobindpoor road due east for 60 yards; on the south by a line drawn from the Gobindpoor road parallel to the above line for 60 yards; on the east by a line uniting the eastern extremities of the above two lines; on the west by the Gobindpoor road, is required within the aforesaid village of Para.

This Declaration is made, under the provisions of Section 6 of Act X of 1870, to all whom it may concern.

A. MACKENZIE,
Junior Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

[Second Publication.]

DECLARATION.

The 1st April 1873.—Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz. for the Police Station of Soroh, in the Village of Utrasur, Pergunnah Banchas, Zillah Balasore, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a piece of land, measuring more or less 1 acre, 2 rood 8 poles of standard measurement, bounded on the north by the waste land of Kamarpore; on the south the village path of Mouzah Barapakhari; on the east the cultivated land of Markund Panda; and on the west the Cuttack Trunk Road, is required within the aforesaid village of Utrasur.

This Declaration is made, under the provisions of Section 6 of Act X of 1870, to all whom it may concern.

A. MACKENZIE,

Junior Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

[Third Publication.]

NOTIFICATION.

The 28th March 1873.—It is hereby notified that under the power vested in the Local Government by Section 3 of Act XI of 1865, the Lieutenant-Governor has sanctioned the abolition of the Court of Small Causes at Mozufferpore, with effect from the 15th April 1873. Cases of the class now instituted in that Court will hereafter be instituted in the ordinary Civil Courts having jurisdiction.

A. MACKENZIE,

Junior Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

[Third Publication.]

NOTIFICATION.

The 28th March 1873.—Under the provisions of Regulation VI of 1819, the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to declare the ferry on the River Soobunreeka, situated in the village of Kalkapore, Pergunnah Shabuunder, in the District of Balasore, to be a public ferry.

A. MACKENZIE,

Junior Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

[Third Publication.]

NOTIFICATION.

The 1st April 1873.—It is hereby notified that, under the provision of Section 3, Act IV (B.C.) of 1865 (an Act for the prohibition of the practice of Inoculation, &c.) the Lieutenant-Governor has been pleased to extend the said Act to the town of Jessore, in the district of Jessore, within the limits laid down for the operation of Act III (B.C.) of 1864 (the District Municipal Act) in that town, as notified in the *Calcutta Gazette* of 27th July 1864.

A. MACKENZIE,

Junior Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT,—BENGAL.

ESTABLISHMENT.

The 10th April 1873.

No. 140.—Notifications.—The orders from this department, No. 118 of the 24th ultimo, granting one year's furlough and thirty days' preparatory leave to Mr. J. Feunessy, Executive Engineer, Second Grade, Dinagopore and Maldah District, are cancelled.

No. 141.—Mr. W. Connan, Assistant Engineer, Second Grade, assumed executive charge of the Lohardugga District on the 1st April 1873, before noon.

No. 142.—Mr. W. B. Christie, Assistant Engineer, Second Grade, First Calcutta Division, availed himself of two months' privilege leave* from the 1st April 1873.

* Bengal Government, Public Works Department, Notification No. 103, dated 18th March 1873.

No. 143.—Promotion.—Messrs. C. J. Middleton and J. A. Price, Assistant Engineers, Third Grade, attached respectively to the Gya District and Third Calcutta Division, having passed the prescribed examination, are promoted to the Second Grade, with effect from the 3rd April 1873.

No. 144.—Notification.—Babu Ramnath Bhattacharjee, Overseer, Second Grade, is posted to the Hazareebaugh District, which he joined on the 31st March 1873, before noon.

No. 145.—Babu Heeralall Banerjee, Overseer, First Grade, joined the Midnapore District on the 1st April 1873, afternoon.

CIVIL BUILDINGS.

The 10th April 1873.

No. 146.—Declaration under Section 6 of Act X of 1870 of the Government of India.—Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz. for the site of the bungalow for the Overseer attached to the Lunatic Asylum at Bankipore (in Patna), in Mouzah Cazeé Chuck, Pergunnah Azimabad, Zillah Patna, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a piece of land measuring more or less 1 beegah 5 cottahs 2 dhoors and 5 dhoories, bounded on the north by the public road, on the south and west by the Asylum premises, and on the east by the village of Durreapore, is required within the aforesaid Mouzah Cazeé Chuck.

2. This declaration is made, under the provisions of Section 6 of Act X of 1870 of the Government of India, to all whom it may concern.

The 13th April 1873.

No. 147.—Mr. J. Walker, Officiating Assistant Controller, joined the Central Office of Accounts, Bengal, on the 7th April 1873, before noon.

The 14th April 1873.

No. 148.—Appointment.—Baboo Kadarnath Roy is appointed to the Upper Subordinate Establishment as an Overseer, Second Grade, on probation, and posted to the Bhaugulpore District.

No. 149.—The following orders, issued by the Government of India, in the Public Works Department, are republished for information :—

No. 269 of the 10th April 1873.—The following transfers of accountants are ordered :—

Mr. E. J. Neville, Accountant, Second Grade, from Bengal to the office of the Accountant-General, Public Works Department.

Mr. J. M. Broderick, Accountant, Second Grade, from the Military Works Branch to Bengal.

H. LEONARD, C.E.,

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal,

P. W. D.

IRRIGATION.

NOTIFICATION.

ESTABLISHMENT.

The 10th April 1873.

No. 138.—Posting.—Lieutenant R. H. Brown, R.E., Assistant Engineer, Second Grade, to the Eastern Sone Division of the Sone Circle.

The 14th April 1873.

No. 139.—Leave.—Mr. C. Riddle, Sub-Engineer, First Grade, Dehree Division, availed himself of the privilege leave granted him in the orders marginally noted on the 1st instant.

No. 1, dated 2nd January 1873.

No. 140.—Notification.—The following notification of the Government of India, Public Works Department, is republished for information :—

"No. 258, dated 5th April 1873.—The appointment of Mr. H. Baldwin as a temporary Sub-Engineer, Third Grade, in the Irrigation Branch, Bengal, is confirmed."

No. 141.—Posting.—Mr. H. Baldwin, temporary Sub-Engineer, Third Grade to the South Western Circle.

No. 142.—Notification.—The following extract from a notification of the Government of India, Public Works Department, is republished for information :—

"No. 276, dated 10th April 1873.—Mr. E. Parsick, Assistant Engineer, Second Grade, is transferred from Oude to Bengal, Irrigation Branch."

A. J. HUGHES, C.E.,

For Offg. Jt.-Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal,

P. W. D., Irrigation Branch.

Treasury Notice.

DEPUTY COLLECTOR AND DEPUTY MAGISTRATE BABOO ISHREE PERSHAD has been placed temporarily in charge of the Tirhoot Treasury from the 20th instant, and is authorized to draw bills on other treasuries.

S. C. BAYLEY, *Offg. Commissioner.*

DEPUTY COLLECTOR MR. F. H. ELPHINSTONE has been placed in charge of the Patna Treasury, and is authorized to draw bills on other treasuries.

S. C. BAYLEY, *Offg. Commissioner.*

BABOO KALLY NAUTH BOSE, Deputy Collector of Tipperah, has been placed in charge of the Tipperah treasury, and is authorized to draw bills on other treasuries.

HURRY CHUNDER GHOSE, *Personal Asst., for Offg. Commr.*

CHITTAGONG, the 7th April 1873.

MR. H. J. NEWBERRY, Covenanted Deputy Collector of the District of Noacally, has been placed in charge of Noacally treasury from the 1st instant, and is authorized to draw bills on other treasuries.

COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE, CHITTAGONG DIVN., the 7th April 1873. H. HANKEY, *Offg. Commr.*

MR. H. F. MATHEWS, Assistant Collector, has been placed in charge of the Beerbhoom treasury, and is authorized to draw bills on other treasuries.

2. This arrangement took effect from the 22nd March 1873.

C. T. BUCKLAND, *Commissioner.*

COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE, BURDWAN DIVISION, the 10th April 1873.

MR. W. R. POGSON, Deputy Collector, resumed charge of the Hooghly treasury on the 29th March 1873, and is authorized to draw bills on other treasuries.

BURDWAN COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE, the 10th April 1873. C. T. BUCKLAND, *Commissioner.*

BABOO GUNGANAND MOOKERJEE, Extra Assistant Commissioner, received charge of the Maunbhoom treasury from Lieutenant W. A. Holcombe, and is authorized to draw bills on other treasuries.

E. T. DALTON, *Commissioner of Chota Nagpore.*

COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE, CHOTA NAGPORE, the 7th April 1873.

BABOO KEDAR NATH MULLICK has been placed in charge of the Mymensing treasury and is authorized to draw bills on all public treasuries.

DACCA COMM. 'S OFFICE, the 7th April 1873. A. ABERCROMBIE, *Offg. Commissioner.*

MR. R. PEREIRA, Deputy Collector, has been placed in charge of the Dacca treasury and stamps, and authorized to draw bills on other treasuries.

DACCA, the 7th April 1873. A. ABERCROMBIE, *Offg. Commr.*

DEPUTY COLLECTOR BABOO KEDARNATH DUTT has been placed in charge of Pooree treasury, and authorized to draw bills on other treasuries.

COMM. 'S OFFICE, ORISSA DIVISION, the 10th April 1873. T. E. RAVENSHAW, *Commissioner.*

ORDERS BY THE VICE-CHANCELLOR AND SYNDICATE OF THE CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

AN examination for a Licence in Law will be held in January 1874. All candidates who have failed at previous examinations, or who were qualified to appear at the examination of January 1873, will be admissible to this examination. The examination of January 1874 is the last which the University will hold for a Licence in Law.

The undermentioned candidates have passed the medical examinations :—

SECOND M. B. EXAMINATION.

2ND DIVISION.

In Alphabetical Order.

Basu Bihárilal	... Medical College.
Sarkar Krishnagopal	... Ditto.

SECOND L. M. S. EXAMINATION.

In Alphabetical Order.

Basu Dharmadas	... Medical College.
„ Umeschandra	... Ditto.
Bhattacharyya Amritlal	... Ditto.
Dás, Benimadhav	... Ditto.
„ Haranchandra	... Ditto.
„ Purnachandra	... Ditto.
Datta, Batekrishna	... Ditto.
„ Navin Chandra	... Ditto.
De Ramankrishna	... Ditto.
Ghosh, Jogendranath	... Ditto.
Gupta, Chandra Kumar	... Ditto.
Háldár, Prisitosh	... Ditto.
Láhá, Asutosh	... Ditto.
Lahiri, Bhushanchandra	... Ditto.
Majumdar, Annadaprasad	... Ditto.
Mukhopadhyay, Hemchandra	... Ditto.
Munsi, Amritlal	... Ditto.
Nandi, Kunjavihari	... Ditto.
Pal, Bholanath	... Ditto.
„ Tarinicharan	... Ditto.
Ray, Devendranath	... Ditto.
Saha, Brajanath	... Ditto.
Sen, Umeschandra	... Ditto.

FIRST L. M. S. EXAMINATION.

In Alphabetical Order.

Basu, Asutosh	... Medical College.
„ Chandrabhushan	... Ditto.
Basak, Mahimchandra	... Ditto.
Chakravarti, Harinath	... Ditto.
Champati, Amulyachandra	... Ditto.
Chattopádhyáy, Phakir Chandra	... Ditto.
Dás, Hirálál (1st)	... Ditto.
„ Hirálál (2nd)	... Ditto.
Datta, Meghnath	... Ditto.
„ Sárádáprasad	... Ditto.
Dhar, Batekrishna	... Ditto.
Garvin, T. F.	... Ditto.
Ghosh, Avináschandra	... Ditto.
„ Rakhaldás	... Ditto.
Gupta, Devendranath	... Ditto.
Majumdar, Binadvihari	... Ditto.
„ Nivaranachandra	... Ditto.
Mullik, Isínchandra	... Ditto.
„ Kánáilál	... Ditto.
Mukhopadhyay, Kálidás	... Ditto.
„ Kaliprasanna	... Ditto.
„ Matilál	... Ditto.
„ Pramathanath	... Ditto.
Pain, Akshaykumar	... Ditto.
Ráy, Jogneswar	... Ditto.
„ Lalvihari	... Ditto.
„ Nirodnath	... Ditto.
Saha, Asokchandra	... Ditto.
„ Govindalál	... Ditto.
„ Tarinicharan	... Ditto.
Sengupta, Priyanath	... Ditto.

CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY, the 7th April 1878.

J. SUTCLIFFE, Registrar.

Notice.

In conformity with the rules laid down in G. G. O. No. 402 of 1872, Committees to examine candidates for admission into the service as Native Medical Pupils will assemble, on the 16th of May next, at the several stations in Bengal named in the margin.

Presidency.
Dacca.
Dy. Rooghur.
G. Chatty.
D. Gore.

2. Candidates desirous of entering the grade of Native Medical Pupils are requested to apply, not later than the 1st May next, to the Deputy Inspector-General of Hospitals of the Circle, in whose division they are now residing, for registration of their names, submitting in original their testimonials of character either from European or Native gentlemen of respectability and position.

3. Candidates must be between the ages of 15 and 20 years.

4. Admission to the grade of Native Medical Pupil is equally open to the sons of soldiers and of persons engaged in civil occupations.

5. All candidates will be required to possess a competent knowledge of Urdu or Hindee; and although a knowledge of English will not be insisted on, a preference in selection will be given to those candidates who possess a competent knowledge of English in addition to their vernacular.

6. The examination will consist of—

(a.) Reading with fluency a passage of a well known work in Urdu or Hindee.

(b.) Explaining the meaning of words and phrases.

(c.) Reading with fluency a passage written in a fairly legible hand in Urdu or Hindee.

(d.) Writing from dictation in Urdu or Hindee.

(e.) Arithmetic as far as rule-of-three. A thorough knowledge will be required.

(f.) If English is professed, the test laid down in G. G. O. No. 945 of 1868 will be the guide; a knowledge of prescriptions not being required.

7. Passed candidates will be attested and required to sign a declaration in the accompanying form, after giving which they will be distributed to Regimental Hospitals or Civil Dispensaries for the purpose of undergoing pre-collegiate training for one year; after that period, if favorably reported on, they will be required to join one of the Medical Schools in this Presidency, where they will receive instruction for three years.

8. While undergoing instruction at a medical school, Native Medical Pupils will be required to obey all the rules and regulations of that institution.

9. When proceeding to join Regimental Hospitals or Civil Dispensaries or a medical school, Native Medical Pupils are entitled to free passage or travelling allowance according to the rules now in force.

10. Native Medical Pupils are allowed one set of uniform clothing annually, and when not furnished with quarters, are entitled to hutting allowance.

11. The following is the scale of pay of Native Medical Pupils and Hospital Assistants:—

		Without English qualification.			With English qualification.		
		Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
1st year from the date of passing the preliminary examination	...	5	0	0	7	0	0
2nd year	...	6	0	0	8	0	0
3rd year	...	7	0	0	9	0	0
4th year	...	8	0	0	10	0	0
Passed Pupils	...	12	0	0	16	0	0
3rd Grade Hospital Assistant under 7 years' service	...	20	0	0	25	0	0
2nd grade above 7 years	...	30	0	0	40	0	0
1st grade above 14 years	...	40	0	0	60	0	0

12. After a service of 7 years, Hospital Assistants may demand their discharge in time of peace. In the event of their continuing in the service they are promoted to the 2nd grade after completion of their septennial period of service, and to the 1st grade after 14 years, provided they can pass the necessary professional examination. After completing a period of service of 15 years and upwards, Hospital Assistants if reported physically unfit for further service, are entitled to a pension according to the following scale:—

After 15 years' service, one-third } of the average salary of the preceding five years.
" 25 ditto one-half }

After 30 years' service, one half of the average of the preceding 5 years, without the necessity of producing a medical certificate.

If invalidated on account of wounds or injuries received on service, they will be allowed one-third of the average pay of the preceding 5 years, if under 15 years' service; one-half if above 15 years' service as Hospital Assistant; and the full amount after 25 years' service.

OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR-GENL. OF HOSPITALS,

K. McLEOD, M.D.,

INDIAN MEDICAL DEPT.;
Fort William, the 1st May 1873.

Secy., Insptr.-Genl. of Hospitls; Indian Medl. Dept.

I _____ of _____

Zillab

SON of

Solemnly declared before me,

Date

Justice of the Peace.

میں ماں ضلع

ولد اس بات کا

حلف لیتا ہوں کہ ہرگز اپنا جہنڈا کسی طرح نہ
چھوڑوں گا و خواہ اندر خواہ باہر حدود عملداری
ہندیہ ملکہ معظمہ جہان کھنن حکم ہوگا جائیگا و
بے عذر تعمیل حکم افسران اپنے کی کرونگا و جس طرح
اچھے مہاشی و نیک حلال نوکر ملکہ معظمہ کو
چاہئے ہمیشہ اس طرح ہر بات میں پیش آؤنگا و
صورت نہ تعمیل کرنے کسی جزو کار اپنے کے مستوجب
مزاۃ مندرجہ آرٹیکلس آف وار جو مجھے سنا دیا
گیا ہی ہونگا میں یہ بھی اقرار کرتا ہوں کہ میں
بحیثیت ہاسپتال اسٹنڈنٹ بعد سمجھے جانے لائق
یوس درجہ کے سات برس تک خدمت گورنمنٹ
کی انجام دوں گا اور یہ بھی اقرار کرتا ہوں کہ اگر
میں بخوش رضا اپنے قبل اختتام میعاد بالا مستعفی
ہوں تو جس قدر روپیہ کہ مجھے سرکار سے بطور مشاہرہ
یا وظیفہ کسی قسم کے ملا ہو پھیر دینا پڑیگا فقط
میرے سامنے حلفا بیان کیا

مقام

قاریخ

महात्म

वाक्येय

जसटिस थाय दि पीस .

جسٹیس اف دی پیس

Notification.

UNDER paragraph 8 of the rules for the award of Junior Scholarships sanctioned in Government Resolution of the 5th October 1872, it is hereby notified that the 18 Junior Scholarships; viz. 12 in the 2nd and *twelve* in the 3rd grade, allotted to the Burdwan Division, are distributed as follows:—

District						No. of Scholarships.
Burdwan	...	...	...	...	...	5
Bancoorah	...	...	...	...	...	2
Beerbhoom	...	...	...	...	...	2
Midnapore	...	...	...	...	...	3
Hooghly and Howrah	...	...	...	...	...	6
Total	...	...	...	...	...	18

The grade of Scholarship will be determined by the marks obtained by the successful candidates at the examination.

C. T. BUCKLAND, *Commissioner.*

Opium Notification.

No. 235C.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Fifth Sale of Opium, the provision of 1871-72, will be held at the Government Opium Sale-room, No. 2, Bankshall Street, on Monday, the 5th May 1873, at 11 A.M., and will comprise 3,500 chests, viz.—

					Chests.
Behar Opium	...	...	...	...	2,125
Benares „	...	...	...	...	1,375
Total Chests	...	...	...	...	3,500

2. The general conditions of the sale now advertised will be the same as usual: they may be ascertained by reference to the Notification issued on the 8th November 1872, and published in the *Government and Exchange Gazettes*, or on personal application at the Office of the Board of Revenue.

3. The latest dates for deposit and clearance will be the 10th and 20th May; that is to say, no Bank of Bengal Receipts, Government Promissory Notes, or other Public Securities that may be tendered for deposit in redemption of Promissory Notes given by purchasers in the sale-room, will be received after 4 P.M. of Saturday, the 10th May 1873, and no Bank of Bengal Receipts in full payment of lots will be accepted after 4 P.M. of Tuesday, the 20th May 1873.

4. In addition to the quantity above advertised for sale, the following quantities more or less of Behar and Benares Opium will be brought to sale in the present year, on or about the dates specified below. The Member in charge of the Opium Department, however, reserves to himself the right of altering these dates, should circumstances render it expedient to do so:—

Dates.		Behar about Chests.	Benares about Chests.	Total about Chests.
On or about Wednesday, 4th June 1873	...	2,125	1,375	3,500
On or about Thursday, 3rd July „	...	2,125	1,375	3,500
On or about Monday, 4th Aug. „	...	2,125	1,375	3,500
On or about Thursday, 4th Sept. „	...	2,125	1,375	3,500
On or about Thursday, 9th Oct. „	...	2,125	1,375	3,500
On or about Thursday, 6th Nov. „	...	2,125	1,375	3,500
On or about Thursday, 4th Dec. „	...	2,125	1,375	3,500
Total	...	14,875	9,625	24,500

By order of the Member in charge,

T. B. LANE, *Secretary.*

BOARD OF REVENUE, FORT WILLIAM; the 1st April 1873.

Notification.

No. 284C.

It is hereby notified, for general information, that the Government of India has determined not, under any circumstances, to sell, in the calendar year 1874, more than 45,000 chests of provision opium. Within that maximum amount, it is as yet uncertain what quantity will be offered for sale.

By order of the Member in charge,
T. B. LANE, Secretary.

BOARD OF REVENUE, L. P., FORT WILLIAM;
The 31st March 1873.

Sheriff's Office, the 1st April, 1873.

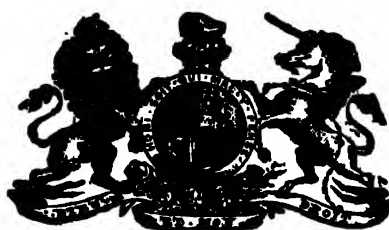
NOTICE is hereby given that the Fourth Criminal Sessions of the year 1873, of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, for the Town of Calcutta and Factory of Fort William, and the places subordinate thereto, will be holden at the Court House, in the Town of Calcutta, on Thursday, the first day of May next, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, and so on from day to day until the said Session be over. And it is hereby proclaimed that all persons who will prosecute any of the prisoners to be brought up for trial at the said Session be then and there to prosecute.

T. M. ROBINSON, Sheriff.

মহরর আকিস সন ১৮৭৩ সাল ১ আপ্রিল।

সকলকে সমাচার দেওয়া বাইতেছে যে শুরে বাজালাব কোর্ট উলিয়ন জুর্গের অধীন শহর কলিকাতার ও অন্যান্য স্থানের কৌজদারী বিচার মিকসড্য অন্য আগামি সন ১৮৭৩ সালের ১ বে ব্রহ্মস্টিভার বেলা ১১ ঘটিকার সময় এবং যেপয্যন্ত সেশিয়ানের কায শেষ না হয় প্রতিদিন উক্ত সময়ে কলিকাতার হাই কোর্টের আপন আদালত ঘরে সন ১৮৭৩ সালের চতুর্থ ক্রিমিনেল সেশিয়ান বসিবেক এবং এতদ্বারা প্রচার করা বাইতেছে যে, যে সকল ব্যক্তি কোম কষেদির বিকছে কৌজদারী মিছিল করিবেক তাহার উক্ত স্থানে উক্ত সময়ে হাজির থাকিয়া মোকদ্দমা করে ইতি তারিখ ১ আপ্রিল সন ১৮৭৩ সাল।

T. M. ROBINSON, Sheriff.



The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 16, 1873.

PART II.

Advertisements.

[P.B.—Advertisements, Notices, &c., intended for insertion in this part of the Gazette, cannot be received after Noon on Monday.]

NOTICE is hereby given that the undermentioned plot of class C land no longer required by the East Indian Railway Company, situated on the 20th mile of the Chord Line in the sub-district of Deoghur district, Sonthal Pergunnahs, will be put up to sale at the office of the Extra Assistant Commissioner of Deoghur, on the 19th April, corresponding with 8th Bysack 1280 B.S.

The purchaser of this plot will be subject to the following conditions:—

1st.—If the amount of purchase-money do not exceed Rs. 100, the whole amount to be paid down at once.

2nd.—If the amount of purchase-money exceed Rs. 100, one-fourth of the amount bid to be immediately deposited. If the balance be not paid by noon of the 15th day after the sale, reckoning the day of sale as one, or if that day be a close holiday, then by noon of the first succeeding office day, the sale to be cancelled, the sum deposited being forfeited to Government, and estate to be again put up for sale at the risk of the defaulting purchaser after issue of advertisement as in the case of original sale.

The plot will be sold revenue free to the highest bidder above the upset price.

Number in statement of Government estate.	Number on the district roll.	Name of estate and pergunnah.	Approximate area is acres.	Upset price.
1	53	Kalajheria, Pergunnah Saruth Deoghur	A. R. P. 4 11 0	Rs. A. P. 7 0 0

DEOGHUR,
The 19th February 1873.

(Sd.) C. W. WILMOT,
Extra Assistant Commissioner.

NOTICE is hereby given that the proprietary right of Government to the under-mentioned estate, situate in the district of Monghyr, will be put up to sale at the Monghyr Collectorate on Friday, the 26th April 1873, corresponding with 18th Baisak 1280 F. S.

The purchasers of this estate will be subject to the conditions of sale notified, under the signature of the Secretary to the Board of Revenue, at the head of this Appendix. The property will be sold revenue free.

Number in state- ment of Govern- ment Estates.	Number on the District Roll.	Name of Estate and Pergunnah.	Approximate area in acres.	Upset price.	Rs.																					
109	4,461	Khana Sukoonut, Musamut Siboo, Kumri, Havildarin in Banagir Inglis, Pergunnah Monghyr.	A. R. P. 0 0 15	Rs. A. P. 3 0 0																						
		<table><tr><td></td><td></td><td>No.</td></tr><tr><td>1. Trees, Plum</td><td>...</td><td>2</td></tr><tr><td>2. Ditto, Bell</td><td>...</td><td>2</td></tr><tr><td>3. Ditto, Mangoe</td><td>...</td><td>2</td></tr><tr><td>4. Ditto, Sujana</td><td>...</td><td>1</td></tr><tr><td>5. Ditto, Amra</td><td>...</td><td>2</td></tr><tr><td>Total</td><td>...</td><td>...</td></tr></table>			No.	1. Trees, Plum	...	2	2. Ditto, Bell	...	2	3. Ditto, Mangoe	...	2	4. Ditto, Sujana	...	1	5. Ditto, Amra	...	2	Total	6 4 0	
		No.																								
1. Trees, Plum	...	2																								
2. Ditto, Bell	...	2																								
3. Ditto, Mangoe	...	2																								
4. Ditto, Sujana	...	1																								
5. Ditto, Amra	...	2																								
Total																								
			0 0 15	9 4 0																						

MONGHYR COLLECTOR'S OFFICE,
The 25th February 1873.

E. LOCKWOOD,
Offg. Collector.

اشٹار نیلام کچھری کلکٹری ضلع مونگیر

بذریعہ اسکے خبر دیجاتی ہے کہ ضلع مونگیر کے ماتحت خاص محال گورنمنٹ مندرجہ ذیل کا مالکی حق سنہ ۱۸۷۳ ع ۲۵ مارچ اپریل مطابق سنہ ۱۲۸۱ فصل ۱۳ بیساکہ روز جمعہ ضلع مذکور کے کلکٹری میں فروخت ہوگا محال مذکور جو شخص خرید کرے وہ اس اپنڈکس کے سرے پر صاحب سکرتری رینویور کے دستخطی قواعد نیلام کے تابع رہینگے و محال مقصر بطور لاخراج نیلام کیا جایگا

۱۔ محال مذکور کا جو شخص نیلام کے اول پکار سے سب پریشی پوکارے گا اسی کو دیا جایگا

۲۔ ایک سو روپیہ سے کم قیمت ہونے سے روپیہ مذکور بالکل اسی وقت دینے ہوگا

۳۔ ایک سو روپیہ سے زیادہ ہوئے تو قیمت پوکار کا چوتھائی حصہ اسی وقت داخل کرنے ہوگا فروخت کا دن لیکر ۱۵ پندرہواں دن دوپہر کے وقت یا کہ وہ دن طعنیل ہونے سے اسکے بعد جو دن کچھری پہلے کھلے اسی دن کے دوپہر کے وقت اگر باقی روپیہ داخل نہ ہوئے تو خرید باطل اور امانتی روپیہ گورنمنٹ میں ضبط ہوگا اور اول فروخت کے مطابق ثانیہ اشتہار جاری کرنے کے ساتھ خریدار ہارج مذکور کے جو ہدیہ میں محال مذکور ثانیہ نیلام ہوگا

نمبر خاص محال نمبر بھی ضلع نام محال و پرگنہ تعین اراضی صدر جمع نیلام کا پہلا پوکار کیفیت

اگر روڈ پول جمع مقررہ تحویل مرمت سڑک جملہ

نمبر ۱۰۹ نمبر ۴۴۹۱ سکونت مسماۃ شہو کنوری بابت اراضی ۳ بابت درختان بہہ اراضی

حولد ارین بنسے گیر انگلیسی پرگنہ ۶-۴ ۹-۴ دور درختان

مونگیر لاخراج کے

نیلام ہوگا

درخت بیل دو ۲ درخت بیل دو ۲ درخت مہ دو ۲ درخت مولچنہا ۱۰۴ درخت امڑو ۵۰ ۲

قنری بیدن آئیسبائینگ سکرتری

نمبر ۲۰ مارچ جلال سنہ ۱۸۷۳ مسکہ

NOTICE is hereby given that the proprietary right of Government to the under-mentioned estate, situate in the district of Burdwan, will be put up to re-sale at the Burdwan Collectorate, on Monday, the 28th April 1873, corresponding with 17th Bysack 1280.

The purchasers of this estate will be subject to the following conditions:—

1st.—If the amount of purchase-money do not exceed Rs. 100 the whole amount to be paid down at once.

2nd.—If the amount of purchase-money exceed Rs. 100, one-fourth of the amount bid to be immediately deposited. If the balance be not paid by noon of the fifteenth day after the sale, reckoning the day of sale as one, or if that day be a close holiday, then by noon of the first succeeding office day, the sale to be cancelled, the sum deposited being forfeited to Government; and the estate to be again put up for sale at the risk of the defaulting purchaser after issue of advertisement as in the case of original sale.

3rd.—The estate will be sold revenue free to the highest bidder above the upset price.

Number in statement of Government estates.	Number on the district roll.	Name of estate and pergunnah.	Approximate area in acres.	Upset price.
27	2891	Kharsee, Pergunnah Khandoghose	23 Poles.	Rs. 3.

COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, DISTRICT BURDWAN,
The 14th February 1873.

(Sd.) E. H. RUDDOCK, for Collector.

NOTICE is hereby given that the proprietary right of Government to the under-mentioned estate, situate in the district of Burdwan, will be put up to resale at the Burdwan Collectorate on Monday, the 21st April 1873, corresponding with 10th Bysack 1280.

The purchasers of this estate will be subject to the following conditions:—

1st.—If the amount of purchase-money do not exceed Rs. 100, the whole amount to be paid down at once.

2nd.—If the amount of purchase-money exceed Rs. 100, one-fourth of the amount bid to be immediately deposited. If the balance be not paid by noon of the fifteenth day after the sale, reckoning the day of sale as one, or if that day be a close holiday, then by noon of the first succeeding office day, the sale to be cancelled, the sum deposited being forfeited to Government; and the estate to be again put up for sale at the risk of the defaulting purchaser, after issue of advertisement as in the case of original sale.

3rd.—The estate will be sold revenue free to the highest bidder above the upset price.

Number in statement of Government estate.	Number on the district roll.	Name of estate and pergunnah.	Approximate area in acres.	Upset price.
61	4075	Raipore, Pergunnah Arsha	A. R. P. 1 1 36	Rs. A. P. 5 0 0

COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, DISTRICT BURDWAN,
The 14th February 1873.

(Sd.) E. H. RUDDOCK,
for Collector.

NOTICE is hereby given that the proprietary right of Government to the under-mentioned estate, situate in the district of Burdwan, will be put up to resale at the Burdwan Collectorate on Monday, the 21st April 1873, corresponding with 10th Bysack 1280.

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3rd.—The estate will be sold revenue free to the highest bidder above the upset price.

Number in statement of Government estates.	Number on the district roll.	Name of estate and pergunnah.	Approximate area in acres.	Upset price.
50	3862	Dwarpara, Pergunnah Raipore	A. R. P. 0 2 6	Rs. A. P. 8 0 0

COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, DISTRICT BURDWAN,
The 26th February 1873.

(Sd.) E. H. RUDDOCK,
for Collector.

NOTICE is hereby given that the rights of Government to the undermentioned lands and buildings situated in Chandmaree in Howrah, in the district of Hooghly, will be put up to sale by public auction at the Howrah Deputy Collector's office on the 21st April next, corresponding with 10th Bysack 1280.

The purchasers of the undermentioned lands and buildings will be subject to the following conditions:—

1st.—If the amount of purchase-money do not exceed Rs. 100, the whole amount to be paid at once.

2nd.—If the amount of purchase-money exceed Rs. 100, one-fourth of the purchase-money to be immediately deposited. If the balance be not paid by noon of the fifteenth day after the day of sale as one, or if that be a close holiday, then by noon of the first succeeding office day, the sale to be cancelled, the sum deposited being forfeited to Government, and the estate to be again put up to sale at the risk of the defaulting purchaser after issue of advertisement as in the case of original sale.

3rd.—The plots with their liabilities to rent will be sold to the highest bidders above the upset price.

Number of plot.	Quantity of land.	Boundary.	Upset price.	Name of the zemindars to whom rent is payable.	Amount of annual rent.	REMARKS.
1	B. C. Oh. 0 1 0	It is bounded on the north by the land of Gopalkristo Mitter, on the east by the Chandmaree overbridge, on the south by a house of Mr. Rooke, at present occupied by Mr. S. K. Judah, and on the west by the land of Gopalkristo Mitter.	200	Beedoo Mookhy Dassee ...	48 0 0	This plot is mere waste land. Formerly held by Sreenath. Addy and Kallachand Dey.
2	0 2 15	On the north by a private lane, on the east by a footpath, and on the south and west by the house and wall of Upoorbokristo Mitter.	1,600	Upoorbokristo Mitter ... Beedoo Mookhy Dassee ...	8 0 0 55 12 0	In this plot there is a two-storied building and a latrine and adjoining waste land. Formerly held by Rajkristo Sing and Ramnagore Koundoo.
3	0 11 9	On the north by land purchased by Government, from Brijomohun Addy, on the east by a footpath, on the south by a private lane, and on the west by the wall of the garden of Upoorbokristo Mitter.	2,600	Beedoo Mookhy Dassee ...	106 14 0	Ditto ditto ditto. Formerly held by Madhub Chunder Sircar and Rughoonath Paul.
4	6 4	On the north by land purchased by Government from Rajmohun Bose, on the east by a footpath, on the south by Government property, and on the west by the wall of Upoorbokristo Mitter.	1,260	Ditto Gopalkristo Mitter, Be- jokristo Mitter, and Autookristo Mitter.	22 8 0 35 8 0	This plot is mere waste land. Formerly held by Rajkristo, Sing, Luckhy Narain Addy, and Sreenath Addy.
5	0 8 8	On the north by Government property, formerly the property of Shibkristo Daw, on the east by a footpath, on the south by Government property, formerly the land of Upoorbokristo Mitter, and on the west by Bellious's tank.	2,700	Neeloomul Dossee ...	13 0 0	In this plot there is a building and adjoining waste land. Formerly held by Rajmohun Bose.
6	1 7 0	On the north by the bazar of Rajmohun Bose, on the east by footpath, on the south by Government land, and on the west by the bazar of Mr. Bellious.	5,000	Radhamohun Sitti Rojuck Bemola Dossee ... Brijomohun and Bissum- bhur Mundle ... Motiloll Ghose ...	2 3 4 2 4 2 1 10 10 1 1 1	This plot is mere waste land. Formerly held by Shibkristo Daw.
7	2 13 8	On the north by the compound of Baboo Rajcomar's house, on the east by Chandmaree overbridge, on the south by railway land, and on the west by a piece of waste land belonging to the Howrah Municipality.	15,200	Shoobun Mohini Dossee, Kornulmoni Dossee, Ba- mascondry Dossee, executrix of late Ram- kinoo Sircar. Shoobun Mohini Dossee, Kornulmoni Dossee, and Bamascondry Dossee.	12 0 5 65 2 10	In this plot there is a large building, a kitchen and stable, and also a tank and some coconut trees, and also adjoining waste lands. Formerly held by Rajmohun Bose and Mr. A. M. Vardon.

(Sd.) W. H. D'OLY,
Officiating Collector.

NOTICE is hereby given that the proprietary right of Government to the undermentioned estate, situated in the District of Burdwan, will be put up to sale at the Burdwan Collectorate on Wednesday, the 14th May 1873, corresponding with 2nd Jet 1280 B.S.

The purchasers of this estate will be subject to the following conditions:—

1st.—If the amount of purchase-money do not exceed Rs. 100, the whole amount to be paid down at once.

2nd.—If the amount of purchase-money exceed Rs. 100, one-fourth of the amount bid to be immediately deposited. If the balance be not paid by noon of the fifteenth day after the sale, reckoning the day of sale as one, or if that day be a close holiday, then by noon of the first succeeding office day, the sale to be cancelled, the sum deposited being forfeited to Government, and the estate to be again put up for sale at the risk of the defaulting purchaser after issue of advertisement as in the case of original sale.

3rd.—The estate will be sold revenue-free to the highest bidder above the upset price.

Number in statement of Government estates.	Number on the district roll.	Name of estate and pergunnah.	Approximate area in acres.	Upset price.	REMARKS.
			A. R. P.	Rs.	
34	5.101	Beogram. Pergunnah Havellee.	0 0 35	8	

COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, BURDWAN,
The 25th March 1873.

E. WHINFIELD, *Offg. Collector.*

LAND SALE NOTICES.

NOTICE is hereby given under Section 6, Act XI of 1859, and Section 5, Act VII of 1868, that the undermentioned estates in the district of Moorshedabad will be put up to public and unreserved sale at the Collector's Office of that district, on the 19th day of May 1873, for arrears of revenue, due on the 28th day of March 1873.

Number in the rent-roll	Class.	Names of Mahals and Pergunnahs.	Proprietors.	Government Revenue.
91	1st Class	Kismut Pergunnah Koolberia, Pergunnah Koolberia.	Noronarain Chowdry, Ubhey Churun, Tara Churun, Gooroo Das, Rajdeollub, Trilochun, Kristodhun, Tripoora Soondery Debbia, Gungabistoo, Khettro Nath Chatterjea, and Rajkristo.	Sudder jumma of the entire Mahal is Rs. 1,182-14-11. That exclusive of the share of Kristodhun Chowdry, viz. Rs. 658-5-1, is Rs. 524-9-1.
100	Ditto ...	Kismut Pergunnah Choonakhally, Pergunnah Choonakhally.	Rajkisor, Ram Koomar, Chundro Choor, Haroprosad, Kaseesur, Moharance Surnomoye, Joynarain, Radhakristo, Bissonath, Mirttojoy, Brojo Soondery, Jeebunkristo, Harodhone, Shama Soondery, Shosodhur, Pearesoondery, Ashootosh, Charoo Chunder, Rance Jomona Koomaree, Rance Soobhuddra Koomaree, Mother of Horindro Sing, minor, Kaminee Soondery, Toronginy, <i>alias</i> Lootoo Mony Dossia, Poolinbeharoo Sen, Gokool Mony, Sharodaprosad, <i>alias</i> Radhikaprosad Roy Chowdry, Shama Churn Bose, Kaminee Soondery, Kundaharee Mul, Dooluchand, Khettro Nath Banerjea, Jogendro Mohinee Debbia	Sudder jumma of the entire mahal is Rs. 3,551-7-5. That exclusive of the shares of Moharance Surnomoye, Joynarain, Ashootosh, Charoo Chunder Bose, Gokool Mony, Radhikaprosad, Shama Churun, Shama Soondery, Shosodhur, and Rance Jomona Koomaree, viz. Rs. 2,149-0-1, is Rs. 1,402-7-4.
127	Ditto ...	Kismut Mouzah Juggurnathpore, Pergunnah Fettebasing.	Joynarain and Kalachand Bose ...	Rs. 827-7-3.
234	Ditto ...	Potes Bahadoorpore, Pergunnah Kasherpore.	Pianessur Ghose ...	Rs. 742-15-8.
268	Ditto ...	Kismut Turruf Fajalpore, Pergunnah Nowanugger.	Muddun Mohun Mookerjee, Sokhee Soondery Debbia, Mohatap Sing, Tincowree Debbia, and Trilochun Mookerjee.	Rs. 1,227-11-9.
480	Ditto ...	Kismut Turruf Shahanugger, Pergunnah Dhawa.	Haree Mohun Ghose ...	Rs. 812-2-9.
533	Ditto ...	Kismut Pergunnah Ooscerabad, Pergunnah Ooscerabad.	Chunder Mohun, Dwarkanath, Rajmoye, Moyeka Debbia, Prem Koonree, Sreekunt, Sreeram Chatterjea, Troylucka Nath Roy, Luckeemony Debbia, Juggut Chundra Patuk, and Bydonath.	Sudder jumma of the entire mahal is Rs. 1,182-5-8. That exclusive of the share of Troyluckonath Roy, viz. Rs. 88-1-7, is Rs. 1,095-3-11.

MOORSHEDABAD COLLECTOR'S OFFICE,
The 9th April 1873.

W. WAVELL, *Offg. Collector.*

NOTICE is hereby given, under section 6, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned Estates, in the district of Midnapore, will be put up to public and unreserved sale at the Collector's office of that district, on Wednesday, the 30th day of April 1873, corresponding with Bengalee 1280, 19th Bysakh, and Umlee 1280, 28th Bysakh, for arrears of revenue and other demands, which, by the Regulations and Acts in force, are directed to be realized in the same manner as arrears of revenue, due on the 18th day of January 1873:—

Permanently-settled Estates.

Number on the Register A.	Number on the revenue roll.	Name of Estate and Pergunnah.	Names of Proprietors.	Rs. A. P. Rs. A. P.
1356	749	Jasarah, in Pergunnah Kismut Kasijorah.	Recorded Proprietors, Parikhit Bhanj, Raghabram Bhanj, Bystabdas Mannah, Ramnarain Pahari, Srimatya Roopmanjoori, grandmother and guardian to Sripati Charn Basoo, minor, and Srimatya Jasodah Dei; sudder jumma ... Deduct joint share of the sudder jumma of the undermentioned parties, of which no separate account has been opened—Parikhit Bhanj, Raghabram Bhanj, and Bystabdas Mannah ... Deduct shares of the following parties for which separate accounts have been opened under Act XI of 1859:— Srimatya Roopmanjoori, grandmother and guardian of Sripati Charn Basoo, minor ... Srimatya Jasodah Dei ... Balance share of the sudder jumma of Ramnarain Pahari to be sold, for which separate account has been opened under Act XI of 1859 (to be sold for the recovery of Rs. 44-14-3 on account of Government revenue)...	..... 727 12 8 358 3 5 119 6 6 119 6 0 597 0 5 130 12 3
2007	1097	Nankarballahpore, Pergunnah Nankarballahpore, Midnapore, Khandar, Joolkapore, Tuppeh Dharindah, Subbung, Tuppeh Bahadoorpore, Keddar, Khurukpore, Thannah Narainghur, Kasmijorah, Kismut Kasmijorah, Sahapore, Kootobpore, Gugnapore, Amarsi, Bajarapore, Bhoonyamootah, Dattamootah, Protabbhan, Wooturbehah, Brahmabhoom, Thannah Jahanpore, Thannah Ballarampore and Tumlook.	Kallidas Mojomdar, Srimatya Beehunmoni Dasi, Osidatan Nessah, Ramnarain Bhoonya, Oodhabnarain Bhoonya, Banamali Churn Mytee, Haris Chandar Basoo, Sidi Najir Ally Khan, Srimati Chitramoni Dasi, Ram Chand Nundi, Debheeprosad De, Narainprosad De, Gopimohun De, Madan Gopal Masanta, Srimati Kadaubini Dasi, mother of Asootosh Ghose, minor, Srimati Bindobasini Dasi, Bykunta Nath De, Jibangobinda De, Jagobandhoo Roy, Ohoy Narain Bandapadhy, heir of Doorga Churn Bundopadhy, husband of Srimatya Urnopoona Debbia, mother and guardian of Unbritolal Bundopadhy, Basuntalal, Pearilal, and Promotholal Bundopadhy, minors, Srinath Churn Nandi, Jumnejoy Mullick, Bahadoor Singh, Sahasroy, Joggobundhoo Pal, Raunidhi Koondoo, Byeunto Nath Koondoo, Madun Gopal Masanto, Chowdhurry Oodhabnarain Masanto, Chowdhurry Golock Chandra Masanto, Dwarikanath Masanto, Chowdhurry Durponarain Masanto, Srimatya Jomoonamoni, mother and guardian of Sudananda Masanto, minor, Srimatya Basoomoni Dasi, mother and guardian of Nabadip Masanto, Gopinath Masanto, Gopinath Masanto, Chowdhurry Mohindranath Masanto, Srimatya Sabitra Dasi, Poornananda Koondoo, Srimatya Hurripria Debbia, mother of Sisti-dhar Bundopadhy, Nobin Chundra Nag, Dhurmo Dasi, Srimati Kadumbini Dasi, wife of Ohoy Churn Biswas, Srimoti Chittra Moni Dasi, mother of Dinnabandhoo Das and others, and wife of Kassinath Das, Srimati Kathambini Dasi, mother of Asootose Ghose, minor, Srimoti Bindobasini Dasi, Srimathi Mungla Dasi, Syud Mahamud Hoosen, Srimati Harasoondari Dasi, Oomachurn Ghose, Golakchurn Prodhan, Byktinarain Hooi, Wodoynarain Hooi, Gongagobinda Bosoo, Kylashbasini, wife of Gongagobinda Bosoo, Nistarinee Dasi, wife of Ramkoornar Bosoo, Thakosoondari Dasi, wife of Bijagobinda Bosoo, Srimatya Nitambini Dasi, Rajiblochan Das Mohapatra, Rajah Anundlal Roy, father and guardian of Baboo Moorarilal Roy, Kall Mohan Mitter, Gobinda Narain De, Mohendra Narain De, Woomesh Churn	

Number on the Register A.	Number on the revenue roll.	Name of Estate and Pergunnah.	Names of Proprietors.
			Rs. A. P. Rs. A. P.
		Bandopadhyaya, Issan Chandra Roy, Panchanand Roy, Bhugoban Chandra Roy, Srimatya Sarnamoi Dasi, Srimatya Sibsoondari Dasi, Ramchand Roy, Huradhan Ghose, Keshablal Ghose, Woomaprasad Roy, himself, and father and guardian of Narainprosad, Radhikaprosad and Romaprosad Roy Mohasoy, minors	9,062 1 11
		Deduct separate accounts of the undermentioned parties opened under Act XI of 1859 :—	
		Srinathcharn Nundi ...	Rs. A. P. 381 6 9
		Jonmejy Mullick ...	180 8 0
		Bahadoor Singh Sahasroy ...	60 5 10
		Juggobundhoo Pal ...	182 6 2
		Ramneedhee Koondoo ...	107 1 6
		Byeuntunath Koondoo ...	151 6 2
		Madangopal Masanto ..	32 9 0
		Chowdhury Woodhubnarain Masanto ...	116 8 10
		Chowdhury Goluckchandra Masanto ...	415 8 11
		Dwarikanath Massanto, Chowdhury Darponarain Masanto, Srimatya Joboona Moni, mother and guardian of Sadanand Masanto, minor, and Srimatya Basoomoni Dasi, mother and guardian of Nabadip Masanto ...	415 11 0
		Gopinath Masanto ...	120 3 11
		Ditto ...	54 5 9
		Chowdhury Mohendronath Masanto ...	116 8 6
		Srimatya Sabitra Dasi ...	123 11 9
		Poornanand Koondoo ...	112 3 3
		Srimatya Haripria Debbia, mother of Sristidhar Bandopadhyaya ...	105 12 0
		Nobinchandra Nag ...	473 8 6
		Dhurmo Dasi ...	72 0 5
		Srimati Kadambini Dasi, wife of Obhoycharn Biswas ...	11 13 9
		Srimati Chitramoni Dasi, mother of Dinabundhoo Das and others, and wife of Kasinath Das ...	41 4 10
		Srimati Kadaubini Dasi, mother of Assootose Ghose, minor, and Srimati Bindoo Basini Dasi ...	909 2 2
		Srimati Mangala Dasi ...	61 5 4
		Synd Mahamud Hossen ...	265 14 3
		Srimati Harasoondari Dasi ...	29 0 10
		Wooma Churn Ghose ...	21 5 10
		Goluckchurn Prodhan ...	163 1 3
		Bastinarain Hooi and Wodoy-narain Hooi ...	124 9 9
		Gangagobind Bosoo, Kylashbasini, wife of Gangagobinda Bosoo, Nistareenco Dasi, wife of Ramkoomar Bosoo, Thakosoondari Dasi, wife of Bhujagobinda Basoo ...	263 7 6
		Srimatya Nitambini Dasi ...	11 4 0
		Rajiblochan Das, Mohapatra ...	52 4 5
		Raja Anandalal Roy, father and Mohafez of Baboo Moorarlal Roy ...	268 7 2
		Kalinohan Mitter, Gobindanarain De, and Mahenda Narain De ...	175 7 8
		Woomesh Churn Bandopadhyaya ...	298 8 10
		Issan Chandra Roy, Panchanand Roy, Bhagoban Chandra Roy, Srimatya Sarnamoi Dasi, Srimatya Sibsoondari Dasi, Ramchand Roy, Huradhan Ghose, and Keshablal Ghose ...	115 0 2
		Oomaprasad Roy, himself, and father and Mohafez of Narainprosad, Radhikaprosad, and Romaprosad Roy, Mohasoy, Minors ...	316 4 11
		Okhoynarain Bandopadhyaya, Srimatya Unnopurna Debbia, mother and guardian of Umbrital, Basantolal, Pearilal, and Promatalal Bandopadhyaya, Minors ...	539 14 7
			6,890 3 6
			2,171 14 5

Number on the Register A.	Number on the revenue roll.	Name of Estate and Pergunnah.	Names of Proprietors.
			<p>Balance share of the undermentioned parties to be sold, for which separate account has not been opened under Act XI of 1859:—Kallee-das Mojoomdar, Srimatya Beehan Moni Dasi, Kasidatan Nessa, Ramnarain Bhonya, Oodhabbnarain Bhonya, Banamalichurn Mytee, Harischandra Bosoo, Sidi Najirally Khan, Srimatya Chittra Moni Dasi, Ramchand Nandi, Debbiprosad De, Narainprosad De, Gopimohun De, Bycuntonath Dey, Madangopal Masanto, Srimati Kadambini Dasi, mother of Assootose Ghose, minor, Srimate Bindoobasini Dasi, Jibbungobind De, and Jaggobandhoo Roy.</p> <p>To be sold for the recovery of Rs. 105-3-4 on account of Government revenue.</p> <p>Of this estate, 56 acres 2 roods and 22 poles of land have been taken for the canal.</p>

MIDNAPORE COLLECTORATE,

The 21st February 1873.

W. OLDDHAM,

Covenanted Deputy Collector, for Collector.

NOTICE is hereby given, under Section VI, Act XI of 1859, and Section XI, Act VII of 1868, that the undermentioned Estates in the district of Chittagong will be put up to public and unreserved sale at the Collector's Office of that district, on the 29th day of May 1873, for arrears of revenue and other demands, which by the Regulations and Acts in force, are directed to be realized in the same manner as arrears of revenue, due on the 25th day of February 1873.

To be sold for arrears of Government Revenue.

Mehal Noabad, Mouzah Lona Serree, Thannah Ramoo.

No. 99TK.—Gouri Shunker, Bodyanath Canoongoe. Proprietor, Ali Hossen. The entire Talook will be sold. Sudder Jumma, Rs. 593-1-9.

To be sold for arrears of Government Revenue.

Mouzah Ookhear Ghona, Thannah Ramoo.

No. 142TK.—Magan Das Choudry and Indro Narayan Choudry. Proprietors, Magan Das Choudry, Bodyanath Sein, and Ram Kishore Sein. The entire Talook will be sold. Sudder Jumma, Rs. 575-14-9.

To be sold for arrears of Government Revenue.

Mouzahs Koschopea, Dosoree, Jungsoree, Lakhyasoree, and Sepatobe, Thannah Ramoo.

No. 149TK.—Roostum Ali. Proprietor Roostum Ali. The entire Talook will be sold. Sudder Jumma, Rs. 1,033-1-0.

To be sold for arrears of Government Revenue.

Mouzahs Koschopea, Dosoree, Jungsoree, Lakhyasoree, and Sepatobe, Thannah Ramoo.

No. 150TK.—Paskoree, Kalachand, Proprietors themselves. The entire Talook will be sold. Sudder Jumma, Rs. 800-0-8.

To be sold for arrears of Government Revenue.

Mouzah Boroetholly, Thannah Chukerea.

No. 298TK.—Oli Mohamed Shikdar, Dakhal Roshan Ali Darogah. The entire Talook will be sold. Sudder Jumma, Rs. 2,270-6-6.

To be sold for arrears of Government Revenue.

Mouzah Chumbul, Thannah Satkaneah.

No. 307TK.—Srimoti Tajonessa Choudry. Proprietor, Tajonessa. The entire Talook will be sold. Sudder Jumma, Rs. 1,193-4-10.

To be sold for arrears of Government Revenue.

Mouzah Jooskholla, Thannah Fatikserree.

No. 588TK.—Aer Ali Khan. Proprietor, Aer Ali. The entire Talook will be sold. Sudder Jumma, Rs. 1,376-7-3.

A. L. CLAY, Offg. Collector.

NOTICE is hereby given, under Section 6, Act XI of 1859, that the under-mentioned estates in the district of Chittagong will be put up to public and unreserved sale at the Collector's Office of that district, on the 29th day of May 1878, for arrears of revenue and other demands, which, by the Regulations and Acts in force, are directed to be realized in the same manner as arrears of revenue, due on the 25th day of February 1878.

FIRST CLASS PERMANENTLY SETTLED ESTATE.

To be sold for arrears of Government Revenue.

No. 120.—Taraf Ajeemaddeen Nefam Shakerali. The entire estate will be sold. Sudder jumma, Rs. 1,119-10-3.

To be sold for arrears of Government Revenue.

No. 1751.—Taraf Madan Chowdry, Lakhikanto Dutta, Ram Hurri Dutta, Ramdoyal, Srimoti Obzora, and Ramjeeban, having opened separate accounts under Section 13, Act XI of 1859, and paid their share of the revenue, Rs. 122-1-4, the shares of the remaining proprietors, Madan Mohan Ghose, Srimoti Kasholya Debbya, Kristo Das Koondoo, Nonoo, Golok Chandra, and Ram Bollub Shaha, will be sold. The sudder jumma of the entire estate is Rs. 688-6-5.

To be sold for arrears of Government Revenue.

No. 2553.—Taraf Raj Bollub Kanongoe, proprietor Ramshonder Sen. The entire estate will be sold. Sudder jumma, Rs. 698-9-9.

To be sold for arrears of Government Revenue.

No. 2562.—Taraf Ram Vodro Kanongoe, Ramshonder Sen, his brother Ram Mohun Sen, Doorga Charan Dass, his brother Girish Chandra Das, Sadokalie Moonshy, Nitya Nanda Sen, Ramshonder Kalikinker, Kantoprosad Hazaree, Chandi Charan Nondi, Ram Rutten Surma, Gopalkristo Surma, Joala Varothy Mohunt, Golam Hossen Chowdry, Eshan Chandra Canongoe, Haridas, Aradhun, Ram Shebok Bonnik, Degamber Sen, Bodyanath Sen, Umed Ali, Nitya Nanda Sen, Sarachandra Sen, Choitonno Charan Sen, Doya Mohan, Kantoprosad Hazaree, Bodyanath Basospotty, Tofilali, and Eshan Chandra Castogeree, having opened separate accounts under Section 13, Act XI of 1859, and paid their share of the revenue, Rs. 474-8, the shares of the remaining proprietors, Pitamber Canongoe, Gobinda Chandra Roi Canongoe, Bonnijan Bibi, Bhoyrnb Charan, Chandi Charan, Kali Charan Das, Naserullah Moonshy, Raj Chandra, Ram Das, Tariny Shunker Canongoe, Pran Hari Lallah, Chandi Charan Dhur, Boistub Charan Poddar, Chandi Charan Dhur, Shusty Charan, Abdoolla Neelamdar, Ujirali *alias* Pothan, Besheshori, Umacharan, Tripura Charan, Annadacharan Roi, Sheik Mohamed Wasil Chowdry, Ramchandra Chowdry, Debi Charan *alias* Deboo Mohajan, Ram Das Sikdar, Ram Chandra Chowdry, Harinath Poorohith, Ram Kinker Poorohith, Ram Kishore Sen, Ram Kishore Sen, Akhil Chandra Sen, Gorib Hossen Chowdry, Golam Hossen, Mohamed Warish, Jakirali, Chandra Bodonee Takurane, Ishan Chandra Chowdry, Srimotee Shama Shoudery, Nitya Nanda Sen, Modhooram, Ram Rutren Surma, and Gopal Kishto Surma, will be sold. The sudder jumma of the entire estate is Rs. 918-15-7.

To be sold for arrears of Government Revenue.

No. 2565.—Taraf Ram Kishore Canongoe, Ali Hossen, Buksha Ali, Boishtub Charan Chowdry, Poran Das Chowdry, Gour Kishore, Gouri Mohan Biswas, Jadooram Takur, Lalitha Modhooram, Modhooram, Udoy Tara, Prem Narayun, Ram Joy Bodya, Ram Das Surma, Ram Dhun, Ram Chandra Biswas, Radaram, Roohy Das Pal, Shum Sher Ali, Shushty Chandra, Srimoti Pran Kishoree, Rookenee, Upendra Chandra Votyacherjy, Jagath Chandra Votyacherjy, Gopi Mohan Ghose, and Koilas Chandra Sein, having opened separate accounts under Section 13 of Act XI of 1859, and paid their shares of the revenue, Rs. 460-9-10, the shares of the remaining proprietors, Beshamber Sein and Kashi Chandra Sein, will be sold.

The sudder jumma of the entire estate is Rs. 819-1-7.

To be sold for arrears of Government Revenue.

Mehal lakheraj, resumed Mouzah Manikpore, Thanuah Chukerea.

No. 33409TK.—Tofel Ali Moonshy. Proprietor Ali Mohamed Sikdar. The entire estate will be sold. Sudder jumma, Rs. 893-4-0.

A. L. CLAY, *Offg. Collector.*

Notification.

NOTICE is hereby given, for the information of all to whom it may concern, that considering the rights and interests of Government in Pergunnah Tuppeh, Saruth Deoghur, in the Sonthal Pergunnahs District of this Presidency, are not affected by a portion of the said Pergunnahs, having been alienated and sold to Government for the purpose of the construction of the chord line of the East Indian Railway, it is notified that all claims preferred by Government to compensation money for the land of the said Pergunnah before the Railway Commissioner, Deputy Collector, and Assistant Commissioner of Deoghur, are hereby withdrawn. In no suit henceforth to be brought for the recovery of Railway compensation money the Government shall be joined as a party; but should any person choose to do so notwithstanding this notification, it will be at his risk and costs.

E. WILMOT, *Ex. Asst. Commr.*

NOTICE is hereby given that, under Section 6 of Act XI of 1859, and section 8 of Act VII (B.C.) of 1868, the undermentioned estate in zillah Rangpore will be put up to public and unpreserved sale at the Collector's office of that district on Wednesday, the 23rd of April 1878, corresponding with 12th Bysack 1280 B.S., for arrears of revenue and other demands, which by the regulations and acts in force are directed to be realized in the same manner as arrears of revenue, due on the 18th January 1878.

FIRST CLASS PERMANENTLY-SETTLED ESTATE.

To be sold for arrears of Revenue.

No. 196.—Mouzah Narainpore and others, Pergunnah Edrackpore. The eight anna share of the recorded proprietor, Chunder Kant Dhur, having been separated under section 10, Act XI of 1859, is excluded. The shares of Hurosoondery Debea, wife of Kally Kinkur Chuckerbutty, Etchamoye Debea, wife of Hurimohun Sanyal, Rookkeny Dassea, wife of Goopeekrishna Mondle, Biddyasoondery Dassea, wife of Indronarain Mondle, Booleasury Dassea, wife of Lukkhee Kant Sircar, Hoor Mahomed, Poorneema Bibee, wife of Sonaulah Sircar, Choa Bibee, wife of Hoor Mahomed Sircar, Tara Bibee, wife of Daihoollah Kazee, Khuerunnessa Bibee, wife of Dheer Mahomed Kazee, Koolsum Bibee, wife of Tool Mahomed, Baharullah and Poorno Moyee Dassea, manager and guardian of Moheshchunder and Chunder Shokhur, minors, will be sold. The sudder jumma of this share put up for sale is 323-13-2. The sudder jumma of the entire estate is Rs. 647-10-4.

RANGPORE COLLECTOR'S OFFICE,
The 4th March 1878.

G. H. DAMANT,
Deputy Collector in charge.

Notice.

THE undermentioned estates or lots of waste lands in Chittagong will be resold by public auction at the office of the Collector of that district on Saturday, the 10th day of May 1878, at noon, for arrears of interest money and other Government demands, agreeably to Section 6, Act XI of 1859 on account and at the risk of the defaulters—

No. of lot.	Names of defaulting proprietors.	Thannah in which situated.	Area in acres.	Arrears of interest money.			Balance of purchase money.			Balance of survey charges.		
				Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
67a	Durga Mohun Roy	... Potia	1,575	687	7	4	1,112	8	0	114	4	0
92	Jowalagr Bharati	... Zorwargunge	604	567	3	1	1,246	2	0	154	14	0
97	Doorga Mohun Roy	... Patia ..	708	283	6	3	520	0	0	265	8	0
98	Kristna Chundra and others	... Fatickcharri...	634	2,265	0	7	7,013	8	0	98	10	0

(Sd.) A. LL. CLAY, Offg. Collector.

NOTICE.

THE following packages, landed from the undermentioned ships, are lying unclaimed at the Custom House. If the goods are not cleared on or before the dates stated against each item, they will be sold, under Section 57 of Act VI of 1863, for the realization of duty, wharfage, and other charges:—

Date of sale.			Mark or number of packages.		Ships.	
1873, April	19th	...	2 Cases,	[G]	...	Bagdad.
"	26th	...	2 Bundles	Cups and Saucers, no mark	...	Historian.
"	26th	...	2 Cases,	[D L T 844] B. B. & Co.	...	Golconda.
"	26th	...	3 Cases,	[K S G S] A. B. & Co.	...	Ditto.
"	26th	...	1 Chair,	S. W. Poineroy	...	Ditto.
"	26th	...	2 Cases,	Grindlay & Co.	...	Pekin.
"	26th	...	6 Bales,	N B	...	Ditto.
"	26th	...	1 Barrel,	no mark or fabricke	...	Ditto.

CALCUTTA CUSTOM HOUSE,
The 10th April 1878.

J. A. CRAWFORD, Collector of Customs.

Commissioners for making Improvements in the Port of Calcutta.

NOTICE

UNDER SECTION 69 OF ACT V (B.C.) OF 1870.

THE following Packages, landed at the Jetties from the undermentioned Ships, have been removed to the Commissioners' Import Warehouse, where they remain at the risk and expense of the owners. If not cleared within two months from the date stated against each item, they will be sold under Section 72 of the said Act:—

Date of removal to Import Warehouse.	No., Mark, and Description.	Consignees.	Ships.
1873.			
Mar. 27th ...	1 Case, B S & Co.	... Order	... S. S. Agra.
" 27th ...	1 Case, [W &] N S	... "	... Ditto.
April 5th ...	1 Case, Madras B	... "	... Ditto.
" 5th ...	9 Packages, addressed	... Bonnerjee and Co.	... Ditto.
" 5th ...	2 Cases, B S & Co.	... Order	... Ditto.
" 5th ...	20 Cases, C H S	... "	... Ditto.
" 5th ...	1 Case, addressed	... Captain Wilberforce, Clarke, care of King, Hamilton & Co.	... Ditto.
" 5th ...	5 Cases, [C] S C	... Order	... Ditto.
" 5th ...	50 Cases, J L & Co., R C	... "	... Ditto.
" 5th ...	2 Cases, K D P	... "	... Ditto.
" 5th ...	1 Case, L M & S L D	... "	... Ditto.
" 5th ...	1 Case, [N L N]	... "	... Ditto.
" 5th ...	20 Casks, O & S C	... "	... Ditto.
" 5th ...	1 Case, [R. S. & Co., C]	... "	... Ditto.
" 5th ...	2 Cases, S N D	... "	... Ditto.
" 5th ...	1 Case, addressed	... M. A. Sherring	... Ditto.
" 5th ...	1 Case, [S J & Co., C]	... Order	... Ditto.
" 5th ...	1 Sample parcel, L M S L D	... "	... Ditto.
" 5th ...	1 Sample parcel, [S] P C	... "	... Ditto.
" 5th ...	1 Case, [B B C]	... "	... Ditto.
Mar. 27th ...	98 Drums, [D N]	... "	... S. S. Leith.
April 5th ...	1 Case, [C32]	... "	... Ditto.
" 5th ...	7 Casks, [D S]	... D. A. Smith & Co.	... Ditto.
" 5th ...	100 Bundles Iron, no mark	... Order	... Ditto.
" 5th ...	3 Cases, [J N & Co., N]	... "	... Ditto.
" 5th ...	2 Cases, [J L L 979], B B & Co.	... "	... Ditto.
" 5th ...	1 Case, [J M B]	... "	... Ditto.
" 5th ...	2 Springs, [J M & Co.]	... "	... Ditto.
" 5th ...	1 Case, K M N	... "	... Ditto.
" 5th ...	6 Casks, [M S]	... "	... Ditto.
" 5th ...	1 Cask, [M D & Co.] F M	... "	... Ditto.
" 5th ...	1 Case, [N S]	... "	... Ditto.
" 5th ...	4 Cases, [N S] W H & Co.	... "	... Ditto.
" 5th ...	21 Plates of Iron, no mark or L	... "	... Ditto.
" 5th ...	4 Loosebars Iron, no mark	... "	... Ditto.
" 5th ...	1 Sting of Vats	... "	... Ditto.
" 5th ...	1 Case, W B V	... "	... Ditto.
" 5th ...	72 Cases, [X]	... "	... Ditto.
" 5th ...	1 Parcel, [M] D C L, or addressed Dwarka N. Dutt & Co.	... Wm. Hurst, Esq	... Ditto.
" 5th ...	1 Parcel, addressed	... Order	... S. S. Dahlia.
" 7th ...	2 Cases, A Y & Co.	... "	... Ditto.
" 7th ...	1 Case, B B O	... "	... Ditto.
" 7th ...	2 Cases, [B C C & Co.]	... "	... Ditto.
" 7th ...	1 Cask, [B S S]	... "	... Ditto.
" 7th ...	1 Case, [B] H D	... "	... Ditto.
" 7th ...	1 Case, [C34] F M	... "	... Ditto.
" 7th ...	1 Case, [C.M] C & B	... "	... Ditto.
" 7th ...	9 Cases, [D V & J] C & B	... "	... Ditto.
" 7th ...	2 Cases, [D B R B] F M	... "	... Ditto.
" 7th ...	3 Cases, F R & Co., Cawnpore	... "	... Ditto.
" 7th ...	33 Sheets of tin plates, E & O.	... "	... Ditto.
" 7th ...	2 Cases, [49] F M	... "	... Ditto.

Date of removal to Import Warehouse.	No., Mark, and Description.	Consignees.	Ships.
1873.			
April 7th ...	2 Cases, [F M C C] M ... Order	...	S. Dahlia.
" 7th ...	1 Case, B D & T I W ... "	...	Ditto.
" 7th ...	1 Case, E & Co. ... "	...	Ditto.
" 7th ...	1 Case, F ... "	...	Ditto.
" 7th ...	3 Cases, F H & Co. ... "	...	Ditto.
" 7th ...	2 Cases, [G A & Co.] Madras ... "	...	Ditto.
" 7th ...	2 Cases, G M ... "	...	Ditto.
" 7th ...	72 Sheets of Iron, D D N ... "	...	Ditto.
" 7th ...	1 Case, [J P C] ... "	...	Ditto.
" 7th ...	1 Case, [N S] W H & Co. ... "	...	Ditto.
" 7th ...	1 Case, [N S] ... "	...	Ditto.
" 7th ..	3 Cases, [82] R ... "	...	Ditto.
" 7th ..	1 Spelter, [11] ... "	...	Ditto.
" 7th ..	1 Spelter in 3 pieces, no mark ... "	...	Ditto.
" 7th ..	1 Case, [S R G R] F M ... "	...	Ditto.
" 7th ..	2 Cases, T A, Madras ... Grindlay & Co.	...	Ditto.
" 7th ..	6 Cases, [82] ... Order	...	Ditto.
" 7th ..	1 Case, [82] P ... "	...	Ditto.
" 7th ...	1 Case, [49] ... "	...	Ditto.
" 7th ...	1 Case, [123] ... "	...	Ditto.
" 7th ...	1 Parcel, addressed ... Wm. Hurst & Co.	...	Ditto.

CALCUTTA, the 12th April 1873. (150—1.)

W. DUFF BRUCE, *Vice-Chairman.***Bhagiruttee River.**

Weekly Water Report showing the least depth of water in the Bhagiruttee River for the week ending Friday, the 4th April 1873.

Names of places, &c.	Least depth of water.		REMARKS.
	Ft.	In.	
On the Entrance Bar below Joyrampore	2 3	
Thence to lower entrance, above Geeriah, 12 miles	2 4	
Thence to Jungipore, 7½ miles	2 3	
From Jungipore to Berhampore, 47 miles	2 0	
From Berhampore to Cutwa, 50 miles	2 6	
From Cutwa to Nuddea, 46 miles	2 6	
Height of water on gauge at Berhampore on the 7th April 1873, above zero 9¼ inches.			
BERHAMPORE, the 7th April 1873. T. H. WICKES, C.E., <i>Exc. Engr., Moorshedabad Dist.</i>			

Bhagiruttee River.

Weekly Water Report showing the least depth of water in the Bhagiruttee River for the week ending Friday, 11th April 1873.

Names of places, &c.	Least depth of water.		REMARKS.
	Ft.	In.	
On the Entrance Bar below Joyrampore	2 3	
Thence to lower entrance, above Geeriah, 12 miles	2 6	
Thence to Jungipore, 7½ miles...	2 3	
From Jungipore to Berhampore, 47 miles	2 0	
From Berhampore to Cutwa, 50 miles	2 6	
From Cutwa to Nuddea, 46 miles	2 9	
Height of water on guage at Berhampore on the 14th April 1873 above zero 7½ inches.			
BERHAMPORE, the 14th April 1873. T. H. WICKES, C.E., <i>Exc. Engr. Moorshedabad Dist.</i>			

Wanted

A HEAD CLERK for the Office of the Judge of Chittagong. Salary Rupees 75 per month Office experience and good handwriting indispensable. Applications, with copies of testimonials, to be sent in before 1st May.

Good Copyists in English and the Vernacular may find employment in the same Office. Average earnings, Rs. 15 to Rs. 25 per month. No one need apply whose handwriting is not clear and good.

CHITTAGONG JUDGE'S COURT, the 31st March 1873.

CHAS. D. FIELD, *District Judge.*

CURRENCY NOTES.

The following Currency Notes of the Government of India, Calcutta Circle, are stated to have been lost, and payment of their value has been claimed by the persons whose names are placed against the numbers; any other person having these Notes in his possession, or claiming a right to them, is warned to communicate at once with the undersigned —

Notes wholly lost or destroyed.

Register No.	No of Notes.	Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
5536	... 57819	... 20	J. M. McDonnell.
	... 54917	... 20	
5539	... 43606	... 1,000	Nundo Coomar Bose.
	... 41583	... 1,000	
	... 41478	... 1,000	
	... 45110	... 1,000	
5540	... 16913	... 100	Sunker Parrey.
5569	... 91017	... 100	Messrs. Sims and Mitter.
5572	... 10238	... 500	Charoo Chunder Banerjee.
	... 98630	... 100	
	... 98632	... 100	
	... 81731	... 50	
	... 81735	... 50	
5573	... 21416	... 5	Messrs. Solomons and Company.
	... 07303	... 10	
5574	... 73634	... 50	Shaikh Babaree Meah.
5576	... 21370	... 5	Moulvie Abdoolla.
	... 26531	... 10	
5579	... 81719	... 50	Haran Chunder Gangooly.
5582	... 39473	... 100	Husamull.

Notes partially lost or destroyed.

5531	... 22513	... 5	Messrs. Gladstone, Wyllie and Co.
	... 30016	... 50	
	... 35457	... 20	
5512	... 21475	... 50	D. Emile.
5543	... 43353	... 20	The Manager, Equitable Coal Company, Limited.
	... 97838	... 10	
5544	... 23516	... 10	The Resident Engineer, East India Railway, Jamalpor.
5545	... 97613	... 20	Mis L. Cones.
5547	... 63876	... 20	
5548	... 25667	... 100	Shudmull Gondooza.
5549	... 78116	... 20	Mohamed Wazir Ali Khan.
5550	... 61532	... 20	J. C. Price.
5551	... 72565	... 20	E. Money.
	... 72567	... 20	
5552	... 31019	... 10	M. J. Durup de Dombal
5553	... 31737	... 20	M. D'Roche
5554	... 33197	... 100	Messrs. Rod ho and Co.
5558	... 07522	... 500	Messrs. Rockhit and Co.
5561	... 41613	... 10	Mohamed Furokh Shah.
5562	... 05178	... 20	Goordyal Lull.
5563	... 18283	... 10	Faiz Bux Chowdry.
5564	... 97913	... 100	Koylas Chunder Burat.
	... 03805	... 10	
	... 31657	... 10	
	... 02659	... 10	
	... 03862	... 10	
	... 19996	... 10	
	... 49795	... 20	
	... 61766	... 20	
5565	... 38400	... 5	Shosheedhur Roy.
5566	... 96901	... 10	Shosheedhur Baikagtee.
5567	... 15456	... 20	Mohesh Chunder Sircar.
	... 11810	... 20	
	... 71472	... 20	
	... 22031	... 20	
5570	... 83452	... 10	E. Kinsey.
5571	... 99568	... 100	Mrs. Ann Jore.

STATEMENT of Government Promissory Notes enfaced for payment of interest in London, under deduction of amount re-transferred to India, and outstanding in the books of the Bank of Bengal on the 31st March 1878.

PARTICULARS.	3½ per cent. loan of 1863-64.	4 PER CENT. LOANS					4½ PER CENT. LOANS				5 PER CENT. DEBITURES FOR			Total amount.			
		of 1894-95.	of 1892-93.	of 1885-86.	of 1842-43.	of 1854-55.	Transfer of 1865.	of 1870.	of 1871.	of 1872.	of per cent. loan of 1869-70.	Repayable June 1872.	Repayable June 1877.		Repayable June 1882.		
																5 years.	10 years.	15 years.
Balance of 15th March 1878	54,100	27,840	2,880	19,88,800	37,91,600	1,42,33,400	1,18,53,500	1,17,33,200	...	39,65,300	3,56,000	3,18,53,500	4,40,33,200	35,39,000	31,99,000	13,06,30,330	
ADD—																	
Amount enfaced at Madras between 16th and 31st March 1878	...	...	...	...	...	1,000	3,200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,900
Amount enfaced at Bombay between 16th and 31st March 1878	...	...	...	...	...	10,000	10,700	18,000	...	10,800	...	1,46,000	8,500	...	...	2,03,700
Amount enfaced at Calcutta between 16th and 31st March 1878	...	...	...	...	...	54,700	16,200	33,300	...	11,000	2,000	13,100	71,000	...	5,000	2,07,300
TOTAL	54,100	27,840	2,880	19,88,800	37,92,600	1,42,99,100	1,18,83,600	1,17,84,500	...	39,76,800	3,56,000	3,20,11,600	4,41,12,700	...	35,39,000	32,04,000	13,10,35,630
DEDUCE—																	
Amount written off in the London Registers	24,000	35,500	1,72,000	85,900	1,72,800	...	17,000	...	5,49,400	2,62,500	5,000	13,24,100
Balance on 31st March 1878	54,100	27,840	2,880	19,64,800	37,57,100	1,41,27,100	1,17,97,700	1,16,11,700	...	39,58,800	3,56,000	3,14,62,200	4,38,50,200	...	35,39,000	31,99,000	13,07,11,420

NOTE.—From 9th June 1867 to 31st Jan. 1873—Enfaced from India 1,685 lakhs, re-transferred from London 1,683 lakhs.
 " 1st Feb. 1873 to 15th Feb. " ditto ditto 7 "
 " 16th " to 28th " ditto ditto 3 "
 " 1st Mar. " to 15th Mar. " ditto ditto 9 "
 " 16th " to 31st " ditto ditto 13 "

1,683

1,720

1,692

Balance against London ... 28 lakhs.

R. HARDIE,
 Secretary and Treasurer.

(144-1)

PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE, BANK OF BENGAL;
 Calcutta, the 3rd April 1878.

Administrator-General's Office.

The undermentioned Estates having come under charge of this Office, all persons having claims upon, being indebted to, or holding property belonging to the said Estates, are requested to place themselves in immediate communication with the undersigned.

Henry Barber, late of the firm of Messrs. Dunn and Co., cabinet makers, Bentinck Street, Calcutta, died 19th August 1872.

Edward William Eardly Howard, late a Lieutenant-Colonel in the Bengal Staff Corps, died 20th August 1872.

Nicol Macnicol, late a shipbuilder of Norfolk-square, Paddington, Middlesex, died 20th May 1872.

Bhikaijee, late of Jullunder, widow of Kai Khoosroo Hormusjee, late a Parsee Merchant of the same place, died 21st April 1869.

Mathew James Row (Captain), late of Cochin, a Mariner, died 6th July 1872.

George Love, late a Driver in the East Indian Railway, died—March 1872.

Robert Peel McAlevy, late a staff Assistant Surgeon of the British Medical Service, died 12th October 1872.

E. G. Chapman, late of Calcutta, died 23rd August 1872.

Radhamadub Banerjee, late of Nimtollah Street, in the town of Calcutta, died 25th December 1872.

Mary Dodsworth, late of the convent of Jesus and Mary at Agra, Spinster, died 9th July 1872.

Astell Harrison, late a Captain in the General List of Infantry, and attached to 42nd A, Light Infantry 1st Wing, Subaltern, died 16th February 1872.

William Dashwood Hoste, late a Lieutenant-Colonel in the Bengal Staff Corps, died 28th October 1872.

Charles Edward Orman, late a Major in the Bengal Staff Corps, died 16th September 1872.

Frederick Young Wetherall, late a Captain in the 2nd Battalion H. M.'s 1st Regiment of Foot, died 22nd April 1872.

David Moses, late a trader in hides, glassware, &c., died 10th September 1871.

Robert Wyllie, late of Knoll House, Sandgate, in the county of Kent in England, a Lieutenant-Colonel in the Retired List, Bengal Establishment, died 7th October 1872.

Alfred Mosenthal, late a Lieutenant in Her Majesty's 96th Regiment of Foot, died 29th July 1872.

Henry Charles Boate (Dr.), late a Medical Practitioner at Allahabad, died 10th August 1872.

Charles Henry Hesselmeier (Rev.), late of Stuttgart in the kingdom of Wurtemberg in Germany, a Minister of the Church of England, died 27th March 1871.

William Willson, late of Bansghat Factory in the zillah of Sarun, an Indigo Planter, died 18th January 1873.

Martin Napien Gubbins, late a Lieutenant in the Bengal Staff Corps, died 1st December 1872.

David Broadfoot Hannah, late an Assistant to Messrs. Mackenzie, Lyall and Co., Auctioneers, Calcutta, died 9th November 1872.

William Robert Morgan, formerly of Ravensdale in the county of Kildare in Ireland, afterwards of the city of Chester in England, and late of Windsor in the province of Canada, West, died August 1863.

James Young, late of Southsea in the county of Southampton, a Colonel in Her Majesty's Royal (late Bengal) Artillery, died 6th July 1872.

Frederick Henry Cooper, late of the Bengal Civil Service and a Commissioner in the Punjab, died—1869.

Katherine McCarthy, late of Subathoo in the N. W. Provinces, died 18th June 1870.

Henry Arthur Firth, late of Allahabad, died 13th November 1872.

Horatio Walpole, late a Captain in Her Majesty's 1st Battalion 5th foot, died 15th January 1873.

Samuel Furgesson, late carrying on business as a tailor in Wellesley Place in Calcutta, died 12th January 1873.

William Minus Dibbs, late a Tea Planter in Assam, died—November 1873.

Sir Donald Friell Macleod, C.B. & K.C.S.I., late a retired member of the Civil Service and formerly Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, died—December 1872.

Thomas William Carpenter, late a Lieutenant in Her Majesty's 3rd Regiment of Foot, died 11th January 1873.

Percival Marlow Butler, late an Extra Assistant Commissioner of Peshawur, died 18th November 1872.

Arthur Austin Roberts, late of the Residency, Hyderabad, in the Deccan, in the Bengal Civil Service, died 10th May 1868.

Nicholas Thomas Davey, late Deputy Superintendent of Revenue Survey, 3rd Division, Lower Provinces, Bengal, died 3rd March 1873.

Richard Henry Wall, late a Major in the Bengal Staff Corps, died 9th December 1872.

Calcutta Municipality.

A SPECIAL Meeting of the Justices of the Peace for the Town of Calcutta will be held at the Town Hall, on Thursday, the 24th April 1873, at 11 o'clock A. M.

BUSINESS TO BE BROUGHT FORWARD..

THE Chairman to move "that Licenses under the Jute Act be granted in the case of the following Jute Ware-houses on the conditions recommended by the Special Committee, and the further condition of the requirements of their Notice of 4th May 1872 being observed, the Fee recommended in each case being approved."

Number and Street.	Name of Owner or occupier.	Fee recommended.
122, Durmahatta ...	Janakenath Ghosal and another ...	500
11 1/2, Bonfield's Lane...	Rajnarain Ghosh ...	250
18, Sukeas Lane ...	Narendrakumar Dutto ...	250

Calcutta, the 14th April 1873. (151—1)

R. TURNBULL,
Secretary to the Justices.

TO BE SOLD, pursuant to a Decree of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal in its Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction, made in suit No. 492 of 1871, wherein Russick Chund Neoghy is plaintiff, and Mushun Beebee, Shaik Habbuboolah and Shaik Saduckoolah are defendants, dated the twenty-ninth day of April one-thousand eight-hundred and seventy-two, by the Registrar of the said Court on Saturday, the third day of May next, at the hour of one o'clock in the afternoon, the following property:—

All that piece or parcel of land containing by estimation eighteen cottahs, with the house and building thereon standing, with appurtenances situate at the Southern Division of the Town of Calcutta, being holding No. 21, Block No. 28, Jaun Bazar Street, and at present numbered 140-141, formerly 113-114, and butted and bounded on the north and west by the land purchased by the Justices of the Peace; on the east by the late Panchanun Dhur's land; and on the south by the public road.

The abstract of title and conditions of sale may be seen at the office of the Registrar of the High Court, Original Side, or at the Office of Bamoo Bhadhanath Bose, Plaintiff's Attorney, at No. 9, Old Post Office Street, on any day before the sale, and will be produced at the sale.

CALCUTTA HIGH COURT, REGISTRAR'S OFFICE,
The 3rd April 1873.

R. BELCHAMBERS, Registrar.
(134—2)

To be peremptorily sold, pursuant to a decree of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal in its Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction, in suit No. 242 of 1872, wherein Thomas Arratoon Apear and another are plaintiffs, and Shosheebhoosun Lahory and others are defendants, dated the twentieth day of June one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two, by the Registrar of the said Court, at the Court-house on Tuesday, the 6th day of May next, at one o'clock P.M., the undermentioned properties, that is to say—

All that extensive house and premises now Nos. 364, 365, and 366, Chitpore Road, in Jorasanko, in Calcutta, with the land on part of which the same is erected and built, containing by estimation two beegahs four cottahs and seven and a half chacks be the same a little more or less, and bounded on the north by a upper roomed house now numbered 363, Chitpore Road aforesaid, of the late Goluck Chunder Bysack, and now or lately in the occupation of his family; on the south partly by the premises now No. 367 in Chitpore Road aforesaid, lately belonging to Mooktarum Dutt, and now or lately in the occupation of Biswanath Chatterjee, and partly by the premises of Gorachand Bysack; on the east by Chitpore Road, and on the west partly by an upper-roomed house of the late Radacanto Chatterjee, now numbered 53 in Puthooria Ghatta Street in Calcutta aforesaid, and now or lately in the occupation of Hurroper-saud Bannerjee, and partly by the premises now Nos. 54, Puthooria Ghatta Street aforesaid, belonging to Gorachand Bysack, and partly by the tenanted land No. 12, Khalut Chunder Ghose's Lane, or parcel of land or ground called Siboocondery's ground, situate, lying and being by the same more or less, and butted and bounded on the north by the said house of Gorachand Bysack; on the east by the public drain, and on the west by the premises of title and conditions of sale may be seen at the office of the Registrar of the High Court, Original Side, or at the office of Mr. I. N. Mackertich, No. 4, Banstollah Lane, Govt. High Court, REGISTRAR'S OFFICE,
The 4th April 1873. (136—2)

And also that other No. 26 in Chitpore Road, Jorasanko, in Calcutta aforesaid, containing by estimation six cottahs and four chacks be the same a little more or less, and bounded on the north by the said house of Gorachand Bysack; on the east by the public drain, and on the west by the premises of title and conditions of sale may be seen at the office of the Registrar of the High Court, Original Side, or at the office of Mr. I. N. Mackertich, No. 4, Banstollah Lane, Govt. High Court, REGISTRAR'S OFFICE,
The 4th April 1873. (136—2)

High Court, REGISTRAR'S OFFICE,
The 4th April 1873. (136—2)

(Sd.) R. BELCHAMBERS,
Registrar.

TO BE PEREMPTORILY SOLD, pursuant to a decree of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal in its Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction, made in Suit No. 577 of 1870, wherein Jaleeram is plaintiff and Sreemutty Chundun Coomaree Dossee, one of the widows, and Dayalchund Mullick, sole executor of Cowar Cally Coomar Mullick Roy, deceased, late of Sindooreaputty, in the town of Calcutta, zemindar, and Sreemutty Badulcoomaree Dossee, of the same place, another widow of the said Cowar Cally Coomar Mullick Roy, deceased, are defendants, on and bearing date the fourth day of August one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one, by the Registrar of the said Court, at the Court-house, on Saturday the third day of May one thousand eight hundred and seventy-three, at the hour of two o'clock, the undermentioned property, that is to say, all that upper-roomed brick-built messuage tenement or dwelling-house situate and being on the west side of Durmahattah Street, in the town of Calcutta, No. 207 (formerly No. 26), together with the land or ground thereunto belonging, and on part whereof the same is erected and built, containing by estimation thirty cottahs more or less, and butted and bounded as follows, that is to say—on the north partly by the tenanted land belonging to Cowar Cally Coomar Mullick Roy, deceased, and partly by the land of Kessinath Day, on the south by the public drain and postah of Durponarain Takoor, on the east by Durmahattah Street, aforesaid, and on the west by the house of Cossynauth Day, deceased, and land belonging to the said Coomar Cally Coomar Mullick Roy.

The abstract of title and conditions of sale may be seen at the office of the Registrar of the High Court in its Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction, or at the office of Mr. C. D. Linton, plaintiff's attorney, No. 4-7, Loudon Buildings, Calcutta, on any day before the sale, and will be produced at the sale.

R. BELCHAMBERS, Registrar,
CALCUTTA HIGH COURT, REGISTRAR'S OFFICE, the 31st March 1873. (130—2)

TO BE PEREMPTORILY SOLD, pursuant to a Decree of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal in its Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction, in suit No. 177 of 1872, wherein Sreemutty Nittomoyo Dabee is plaintiff and Bycanto Nauth Goopto is defendant, dated the fifteenth day of July one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two, by the Registrar of the said Court, at the Court-house on Saturday the nineteenth day of April instant, at half past two o'clock, the undermentioned property, that is to say—

All that brick-built dwelling house situate, lying, and being No. 174 (formerly No. 196B), Chitpore Road, Golabatee ghât, Baugbazar, in the town of Calcutta, containing by estimation one cottah more or less, and butted and bounded as follows—that is to say, on the east by the land appertaining to the Engine-house of Shibkisto Daw; on the west by the tenanted house of Obhoy Churn Goho; on the north by a lane or passage, and on the south by the land of the said Shibkisto Daw.

The abstract of title and conditions of sale may be seen at the office of the Registrar of the High Court, Original Side, or at the office of Messrs. Gray and Sen, at No. 4, Council House Street, on any day before the sale, and will be produced at the sale.

CALCUTTA HIGH COURT, REGISTRAR'S OFFICE,
The 3rd April 1873.

R. BELCHAMBERS, Registrar.
(133—2)

Partnership

NOTICE.

THE Partnership heretofore subsisting between Messrs. George Ferdinand Kellner, Alexander Laurie, William Henry Hopkins and William Staten, who formerly carried on business together as Hotel and Refreshment Room Proprietors, under the style and firm of G. F. Kellner and Co., has been dissolved by mutual consent as from the 7th March 1873.

The undersigned will continue to carry on the business at Nos. 39 and 40, Strand Road, Calcutta, and at the various Refreshment Rooms on the line of the East Indian Railway, under the style and firm of G. F. Kellner and Co.

G. F. KELLNER.

With reference to the above advertisement, notice hereby given that Mr. William Henry Collett has been empowered as hitherto to sign for the same on every occasion.
The 2nd April 1873. (131—2)

G. F. KELLNER AND Co.

Lost and Stolen.

Four (4) per cent. Government Promissory Notes of 1842-43.

No. 017871 for Rs. 500.

No. 020284 for 1.

„ 000254 „ „ 1,000.

„ 011009 „ „ 500.

„ 1479

11665

And (1) interest draft, No. 038053, dated 26th March 1873, for Rupees

the name of S. M. Kadumbence Dossee.
(141—8)

ALL IN
KHETTER MOHUN DEY, at Messrs. BURN AND

India General Steam Navigation Company, Limited.

Upon the requisition of certain of the shareholders, an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the India General Steam Navigation Company, Limited, is hereby convened to meet at the registered office, No. 17, Strand Road, Calcutta, at noon, on Saturday the 19th April instant, to consider and determine propositions which will be made to place the management of the business and affairs of the Company in the hands of Messrs. Schoene, Kilburn and Company, as Managing Agents, subject to the control and superintendence of a board of three directors, one of whom shall always be a partner in that firm, instead of five directors, as at present; to continue the present Secretary in office upon the terms of the Company's articles of association; to determine the scale and mode of remuneration or pay to be allowed to such managing and new Board of Directors respectively, and to alter the articles of association of the Company in such manner as may be requisite to effect the object aforesaid.

Dated this 8th day of April 1873. (143—1)

By order of the Directors,
G. J. SCOTT,

Arcuttipore Tea Company, "Limited."

THE adjourned general meeting of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office No. 7, Church Lane, at 10 o'clock A.M., on Saturday the 19th instant, to receive the Directors' report and accounts for the year ending 31st December 1872, to declare a dividend, and transact such other business as may be brought forward.

J. MACKILLICAN AND Co., *Secretaries & Agents.*

CALCUTTA, the 9th April 1873. (149—1)

Holta Tea Company, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that a Meeting of Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company on Wednesday, the 16th instant, at noon, to confirm the Resolutions passed at the Meeting of Shareholders held on the 19th ultimo.

(142—2)

By order of the Directors,
B. SMYTH AND Co., *Secretaries.*

Notice.

AN Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Dehra Doon Tea Company, Limited, will be held at the Secretary's Office at Mussoorie (Glenburne) on the 10th day of May 1873 at noon, to consider the advisability of altering Article 5 of the Articles of Association as follows:—

For "as may be authorized at any General Meeting of the Company" substitute "as may be authorized at a Special General Meeting of Shareholders, convened for the purpose by a majority of not less than three-fourths of such members entitled to vote, as may be present at the meeting, in person or by proxy."

By order of the Directors,

(138—4)

CHAS. S. REID, *Secy., Dehra Doon Tea Company, Limited*

The Beerbhoom Coal Company, "Limited."

AN Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Beerbhoom Coal Company, "Limited," is hereby called and will be held at the office of the Company, No. 1, Hare Street, Calcutta, on the seventeenth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-three, at twelve o'clock, when resolutions will be proposed for the voluntary winding up of the Company, and for the appointment of a Liquidator or Liquidators, and for fixing the powers and remuneration of such Liquidator or Liquidators, and particularly for conferring upon him or them powers and authority to sell the whole of the movable and immovable property and the business of the Company as on a day to be fixed, and either with or without all or any part of the outstanding debts and rents due to the Company to a new Company, which is proposed to be formed for the purpose of purchasing the same, and to receive as the price thereof such shares in the new Company as the Liquidator or Liquidators and such new Company may agree upon for distribution amongst the shareholders of the Company in liquidation, and also for conferring upon such Liquidator or Liquidators powers to raise money for purchasing the interests of dissenting shareholders, if any, pursuant to the provisions of "The Indian Companies Act, 1866."

Dated this twenty-ninth day of March 1873.

CALCUTTA, 1, HARE STREET.

B. D. COLVIN,
A. R. McINTOSH,
J. E. MACLACHLAN. } *Directors.*

(154—1)

Notice.

A Currency Note was picked up at the Howrah Ghaut, and is now in charge of the Court Inspector. Any one claiming it should appear before the undersigned within 6 months from the date hereof, and prove his claim:

W. H. D'OYLY, *Magistrate of Howrah.*

In the Court for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors at Calcutta.

IN the matter of PARKE, PITTAR and THOMAS ALCOCK,
Insolvents.

NOTICE is hereby given that Saturday, the 19th day of April 1873, has been appointed for the purpose of hearing the application of G. B. C. Leverson, continuing partner of the firm of Parke, Pittar and Company of London, to increase the amount at which the proof of the said Messrs. Parke Pittar and Company's debt stands in the Schedule of the Insolvents above named by adding thereto a sum of £295-0-3.

Dated this 4th day of April, 1873.

(132—2)

A. B. MILLER, *Official Assignee.*

In the Court for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors at Calcutta.

IN the matter of M. G. Castello, an Insolvent.

NOTICE is hereby given that Saturday the nineteenth day of April one thousand eight hundred and seventy-three have been appointed for the purpose of hearing the application of A. M. Carter and C. DeCruze for substitution of their names in the schedule of the above named Insolvent as creditors in the place and stead of Mrs. Grear and E. G. Castelló, and ordered that the Insolvent do attend personally before this court on the said day at 11 o'clock in the forenoon to be examined. Dated this 10th day of April 1873.

G. C. CHUNDER, *Attorney.*

(145—1)

NOTICE.—It is hereby notified, for the information of the public and all concerned, that I have, on 31st March 1873, renounced the executorship in the estate of late Baboo Bissumbher Singh of Ryepore in Thannah Kushba, in the district of Beerbhoom.

BOOD-BOOD, the 5th April 1873. (137—3)

PROTAP NARAIN SINGH.

Lost

A Four-and-a-half per cent. Promissory Note of the Government of India, No. 015440, dated 16th January 1872, for Rs. 1,000.

CALCUTTA, the 28th March 1873.

(121—3)

A. ST. JOHN CARRUTHERS, *Attorney for*

SALAGRAM NUNDOKISSORE.

Mackenzie, Lyall and Co.

WILL sell at their Exchange Commercial Sale-rooms on Friday, the 18th April current, to the highest bidders, on account of the concerned, a case of Brass Chest Locks, Ex S. S. Colombo, landed damaged by salt water. (152—1)

Notice.*Bengalee Edition of the Acts of Government.*

THE Acts of the Government of India, and those of the Government of Bengal, will, after publication in the *Bengalee Government Gazette*, be printed, in pamphlet form, for sale to the public, at a price which will be fixed in each instance to cover the cost of printing and paper. The first of the series will be the Criminal Procedure Act, now ready, the price of which is Rs. 1-4 per copy.—Postage 5 annas.

Notice.

COPIES of Act VII of 1871, the Indian Emigration Act, in Urdu and Hindee, can be obtained on application at the Bengal Secretariat at 8 annas per copy.

Rates of Subscription to the Calcutta Gazette

FROM 1st JANUARY 1872.

Payable in advance.

For one year without postage	Rs. 15 0 0
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Central Provinces Gazetteer.

EDITION OF 1870 in one Vol.

A LIMITED number of the above work, strongly bound in cloth, octavo size, for sale at Rs. 12 per vol., exclusive of postage charge. Apply to—

MESSRS. THACKER, VINING, *Bombay*,
MESSRS. THACKER, SPINK & Co., *Calcutta*, or
To SUPDT., CHIEF COMMRE.'S OFFICE, *Nagpur*.

Just Published.

A Report on the Expedition to Western Yunan *via* Bhamo. By John Anderson, M.D., Medical Officer and Naturalist to the Expedition. Price Rs. 8. Apply at the Office of Superintendent Government Printing *Calcutta*.

*Just published.***Bengal Army List—New Number.**

THE Official Quarterly Army List of H. M.'s Forces in Bengal, corrected to 1st April 1873. Besides the latest corrected Civil List, this Number contains the whole of the War Services of Officers, as furnished by themselves, the Regulations of the Bengal Military Fund, &c., &c. Price Rs. 5. Packing 2 annas.

The above to be had at the Office of Superintendent of Government Printing, 8, *Hastings Street Calcutta*.

Report of the Commissioners appointed by the Government of India to inquire into the Origin, Nature, &c., of Indian Cattle Plagues. With Appendices, *Calcutta*, 1871. Fol. pp. xxx and 999, with Maps. Price Rs. 10. Packing 4 annas.

Selections from Unpublished Records of Government for the years 1748 to 1767 inclusive. Relating mainly to the social condition of Bengal. With a Map of *Calcutta* in 1784. By the Rev. J. Long, Member of the Government Record Commission. Price Rs. 5. Packing and postage 1 Rupee extra.

Selections from *Calcutta Gazettes* of the years 1816 to 1823 inclusive, showing the political and social condition of the English in India upwards of fifty years ago. By Hugh David Sandeman, C.S., Accountant-General, Bengal, and Member of the Record Commission. Volume I, Rs. 3, and Volumes II, III, IV, and V, at Rs. 5 each; packing and postage Re. 1 extra.

The above to be had, at the Office of Superintendent of Government Printing, 8, *Hastings Street, Calcutta*

WASTE LAND RULES,

Being Chap. XXVI of the Rules of the Board of Revenue

Price, 4 annas. Packing and postage charges, 2 annas extra.

Calcutta: Office of Supdt. of Government Printing.No. 8, *Hastings Street*.**New Criminal Procedure Code.**

OFFICERS under the Bengal Government, who wish to have copies of the New Criminal Procedure Code, for sale, are requested to apply to the Superintendent of Government Printing, *Calcutta*

List of Remaining and Unclaimed Letters accumulated in the Calcutta Post Office during the week ending on the 7th April 1873.

Banerjee, Mrs.	Hughes, H. R.	Railt, J. N.
Beadon, W. A.	Huber, Monsieur H.	Ramsey, C. J.
Connelly, Miss E.	Hutchinson, W.	Reghelini, J. L.
Cross, Mrs. J. F.	Inman, Mr.	Remount Agent.
Currie, F.	Issur Chundé. Hazra.	Ringrow, N. M.
Drury, Dr.	Johnston, D.	Robertson, G.
Davidson, Miss	Lingard, Mrs. W.	Rosalind, Mrs. E.
Dearte, J. F.	Lichenhals, Miss E.	Ross, H. L.
Duff, W. C.	Lucas, A. P.	Savyell, Capt. G.
Dugan, W. M.	Mariott, M and Co.	Smith, W. H.
Dumbleton, H. M.	Mackintosh, Lt. W. J.	Smith, Levy and Co.
Editor of the "Indian Field."	Malony, Col.	Spence, Miss.
Fowles, Mrs.	Menzies, J. J.	Starling, Mrs. L.
Frintas, Mr.	Menzin, M.	Tate, J.
Gracius, H.	McDougal, A. C.	Tate, Capt.
Harrison, Miss	Morris, Mrs.	Taylor, F.
Hartly, E. &	Nicholls, C.	Tetley, E. H. F.
Harrington, Mrs. J.	O'Brien, W. D.	Theuillson, Lt.-Col. A. J. B.
Herbert, Mr.	O'Brien, G.	Tutton, Mrs.
Higgins, Mrs.	Phillips, Mrs.	Woollen, Mrs.
Hooper and Co.	Pierce, Leslie and Co.	Wood, J. G.
Hobson, J. H.	Pippen, Mrs.	

Letters marked "Care of Post Office, to be kept till called for."

Adams, A.
Bernard, H.
Cooper.

Grade, R.
Matson, E.

Holmes, Mrs. A.
Thompson, H.

E. A. ROUSSAC, *Offg. Post-Master of Calcutta.*

The undermentioned letters are detained in the unclaimed Department of this Office for the prepayment of postage.

Address.	Station.	Deficient postage.
		Rs. A. P.
1. Bright, Brothers & Co. ...	Queensland	... 0 0 8
2. W. H. Jong, Esq. ...	Ditto	... 0 0 8
3. Mrs. George Johnston ...	Melbourne	... 0 0 8
4. Madame Vinandon Petherick ...	Ditto	... 0 8 8
5. Post-Master-General ...	Ditto	... 0 0 8
6. Virgoe, Son & Co. ...	Ditto	... 0 0 8
7. Mr. James Watt ...	Ditto	... 0 0 8
8. Robert Barbour, Esq. ...	Ditto	... 0 0 8
9. Henry Wood, Esq. ...	New Zealand	... 0 8 8
10. Mr. Bellingham ...	Queensland	... 0 0 8
11. Mr. T. Harkess ...	Canterbury	... 0 2 8
12. Miss Charlotte Brown ...	Woolloomooloo, N. S. W. ...	0 4 8
13. Alexander Hughes ...	Ditto ditto	... 0 4 8
14. Mr. John Hughes ...	New South Wales	... 0 2 8
15. William Sommers ...	Ditto	... 0 2 8
16. Mr. James Newson ...	Sydney	... 0 2 8

CALCUTTA GENERAL POST OFFICE,
The 8th April 1873.

E. A. ROUSSAC, *Offg. Post-Master.*

List of Remaining and Unclaimed Letters accumulated in the Calcutta Post Office during the week ending 14th April 1873.

A. Ghose.	Dodda, C. D.	Lulleck, P. L.
Annund Chunder Chowdbry.	Eduljee, D.	Macnamara, Lt. F. R.
Basisio, Signora E.	Fitzpatrick, Miss	Marshall, Mrs. J.
Battersby, Mrs. M.	Flury, G.	Matthews, J.
Baxter, E. C. M.	Gastrell, H. E.	McCannah, Mr.
Bolton and Co.	Giles, Sergt. J.	McKenn, A. B.
Bourne, W.	Goodchild, H.	Mitchell, Mrs. A.
Birjuath Gangulee.	Haldane, E.	Mookerjee, C. C.
Brown, F.	Harris, E.	Morrison.
Camoo, Jacob, Fils and Co.	Harrison, Mrs. A. M.	Munro, Miss D.
Carter, Sergt.	Harney, J. D. F.	Pulit, B.
Carter, W. B.	Hick, J. F.	Raban, Col. H.
Cauty, Mrs. E.	Honor, J.	Ross, Mrs. J.
Chalmers, Dr. C. B.	Hunt, J. H.	Rowson, Miss.
Charles, D.	Hunt, Mrs.	Roy, G. D.
Chew, W. R. R.	Jazdowsbee, Dr. B. J.	Sarkiss, M. J.
Clarke, F. J.	Jones, F.	Scott, Mrs. C. W.
Cogdon.	Jones, Mr.	Seadbeats, W.
Court, Capt. H. M.	Kemp, W. T.	Smith, T.
Craster, Major.	Lechmen, Capt. H.	Strachen, C.
Orichton, Capt. H. M. V.	Latour, Miss M. A.	Sunder, Mrs.
Darley, Mrs. F.	Lawrence, Mrs. E.	Wade, Mrs. F. S.
Denmeade.		

Letters marked "Care of Post Office, to be kept till called for."

Bellew, H. D.
Brown, Mrs. J.
Burchall, J.
Cargill, Mrs. D.
Carr, J.

Honner, J.
Keating, T. E.
McMahon, Major, C. J.
Nulty, Mrs.
Ross, C. H.

Sawden, Dr. F.
Smith, A. A.
Smith, C.
Tait, R.
Visits, Mr.

E. A. ROUSSAC, *Offg. Post-Master of Calcutta.*

Insolvent Notices.

Court for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors at Calcutta.

In the matter of JAMES GEORGE, an Insolvent.

ON Thursday, the 3rd day of April instant, it was ordered that the matters of the petition of the said Insolvent be heard on Saturday, the 3rd day of May next, and that the said Insolvent do then attend to be examined before the said Court.

Robertson and Co., Attorneys.

Chief Clerk's Office, the 1st April 1873.

In the matter of WILLIAM SAVIEL, of No. 19, Old Bow Bazar Lane, in the Town of Calcutta, late Head Assistant, Government Shipping Office, and now out of employ, an Insolvent.

NOTICE that the petition of the said Insolvent seeking the benefit of the Act XI Vic., Chap. XXI., was filed in the office of the chief clerk on Tuesday the 8th day of April instant, and by an order of the same date the estate and effects of the said Insolvent were vested in the Official Assignee.

Insolvent in person.

In the matter of WILLIAM SAVIEL, an Insolvent.

ON Tuesday the 8th day of April instant, it was ordered that the matters of the petition of the said Insolvent be heard on Monday the 2nd day of June next, and that the said Insolvent do then attend to be examined before the said court.

Insolvent in person.

In the matter of JOHN HENRY HARNACK, of No. 14, Bentinck Street, in the Town of Calcutta, an Assistant in the firm of Harman and Company, of Government Place, Calcutta, an Insolvent.

NOTICE that the petition of the said Insolvent seeking the benefit of the Act XI Vic., Chap. XXI., was filed in the office of the chief clerk on Saturday the 5th day of April instant, and by an order of the same date the estate and effects of the said Insolvent were vested in the Official Assignee.

M. T. Pearson, Attorney.

In the matter of JOHN HENRY HARNACK, an Insolvent.

NOTICE that an application for an *ad-interim* protection order has been this day made by the said Insolvent, and that such application will be heard and disposed of by the Acting Commissioner of the Insolvent Court on Monday the 21st day of April instant, at the hour of ten o'clock in the forenoon.

“Any creditor of the said Insolvent desirous of opposing such application must appear before the said court at the time and place aforesaid.”

M. T. Pearson, Attorney.

In the matter of JOHN HENRY HARNACK, an Insolvent.

ON Saturday the 5th day of April instant, it was ordered that the matters of the petition of the said Insolvent be heard on Monday the 2nd day of June next, and that the said Insolvent do then attend to be examined before the said court.

M. T. Pearson, Attorney.

In the matter of ROOKENEY BULLUB, BAHADOOR, formerly of Rajah Rajbullub's Street, in Calcutta, and at present a prisoner in the Presidency Jail, an Insolvent.

NOTICE that the petition of the said Insolvent seeking the benefit of the Act XI Vic., Chap. XXI., was filed in the office of the chief clerk on Saturday the 5th day of April instant, and by an order of the same date the estate and effects of the said Insolvent were vested in the Official Assignee.

M. T. Pearson, Attorney.

In the matter of ROOKENEY BULLUB, BAHADOOR, an Insolvent.

NOTICE that an application for an *ad-interim* protection order has been this day made by the said Insolvent, and that such application will be heard and disposed of by the Acting Commissioner of the Insolvent Court on Monday the 21st day of April instant, at the hour of ten o'clock in the forenoon.

“Any creditor of the said Insolvent desirous of opposing such application must appear before the said court at the time and place aforesaid.”

M. T. Pearson, Attorney.

In the matter of **ROCKNEY BULLUB, BANADOOR**, an Insolvent.

On Saturday the 5th day of April instant it was ordered that the matters of the petition of the said Insolvent be heard on Monday the 2nd day of June next, and that the said Insolvent do then attend to be examined before the said court.

M. T. Pearson, *Attorney*.

In the matter of **CHARLES ROSS**, a Pleader of the Calcutta Court of Small Causes, residing at No. 94, South Colingah Street, in Calcutta, an Insolvent.

NOTICE that the petition of the said Insolvent seeking the benefit of the Act XI Vic., Chap. XXI, was filed in the office of the chief clerk on Monday the 7th day of April instant, and by an order of the same date the estate and effects of the said Insolvent were vested in the Official Assignee.

Insolvent in person.

In the matter of **CHARLES ROSS**, an Insolvent.

On Monday the 7th day of April instant, it was ordered that the matters of the petition of the said Insolvent be heard on Monday the 2nd day of June next, and that the said Insolvent do then attend to be examined before the said court.

Insolvent in person.



The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 16, 1873.

PART IV.

Bills of the Bengal Council.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[Sixth Publication.]

THE following Bill was read in the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations, on the 8th March 1873, and was referred to a Select Committee, who are to report thereon within one month :—

THE LABOR DISTRICTS EMIGRATION ACT.

PART I.—PRELIMINARY.

Chapter 1.—Application and Miscellaneous.

- | | |
|---------|--|
| Section | 1.—Short title. Operation. |
| „ | 2.—Repeal of Bengal Act II of 1870. |
| „ | 3.—Interpretation. |
| „ | 4.—Provisions regarding emigration not to apply to domestic servants, or to emigrants proceeding alone. |
| „ | 5.—Power of the Lieutenant-Governor to make rules. |
| „ | 6.—Contract made with laborer is a charge upon the land ;
and is transferred with the land.
Determination of ownership determines liability. |
| „ | 7.—Any person above the age of 16 years may contract. |
| „ | 8.—Procedure on trial of offences created by Act. |
| „ | 9.—Amount of fine when not expressed. |

PART II.—EMIGRATION.

Chapter 2.—Restrictions and Appointment of Officers.

- | | |
|---------|---|
| Section | 10.—Emigration to a labor district may be prohibited for a fixed period. |
| „ | 11.—Emigration from any district, or to any district, or part of a district, may be prohibited. |
| „ | 12.—Effect of prohibition. |

- Section 13.—Power to extend this Act to emigration to other places.
Such places to be deemed labor districts for the purposes of this Act.
- „ 14.—Appointment of superintendent of emigration, embarkation agents, and medical inspectors.
Such officers public servants.
Subordination.
- „ 15.—Employer may recruit by garden-sirdar.
- „ 16.—Superintendent may license contractors and recruiters.
- „ 17.—Penalty for recruiting, &c., without due authority.
- „ 18.—Penalty for employing an unlicensed contractor, recruiter, or garden-sirdar.
- „ 19.—Emigrant not to be conveyed to or towards a labor district until contract is executed.
Form and particulars of contract ;
which is to be registered.

Chapter 3.—Garden-Sirdar.

- Section 20.—Garden-sirdar to obtain certificate from employer, and to present it to magistrate.
- „ 21.—Magistrate after inquiry to countersign it.
Fee.
- „ 22.—Garden-sirdar authorized to engage more than twenty emigrants is a recruiter.

Garden-sirdar who is not a Recruiter.

- Section 23.—Has no authority until certificate is countersigned by magistrate.
- „ 24.—Must take each emigrant to magistrate before removal from district.
- „ 25.—Magistrate to examine emigrant, and if the examination is satisfactory, to register particulars ;
but may require medical certificate.
- „ 26.—Magistrate may refuse to register.
- „ 27.—Copy of registration to be sent to magistrate of labor district.
- „ 28.—Fee to be paid for registration.
- „ 29.—After registration contract to be executed.
Contract to be registered, and copy or abstract sent to superintendent and magistrate.
Proof of contract.
- „ 30.—Similar provisions for emigrants recruited in Calcutta.
- „ 31.—Emigrants recruited in districts not in Bengal.
- „ 32.—Garden-sirdar cannot proceed with more than 20 emigrants in one batch.
- „ 33.—Garden-sirdar must personally accompany emigrants, and provide food and lodging.
If such not provided, or emigrant unfit, magistrate may award compensation, or cancel contract.
- „ 34.—Not to embark emigrants on any vessel containing more than 20 persons without a pass from the embarkation agent.
Pass not to be granted unless medical inspector is satisfied in regard to health.
Agent may detain emigrants,
and advance expenses.
- „ 35.—Must report arrival in labor district.
Penalty for omission to report.
- „ 36.—Fine imposed on garden-sirdar recoverable from employer.
- „ 37.—Transport rules when applicable.

Chapter 4.—Contractor.

- Section 38.—Form of license.
Fee.
Period.
- „ 39.—To give information to superintendent.
- „ 40.—To establish and maintain depôts.
- „ 41.—May act as recruiter.
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Chapter 5.—Recruiter.

- Section 43.—License to be given for specified districts.
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- „ 44.—Form of license.
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 Magistrate not to countersign until satisfied of character.
 Magistrate may withdraw license and suspend recruiting.
- „ 47.—Recruiter to provide accommodation for emigrants before license is countersigned.
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- „ 48.—Emigrant to be taken for examination to medical officer, who may reject.
- „ 49.—If certified to be fit, emigrant to be taken to magistrate.
 Magistrate to examine emigrant respecting the engagement.
 If satisfied, magistrate will register certain particulars.
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- „ 50.—Copy of registration to be given to emigrant.
- „ 51.—Copy of registration and medical certificate to be sent to superintendent.
- „ 52.—Fee for registration.
- „ 53.—Similar provisions for emigrants recruited in Calcutta.
- „ 54.—Emigrants recruited in districts not in Bengal.
- „ 55.—Penalty for forwarding emigrants without registration.
- „ 56.—Recruiter must accompany emigrants to depôt, or depute person approved by magistrate.
- „ 57.—Recruiter must provide food and lodging for emigrants on journey.
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Chapter 6.—Depôt.

- Section 58.—Contractor to report arrival of emigrants.
- „ 59.—Emigrants to be inspected by medical inspector immediately on arrival.
 Medical inspector to examine emigrant if medical certificate not given.
- „ 60.—Emigrant rejected by medical inspector to be sent back to district of registry.
- „ 61.—Emigrant ill-treated during journey may obtain compensation.
- „ 62.—If emigrant is passed by medical inspector, contract to be executed,
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 Contract to be entered in register, and copy sent to magistrate of labor district.
- „ 63.—Proof of contract.
- „ 64.—Penalty on emigrant refusing to execute contract.
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- „ 66.—Superintendent may file action on behalf of emigrant for any breach of contract.
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- „ 70.—Vessel must be licensed to carry emigrants. Fee for license.
 Penalty for carrying without license.
- „ 71.—Penalty for delay in despatching vessel.
- „ 72.—Fraudulent alteration of vessel after grant of certificate.
- „ 73.—Penalty for receiving on board more passengers than number specified in license.
- „ 74.—No emigrant to be received on board without pass.
- „ 75.—Embarkation agent to furnish the master with a list of emigrants on board.
 List what to contain,
 to be compared with emigrants by agent and master.
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- „ 76.—Penalty if master proceeds without requisite provisions, medical and other stores, medical and other officers and attendants.

- Section 77.—Vessel carrying 200 emigrants must carry a qualified medical officer.
- „ 78.—Emigrant not allowed to leave vessel at any place other than that mentioned in pass.
- „ 79.—Master to report arrival of emigrants at every intermediate station where there is a magistrate.
- „ 80.—Magistrate may at any time inspect vessel.
Master bound to give all information required.
Penalty for omission.
- „ 81.—Magistrate may regulate communication between vessel and land.
- „ 82.—Magistrate may require medical officer to inspect, and for that purpose may detain vessel.
- „ 83.—Magistrate may detain emigrants proceeding by land.
- „ 84.—Magistrate may detain sick emigrants,
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expenses how to be recovered;
proportionate reduction from passage money.
- „ 85.—Measures to be taken if excess number of emigrants is found on board.
- „ 86.—Vessel may be detained if rules not observed.
- „ 87.—On arrival of the vessel at the place of disembarkation, the master shall give information to the magistrate.
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and direct medical inspection.
Report of medical inspection.
- „ 88.—Sick emigrants to be detained at station.
Accommodation and treatment of such persons.
Employer to pay expenses.
- „ 89.—If necessary provision has been made for the support and lodging of the emigrants, they shall be made over to employer or agent.
If not made, or if employer or agent not present, magistrate to make arrangements;
expenses recoverable from employers.
- „ 90.—If emigrants are to disembark at a place other than a civil station, medical inspection to be made at the civil station last preceding.
- „ 91.—Disembarkation at such place.
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- „ 92.—Family of detained emigrant may remain with him.
- „ 93.—Particulars to be entered in the reports of medical officers.
- „ 94.—Magistrate to report arrival of all emigrants, and all proceedings, to the superintendent of emigration.
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- „ 95.—Magistrate may depute a subordinate magistrate to discharge the functions of the magistrate.
- „ 96.—Penalty, if master or medical officer neglects to enforce rules.
- „ 97.—Jurisdiction, if offence created by this Act is committed on board.
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- „ 99.—Punishment of emigrant for desertion.
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- Section 101.—Annual rate payable by employers.
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- „ 106.—Half-yearly report of laborers employed, of their state of health, and of mortality.
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Section 108.—Periodical inspection of laborers to be made by inspector.

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Proceedings of committee.

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" 125.—Punishment.

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" 127.—Contract may be cancelled for repeated desertion on the written request of the employer.

" 128.—Portion of sentence may be cancelled on application of employer.

" 129.—Expense of restoring deserting laborer to be paid by employer.

" 130.—Time of unlawful absence or imprisonment to be excluded from contract period.

" 131.—Other person enticing away, harbouring, or employing laborer under contract.

Chapter 15.—Complaints made by Laborers.

Section 132.—Employer to give notice to inspector if laborer wishes to complain of personal ill-usage or breach of contract.

Section 133.—Inspector how to proceed on receipt of notice,
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Procedure.

Penalty for obstructing service of or disobedience to summons.

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„ 137.—Contract may be declared cancelled, if employer is convicted of maltreatment
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or if gross ill-usage is proved.

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Section 138.—Laborer may appear before the inspector to register completion of contract.

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Fee.

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„ 144.—Person so contracting liable to certain provisions of Act.

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Chapter 18.—Neglect of Work and Arrears of Wages.

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„ 147.—Magistrate to entertain complaints for arrears of wages, and to enforce pay-
ment.

Procedure.

Chapter 19.—Extension of this Part.

Section 148.—Power to extend this Part to any district.

Schedule A.—Contractor's license.

„ B.—Recruiter's license.

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„ D.—Consent of recruiter or garden-sirdar to undertake the cost of maintenance
and transport of family of emigrant.

A Bill to amend the law relating to the emigration of laborers to the districts of Assam, Cachar, and Sylhet, and to regulate contract-labor and service.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the law regulating the emigration of native inhabitants of India from or through the provinces subject to the Government of Bengal to the districts of Assam, Cachar, and Sylhet, and the manner of engaging and contracting with native inhabitants of the said provinces to proceed to the said districts, and providing for the protection of the persons so proceeding, and for the enforcement of the contracts of service entered into by them and by other persons; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

PART I.—PRELIMINARY.

Chapter 1.—Application and Miscellaneous.

1. This Act may be called “The Labor Districts Emigration Act.”

It shall come into force on the passing thereof.

2. Bengal Act II of 1870 (*to consolidate and amend the law relating to the transport of laborers to the districts of Assam, Cachar, and Sylhet, and their employment therein*.) is hereby repealed. All contracts entered into, appointments made, and licenses granted, under the said Act or any of the Acts thereby repealed, shall be deemed to be respectively entered into, made, and granted under this Act.

3. The following words in this Act shall have the meaning hereby assigned to them, unless there be something in the subject or context repugnant to such construction (that is to say)—

“India” means the territories for the time being vested in Her Majesty by the Statute 21 and 22 Vic., cap. 106, entitled “*An Act for the better government of India*,” other than the settlement of Prince of Wales’ Island, Singapore, and Malacca.

“The Labor Districts” means the districts of Assam, Cachar, and Sylhet, and “a labor district” means one of those districts.

“Magistrate” includes a magistrate of a district or of a division of a district, and any magistrate of the first or second class, and any magistrate deputed by the magistrate of the district for the control of emigration or laborers, and any magistrate of police for the town of Calcutta.

“Employer” means the chief person for the time being in charge of any lands upon which laborers or servants may be employed.

“Emigrant” means any native of India above the age of sixteen years who has engaged with any garden-sirdar or recruiter to proceed to a labor district for the purpose of laboring therein for hire, and has been brought before a magistrate for registration.

“Laborer” means any emigrant who has been conveyed to a labor district in accordance with a contract made under the provisions of Bengal Act III of 1865, Bengal Act VI of 1865, or this Act, during the duration of such contract.

“Servant” means any native of India who has engaged with any employer in a labor district to labor

Servant.

therein for hire.

“Vessel” includes a steamer, a flat, a boat, and anything made for the conveyance by water of human

Vessel.

beings or property.

“Master” means the person for the time being in charge of a vessel.

Master.

4. The provisions of Part II of this Act regarding emigration shall not apply to domestic servants, or to any person proceeding alone, or accompanied by his family only, or to any persons not exceeding twenty in number proceeding to the said districts to labor for hire, without the intervention, direct or indirect, of a recruiter, or of a contractor, or of a garden-sirdar. In computing the number of persons two children under the age of ten years shall be reckoned as one person only.

5. The Lieutenant-Governor may from time to time make rules consistent with this Act:—

Provisions regarding emigration not to apply to domestic servants, or to emigrants proceeding alone.

Power of the Lieutenant-Governor to make rules.

1. To regulate the subordination of the several officers of emigration to the superintendent.

2. To prescribe the periodical returns and reports to be made by the emigration officers, by magistrates, and by the inspectors of laborers.

3. To prescribe the amount of the several fees to be paid under the provisions of this Act.

4. To prescribe the form of contract, and the books to be kept for the registration of emigrants and of their contracts.

5. To provide for the management and regulation of contractors’ depôts and of hospital depôts.

6. To provide for the medical care of emigrants during their residence at the depôts and during transport to a labor district.

7. To prescribe the nature, quality, and quantity of medical drugs and other stores to be carried on vessels taking emigrants.

8. To prescribe the clothing to be supplied to emigrants while proceeding to a labor district.

9. To prescribe the description, quantity, and quality of provisions to be taken by vessels carrying emigrants, and the daily allowance to be issued to each emigrant during the journey.

10. To provide for the ventilation and cleanliness of vessels during the journey; to prescribe the number of officers, cooks, and other servants, and to provide for their control; and to provide generally for the accommodation of emigrants.

11. To provide for the accommodation, support, and medical treatment of all emigrants detained at any place by order of a magistrate on account of sickness.

12. To provide for the periodical inspection of laborers, and the books to be kept by inspectors of laborers.

13. To provide for the house accommodation, water-supply, sanitary arrangements, and supply of suitable food to be provided by employers for their laborers; and to regulate the price of such food.

14. To provide for the hospital accommodation and medical care of laborers, and to prescribe the nature, quality, and quantity of medical drugs and other stores to be provided for them.

15. To prescribe the form of the certificate of release to be given to the laborer on the determination of his contract.

16. And generally to provide for the security, well-being, and protection of emigrants and laborers, and to carry out the purposes of this Act.

All such rules shall be published in the *Calcutta Gazette*, and shall have effect as if they were contained in this Act.

6. Every contract made with an emigrant, laborer, or servant, and all arrears of wages due under any such contract, and all fines imposed on any employer under the provisions of this Act, shall be a charge upon the lands upon which such laborer has been engaged to work.

The owner of such lands for the time being shall have all rights and remedies against such laborer, as if such owner had been originally the party executing such contract as employer.

No person, after he has ceased to be the owner of such lands, nor his property nor effects, shall be in any wise liable or responsible for any breach of such contract which may have occurred after he has ceased to be such owner.

7. Any engagement or contract made under the provisions of this Act by an emigrant, who is above the age of sixteen years, shall be held valid although he is not of full legal age.

8. All offences created by this Act committed without the town of Calcutta shall be inquired into and tried according to the provisions of the Code of Criminal Procedure, and all offences against this Act committed within the said town shall be inquired into and tried by a police magistrate of the said town according to the provisions of the laws regulating the investigation and trial of offences within the said town, which are for the time being in force.

9. For every offence against the provisions of this Act, where no sum is expressed to which a fine may extend, the amount of fine to which the offender is liable is unlimited but shall not be excessive.

PART II.—EMIGRATION.

Chapter 2.—Restrictions and Appointment of Officers.

10. The Lieutenant-Governor may from time to time, by notification published in the *Calcutta Gazette*, declare that no emigrants shall be registered or be allowed to proceed to any labor district within certain dates.

11. When the Lieutenant-Governor has reason to believe that the emigration of natives from any district, or to any labor district, or any part of such district, for the purpose of laboring therein for hire, is likely to be attended with danger to the health of such emigrants or others, or is likely

from any other cause to be temporarily productive of harm, he may by notification published in the *Calcutta Gazette*, declare that emigration from any such district, or to any such district, or part of such district, shall cease and be prohibited from a certain day to be specified in the notification. Any such notification may be revoked or varied by an order of the Lieutenant-Governor published in the *Calcutta Gazette*.

12. When any notification has been published under the two last preceding sections, emigration from such district, or to such district, as is specified in such notification, shall be suspended from the day specified therein; but such suspension shall not affect any act done, offence committed, or proceedings commenced before such suspension.

During the time of such suspension any provisions of this Act prohibiting emigration, or the aiding or abetting of emigration, or the making of any contract for labor to be performed by any native of India in any labor district, shall take effect so far as relates to the district or districts specified in the notification in the same manner and to the same extent as if such emigration had not been authorized.

13. The Lieutenant-Governor may, from time to time, by notification published in the *Calcutta Gazette*, declare that the emigration of natives of India from any province subject to his control to any province or district of British India, other than Assam, Cachar, and Sylhet, or to any other place, for the purpose of laboring for hire therein, shall be regulated by the provisions of this Act. From the date of such notification contracts may be made with any native of India within the provinces subject to the control of the Lieutenant-Governor for labor to be performed in any province district, or place to which the notification refers, and it shall be lawful to enable or assist any native of India to emigrate to such province, district, or place; but all persons engaging or contracting with, and all agents employed to engage or contract with, natives of India to proceed to such province, district, or place for the purpose of laboring therein for hire shall be liable, and all engagements and contracts made with such persons for such purpose shall be made and conducted subject, to the provisions of this Act.

Any province, district, or place to which such notification refers, shall be deemed to be a labor district for the purposes of this Act; and all notices and copies which are required to be sent to a magistrate of a labor district shall be sent to such person as the Lieutenant-Governor may direct.

14. The Lieutenant-Governor may appoint a proper person to be the superintendent of emigration at Calcutta, and may also appoint proper persons to be embarkation agents and medical inspectors of emigrants at any places where he may think proper, and define the local limits within which each such officer shall exercise the powers and authority conferred upon him by this Act. He may at any time suspend or remove any such officer.

The superintendent of emigration, and every embarkation agent, and every medical inspector of emigrants, shall be a public servant within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code.

Subordination. Every embarkation agent and every medical inspector of emigrants shall be subordinate to the superintendent of emigration, and shall be bound to obey all such requisitions and to furnish all such reports and returns in respect of his official duties as such superintendent may direct.

Employer may recruit by garden-sirdar. 15. It shall be lawful for any employer to engage, by the agency of a garden-sirdar, or by the agency of a contractor, natives of India to proceed to a labor district for the purpose of laboring therein for hire upon lands of which such employer is in charge.

Superintendent may license contractors and recruiters. 16. Every superintendent of emigration shall license so many fit persons as to him seems necessary to contractors, and so many persons as to him seems necessary to be recruiters, for engaging and supplying natives of India for the purpose of laboring for hire in a labor district.

Penalty for recruiting, &c., without due authority. 17. Whoever without due authority, obtained under the provisions of this Act,

engages or attempts to engage any native of any province subject to the Government of Bengal to proceed to a labor district for the purpose of laboring therein for hire,

or conveys any native of India through any of the said provinces to a labor district for such purpose, or enters into a contract to supply, or supplies, or transfers, or makes over, any native of India to any person for the purpose of laboring for hire in a labor district,

shall be punished with imprisonment of either description which may extend to a term of six months, or with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees.

Provided that, save as hereinafter is expressly enacted, nothing in this Act shall apply to any engagement made in a labor district.

Penalty for employing an unlicensed contractor, recruiter, or garden-sirdar. 18. Whoever employs or appoints any person other than a licensed contractor, recruiter, or garden-sirdar, to engage any native of any province subject to the Government of Bengal to proceed to a labor district for the purpose of laboring therein for hire, shall be punished by fine which may extend to five hundred rupees.

19. It shall not be lawful for any native of India to be conveyed to any of the said districts, unless and until he shall have entered into a contract with some person to serve such person there for a fixed period, which shall in no case exceed the term of three years from the date of his arrival in the labor district. Every such contract shall be reduced to writing; and shall specify the monthly amount of wages in money, the period of service, the name of the district in which the service is to be performed, and the price at which

Emigrant not to be conveyed to or towards a labor district until contract is executed.

Form and particulars of contract.

food is to be supplied to the laborer; and shall be in such form as the Lieutenant-Governor shall prescribe; and shall be registered as hereinafter provided.

which is to be registered.

Chapter 3.—Garden-Sirdar.

20. Every garden-sirdar, authorized by an employer under the provisions of section 15 to engage natives of India to proceed to a labor district for the purpose of laboring therein for hire, shall, before proceeding to engage any such emigrants, personally present to the magistrate in charge of the district, within which are situate the lands of the employer, a certificate signed by such employer, in which shall be stated the name and description of such garden-sirdar, the name and description of the lands for the purpose of laboring upon which he is about to engage emigrants, the district in which he is about to engage emigrants, the number of emigrants whom he is authorized to engage, and, if the number of such persons exceeds twenty, the name of the contractor to whose depôt the emigrants engaged by the garden-sirdar shall be conveyed. The garden-sirdar shall also produce a power-of-attorney authorizing him to execute contracts with emigrants on behalf of the employer.

21. Such magistrate shall inquire into the facts stated in such certificate, and, upon being satisfied that the same are true, shall, unless it appears to him that the person so presenting such certificate is unfit to be employed for the purpose of engaging emigrants, countersign and date such certificate, and such certificate shall be available for six months from the date last mentioned.

A fee not exceeding three rupees shall be paid by the garden-sirdar to the magistrate by whom the certificate is countersigned.

22. If, under his certificate from his employer, any garden-sirdar is authorized to engage more than twenty emigrants, he shall be in all respects, save as regards his license, subject to the provisions of this Act which relate to recruiters. The following rules of this chapter shall apply to every garden-sirdar who is not authorized to engage more than twenty emigrants.

Garden-Sirdar who is not a Recruiter.

23. A garden-sirdar shall not be deemed to have obtained authority in any district to engage or attempt to engage a native of India to become an emigrant, until his certificate has been countersigned by the magistrate of such district or of such division of the district; or to have obtained such authority in Calcutta, until his certificate has been countersigned by the commissioner or the deputy commissioner of police in Calcutta.

24. Every native of India, who enters into an engagement with any garden-sirdar to proceed to a labor district for the purpose of laboring for hire, shall appear with the garden-sirdar before a

Has no authority until certificate is countersigned by magistrate.

Must take each emigrant to magistrate before removal from district.

magistrate in the district or town within which the engagement was made; and the garden-sirdar shall not remove such emigrant from the said district until he has so appeared.

25. On the appearance of the emigrant the magistrate shall examine him with reference to his engagement; and, if it appears that he understands the nature of it as regards the locality, period, and nature of the service; the rate of wages, and the price at which food is to be supplied, and that he is willing to fulfil the same, the magistrate shall register, in a book to be kept for the purpose in such form as the Lieutenant-Governor shall prescribe, the following particulars, viz.—

1. The name, the name of the father, and the age of such emigrant;
2. The name of the village or place of which such emigrant is the resident;
3. The labor district to which he is engaged to proceed;
4. The period of service;
5. The rate of wages, and the rate at which food is to be supplied.

Provided that the magistrate may, if he thinks fit, require the emigrant to appear before such medical officer as he may direct, and may refuse to register such emigrant unless the medical officer certifies in writing that he is in a fit state of health and able in point of physical condition to journey to and work for hire in a labor district. The certificate shall be in the form prescribed by the Lieutenant-Governor, and the garden-sirdar shall pay to the medical officer a fee of two annas for each person so examined.

26. If the magistrate thinks that the emigrant does not understand the nature of the engagement, or has been induced to enter into the engagement by fraud or misrepresentation, he shall refuse to register him.

27. An authenticated copy of every such registration shall be forthwith forwarded by the magistrate to the magistrate of the labor district within which the emigrant is engaged to labor.

28. For the registration of every emigrant the garden-sirdar shall pay to the registering officer a fee not exceeding one rupee and eight annas.

29. When such registration has been made, the magistrate shall cause the contract of each such emigrant to be executed in duplicate in his presence by the garden-sirdar on behalf of his employer and by the emigrant, and shall attest the execution thereof, and one copy thereof shall be given to the emigrant, and the other copy thereof to the garden-sirdar. The contract shall be written or printed, or partly written and partly printed, and shall be on substantial paper.

An abstract of every such contract shall be entered in a register to be kept by the magistrate, and a copy of such entry, or of the contract authenticated by himself, shall be forwarded by him to the superintendent of emigration, by whom

it shall be forwarded, after entry in his own register, to the magistrate of the labor district within which the emigrant contracts to labor.

Either copy of the contract or the authenticated abstract so forwarded shall be deemed to be primary evidence in any court of the contents of the contract.

30. The provisions of the seven last preceding sections shall be applicable to all natives of India engaged by a garden-sirdar within the town of Calcutta, except that they shall be brought for registration before the superintendent of emigration having authority therein, and not before a magistrate.

31. Every emigrant who shall be brought or induced to come by any garden-sirdar from any province or district not under the control of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, shall be produced by the garden-sirdar for registry under the provisions of this chapter at some place within the first district, subject to the control of the said Lieutenant-Governor, into which he shall come.

32. It shall not be lawful for two or more garden-sirdars to proceed together towards a labor district accompanied by emigrants, unless the total number of such emigrants does not exceed twenty, or unless the permission of the superintendent of emigration or embarkation agent shall have been first obtained.

33. Every garden-sirdar who engages emigrants shall personally accompany them throughout their transit from the place in which the engagement was made to the place in which they are to be employed; and shall be bound to provide them with proper and sufficient food and lodging throughout such transit. If it shall appear to any magistrate, on the complaint of any such emigrant, that the garden-sirdar has neglected to provide proper and sufficient food and lodging for or has otherwise ill-treated such emigrant during such transit; or if it be found on examination by a medical officer appointed by a magistrate for such purpose that any such emigrant is not in a fit state of health to proceed to or to labor in a labor district; the magistrate may order the garden-sirdar to pay to such emigrant such sum of money as appears reasonable by way of compensation; or he may cancel the contract and order the garden-sirdar to pay to the emigrant such sum of money as may appear sufficient for the support of such emigrant during his return to the place at which he was engaged.

34. It shall not be lawful for a garden-sirdar to embark any emigrants on board of a vessel for conveyance to or towards a labor district, unless the total number of persons on board of such vessel, excluding the crew but including such emigrants, does not exceed twenty; or unless such emigrants are furnished with a pass by the embarkation agent in the form set forth in schedule C annexed to this Act,

Not to embark emigrants on any vessel containing more than 20 persons without a pass from the embarkation agent.

The embarkation agent shall not grant any such pass to emigrants brought to him by a garden-sirdar until and unless the medical inspector certifies that such emigrants may be allowed to embark without danger to the health of other persons on board the vessel; and for that purpose may detain such emigrants in any depôt for such period as he may consider necessary, and may determine the rate at which the garden-sirdar shall pay to the owner of the depôt the cost of maintaining such emigrants. The expenses necessary for the accommodation, maintenance, medical treatment, and transport of such emigrants, may in such case be advanced by the embarkation agent, and may be recovered from the employer by whom he is accredited as provided in section 36.

35. The garden-sirdar shall without delay report his arrival with emigrants to the magistrate of the labor district. The magistrate shall compare the number of emigrants arriving with the number of whose registration he has received notice, and shall report to the superintendent of emigration any deaths which have occurred during transit.

Any garden-sirdar who neglects to report to the magistrate the arrival of such emigrants as above required shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a period which may extend to three months.

36. Any fine imposed on a garden-sirdar may be recovered from the employer by whom he is accredited. The magistrate of the district within which such employer resides may, on the requisition of the magistrate who imposes the fine, recover the amount by distress and sale of the movable property of such employer.

37. The provisions of chapter 7, excepting sections 83 and 84, shall not apply to the transport of emigrants recruited by a garden-sirdar when the number of such emigrants does not exceed twenty, unless they have embarked under a pass from the embarkation agent in accordance with the provisions of section 34.

Chapter 4.—Contractor.

38. The license granted to a contractor under section 16 shall be in the form set forth in the schedule annexed to this Act. For every license there shall be paid to the superintendent a fee not exceeding one hundred rupees. No license shall be in force for a longer period than one year; and, in case of misconduct on the part of the contractor, the superintendent may cancel his license before the expiration of the period for which it was granted.

39. It shall be the duty of every contractor to afford such information to the superintendent of emigration, and to make such returns and reports to him as such superintendent, with the sanction of the Lieutenant-Governor, may from time to time require.

40. Every contractor shall be bound to establish and maintain one or more depôts, in such places as the superintendent of emigration may direct, for the reception of all emigrants engaged by a recruiter employed by him. Every depôt shall be under the supervision of the superintendent, and shall be open to his inspection and the inspection of the medical inspector at all times, and shall be managed and regulated by the contractor in accordance with such rules as the Lieutenant-Governor may from time to time make and publish in the *Calcutta Gazette* in that behalf.

41. A contractor may without other license act as a recruiter, and shall in such case be subject to all the provisions hereinafter contained which regard recruiters.

42. In addition to the depôts for the reception of emigrants which the contractors are required to maintain, the Lieutenant-Governor may at any time, if he thinks fit, direct that a separate depôt shall be maintained at any place for the reception of emigrants who are or who in the opinion of the medical inspector are likely to be affected with cholera or other disease. Whenever such hospital depôt is established, every contractor may be required to contribute to the expense of establishing and maintaining it in such proportion as the Lieutenant-Governor may direct. Such hospital depôt shall be under the charge of the medical inspector, who shall be competent at any time to direct the transfer thereto of any emigrants on or after their arrival at any depôt.

Any emigrant who refuses to enter or to remain in such hospital depôt in accordance with the order of the medical inspector, and any person who abets such refusal, or in any way obstructs or resists the transfer of any such emigrant by order of the medical inspector, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description which may extend to six months, or to fine.

Chapter 5.—Recruiter.

43. Every recruiter shall be licensed to obtain laborers from one or more districts, within the provinces subject to the Lieutenant-Governor, to be named in the license, and no license to obtain laborers shall be granted except on the application of a licensed contractor.

44. The license granted to a recruiter under section 16 shall be in the form set forth in schedule B.

annexed to this Act. For every license there shall be paid to the superintendent a fee not exceeding sixteen rupees. No license shall be in force for a longer period than one year; and in case of misconduct on the part of the recruiter, the superintendent may cancel his license before the expiration of the period for which it was granted.

45. Every recruiter shall wear a badge, having legibly inscribed thereupon, in English and in the vernacular language of the district or districts in which he is licensed to engage laborers, "Recruiter of Emigrants for Assam" (or other place, as the case may be), and shall hold a written pass signed by the contractor on whose behalf he is licensed to act.

46. A recruiter shall not be deemed to have obtained authority in any district to engage or attempt to engage a native of India to become an emigrant until his license has been countersigned by the magistrate of the district or of the division of the district, or to have obtained such authority in Calcutta until his license has been countersigned by the commissioner or the deputy commissioner of police in Calcutta.

No such magistrate, or commissioner, or deputy commissioner of police, shall countersign the license unless and until he has satisfied himself, by such inquiry as he thinks fit, that the person to whom it has been granted is not by character or from any other cause unfitted to be a recruiter, provided that he shall without delay report any such refusal and the grounds of it to the superintendent of emigration.

The magistrate may at any time for any sufficient reason withdraw such license, and may at any time for any sufficient reason suspend recruiting within his jurisdiction, provided that in any such case he shall record his reasons in writing and shall forward a copy thereof without delay to the superintendent of emigration.

47. No magistrate, to whom any recruiter's license shall have been exhibited for countersignature, shall countersign the same until he shall be satisfied that sufficient accommodation has been provided and is available for such emigrants as may be engaged by such recruiter pending their removal to a depot.

The magistrate in charge of any district, or division of a district, in which there may be any such accommodation provided, shall have, for the supervision, management, and regulation of such accommodation, all such and the same powers and authorities as are vested in a superintendent of emigration for the supervision, management, and regulation of depôts subject to the powers and authority of such superintendent.

48. Every native of India, who shall, in any place or town within the said provinces, enter into any engagement with any recruiter to proceed to a labor

district, for the purpose of laboring for hire, shall be brought by such recruiter before such medical officer as the Lieutenant-Governor may from time to time appoint to examine emigrants within such place or town; or, if no such officer has been appointed, before such medical officer as the magistrate may direct. The medical officer shall thereupon examine the native produced by the recruiter, and shall reject such person or shall certify in writing that he is in a fit state of health and able in point of physical condition to journey to and work for hire in a labor district. The certificate shall be in the form prescribed by the Lieutenant-Governor, and the recruiter shall pay to the medical officer a fee of two annas for each certificate.

49. Every emigrant who is certified by the medical officer, as required in the last preceding section, to be fit to emigrate to a labor district, shall, within forty-eight hours from the delivery to the recruiter of such certificate, appear with the recruiter before a magistrate in the district or town within which the engagement was entered into; and the recruiter shall not remove such emigrant from the said district until he has so appeared.

On the appearance of the emigrant the magistrate, after inspecting the medical certificate, shall examine him with reference to his engagement, and if it appears that he understands the nature of the engagement he has entered

Magistrate to examine emigrant respecting the engagement.

If satisfied, magistrate will register certain particulars.

into as regards the locality, period, and nature of the service, the rate of wages, and the price at which food is to be supplied, and that he is willing to fulfil the same, the magistrate shall register in a book to be kept for the purpose in such form as the Lieutenant-Governor shall prescribe:—

1. The name, the name of the father, and the age of such emigrant;
2. The name of the village or place of which such emigrant is the resident;
3. The contractor's depôt to which it is intended that he shall proceed;
4. The labor district to which he is engaged to proceed;
5. The period of service;
6. The rate of wages, and the rate at which food is to be supplied.

If the magistrate thinks that the emigrant does not understand the nature of the engagement, or has been induced to enter into the engagement by fraud or misrepresentation, he shall refuse to register such emigrant.

50. An authenticated copy of such registration written on substantial paper, shall be furnished by the magistrate to the emigrant registered.

51. An authenticated copy of every such registration and the original certificate of the medical officer shall be forthwith forwarded by the magistrate to the superintendent of emigration.

52. For the registration of every emigrant the recruiter shall pay to the officer making the registry a fee not exceeding one rupee and eight annas.

Fee for registration.

53. The provisions of the five preceding sections shall be applicable to all natives of India engaged by recruiters within the town of Calcutta, except that they shall be brought for registration before the superintendent of emigration having authority in that town, and not before a magistrate.

54. Every native of India who shall by any recruiter be brought or induced to come from any province or district not under the control of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, for the purpose of entering into a contract in a district under such control, shall be produced by the recruiter for medical examination and registry under sections 48 and 49 at some place within the district, subject to the control of the said Lieutenant-Governor, into which such native shall first come after having been engaged.

55. Every recruiter, who forwards or accompanies any native of India from the district or town in which he has been recruited, or into which, under the last preceding section, he has first come, or who induces any such native to leave such district or town for the purpose of proceeding to a labor district, without being duly registered as above required; or who forwards, accompanies, or induces any such native to proceed to any depôt other than the depôt registered under section 49; shall be punished in respect of every such native so forwarded, accompanied, or induced, with a fine which may extend to fifty rupees, or with imprisonment, of either description, for a term which may extend to one month, or with both.

56. All emigrants proceeding to a depôt shall be accompanied throughout the journey by the recruiter himself, or by a competent person appointed by him with the approval of the magistrate, by whom such emigrants have been registered. The magistrate shall give to the person so appointed a certificate under his signature stating that he has been appointed for the journey to the depôt.

57. Every recruiter, by whom any emigrant is forwarded or accompanied to a depôt, shall, throughout the journey, provide such emigrant with proper and sufficient food and lodging. If any such emigrant is not so provided with lodging or food, he may complain to a magistrate of any class at any place where the recruiter fails to make such provision and such recruiter shall be punished by any such magistrate with fine which may extend to fifty rupees. The whole or any portion of such fine may be awarded to such emigrant as compensation. If the fine be not paid within twenty-four hours, the recruiter shall be punished with imprisonment which may extend to one month, and such magistrate may cancel the engagement.

Chapter 6.—Depôt.

58. Within twenty-four hours after the arrival at any depôt of any emigrant, the contractor by whom such depôt is maintained shall give to the superintendent of emigration

a notice in writing of such arrival, which notice shall be in such form and shall contain such particulars as the superintendent shall prescribe.

59. The copy of the registration and the medical certificate of every emigrant received by the superintendent as above provided shall be shown to the medical inspector; and all emigrants shall be inspected by the medical inspector as soon as may be after their arrival at the depôt. If he be satisfied of the fitness of an emigrant to journey to and labor in a labor district, he shall countersign the copy of the registration; if he be not satisfied thereof, he shall give a certificate to that effect to the superintendent.

The medical inspector shall examine any emigrant in regard to whom a medical certificate is not forthcoming, and shall certify whether such emigrant is in his opinion in a fit state of health and able in point of physical condition to journey to and work for hire in a labor district; and if satisfied of his fitness he shall countersign the copy of the registration.

60. If the medical inspector shall certify that any emigrant so examined is in such a state of health that his journey to any labor district would be dangerous to himself or to others, or that he is unfit for labor in a labor district, the superintendent may order the contractor, or the garden-sirdar, if such emigrant has been brought to the depôt by a garden-sirdar, to pay to such emigrant such sum as shall to the superintendent seem necessary to enable him to return to the place at which he was registered. Provided that any such emigrant, who from his state of health is, in the opinion of the medical inspector, unfit to undertake the journey back to the place where he was registered, shall, in addition to his being conveyed back at the expense of the contractor or garden-sirdar, be entitled to be fed, clothed, lodged, and attended to by and at the expense of such contractor, or of the employer of such garden-sirdar, until he is reported by the medical inspector fit to undertake such journey. If such contractor or garden-sirdar negligently or wilfully omits so to feed, clothe, lodge, and attend to the emigrant, the superintendent may order him to pay to such emigrant such sum of money by way of compensation as may appear reasonable.

61. If, upon the arrival of any emigrant at a depôt, it shall appear to the superintendent of emigration, after personal communication with such emigrant, that such emigrant has suffered any serious ill treatment, or that the recruiter has failed to provide such emigrant with proper and sufficient food and lodging during transit, the superintendent may cause him to be removed from the depôt, and may order the contractor or garden-sirdar, for or by whom such emigrant shall have been taken to such depôt, to pay him such sum of money as to the superintendent shall seem reasonable by way of compensation, or such sum as to the superintendent shall seem necessary in order to enable such native inhabitant to return to the place where he was registered. In the latter case the native inhabitant shall not be bound to enter into a contract.

62. Every emigrant, who is passed by the

If emigrant is passed by medical inspector, contract to be executed,

medical inspector as in a fit state of health and able to journey to and labor in a labor district, shall be re-

quired to execute a contract before he is forwarded from the depôt. The contract shall be executed in duplicate in the presence of the superintendent of emigration by the emigrant and by the employer to whom he is engaged or his agent, and shall be attested by the superintendent, and one copy thereof shall be given to the emigrant, and the other copy thereof to the employer or his agent. The contract may be written or printed, or partly written and partly printed, and shall be on substantial paper.

Provided that no contract shall be executed by an emigrant until the superintendent has satisfied himself by personal explanation of the conditions of the contract and by examination of such emigrant, that the emigrant comprehends the nature of the contract and is willing to bind himself to abide by the conditions thereof.

An abstract of every such contract shall be entered in a register to be kept by the superintendent for the purpose, and a copy of such entry, or of the contract authenticated by himself, shall be forwarded by him within seven days to the magistrate of the labor district to which such emigrant is to proceed.

63. Either copy of the contract, or the authenticated abstract forwarded by the superintendent, shall be deemed to be primary evidence in any court the contents of the contract.

64. Any emigrant who, without reasonable cause, refuses to execute such contract, shall, if the terms of it correspond with those entered in the register of the magistrate of the district in which he was engaged, be punished with a fine equal in amount to the entire cost incurred by, or on behalf of, the contractor, or the garden-sirdar, as the case may be, in engaging, registering, and conveying him to the depôt, and in default of payment of such fine, with imprisonment, with or without hard labor, which may extend to two months, and such emigrant shall forthwith be discharged from such depôt. A certificate signed by the superintendent, that reasonable cause for refusing to execute the contract has not been shown, shall be admissible as *prima facie* evidence in any proceeding taken under this section. Every fine levied under the provisions of this section shall be paid to the contractor or garden-sirdar by whom or on whose behalf the person from whom such fine shall have been levied was originally registered.

65. If within thirty days after the arrival of any emigrant at a depôt, the contractor, by whom or on whose behalf such emigrant shall have been registered, does not tender to him for execution such contract as under the provisions of the preceding sections, he would be bound to execute, or if such contractor or the employer of the garden-sirdar, without the consent of the superintendent, refuses to be bound by the agreement made by the recruiter or garden-sirdar with the emigrant, the superintendent may order the contractor or garden-sirdar

to pay to such emigrant such sum of money as to the superintendent shall seem necessary to enable such emigrant to return to the place where he was registered, and in such case such emigrant shall not be bound to execute any contract.

66. The superintendent may, in any case in which it seems to him proper to do so, institute a suit on behalf of the emigrant against the contractor or the employer of the garden-sirdar for the recovery of damages for any breach of contract. In every such suit the contract entered into by the recruiter shall be deemed to have been entered into by, and to be binding on, the contractor or the employer of the garden-sirdar as the case may be.

67. If any contractor or garden-sirdar who may be ordered, under the provisions of sections 60, 61, and 65, to pay any sum of money, shall for twenty-four hours omit to comply with such order, it shall be lawful for the superintendent to advance the amount so ordered to be paid to the person named in such order, and to recover from such contractor or garden-sirdar or his employer the sum so advanced, with interest at the rate of twelve per cent. per annum from the date of such advance; and no further proof shall be required by any court in any suit for the recovery of money so advanced than that the superintendent made such order as aforesaid and advanced the money as aforesaid.

68. The superintendent of emigration may punish with fine not exceeding fifty rupees any contractor or recruiter who is guilty of a breach or neglect of any rule contained in this Act, relating to contractors or recruiters, or of any rule prescribed by the Lieutenant-Governor under section 5 for the management and regulation of contractors, depôts, and of hospital depôts. Such fines if unpaid shall be recovered on the requisition of the superintendent of emigration by any competent magistrate in the manner prescribed in section 307 of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

Chapter 7.—Transport.

69. When the contract of any emigrant has been duly executed, he may, with the permission of the superintendent of emigration, be forwarded to the labor district, in which he has engaged to labor, by the contractor in whose depôt he is residing, or by the employer with whom he has made the contract. Every such emigrant or batch of emigrants shall be furnished with a pass in the form set forth in schedule C annexed to this Act, signed by the contractor or garden-sirdar, and countersigned by the superintendent of emigration and by the embarkation agent at the place at which the laborer embarks, specifying his name and age, the name of his father, the place of his destination, and the name of his employer. Every such pass shall be entered in a book to be kept by the embarkation agent, and shall be dated and numbered in a consecutive series.

70. It shall not be lawful for the master of any vessel, without a license granted by the embarkation agent within the local limits of whose authority any emigrant may embark, to convey more than twenty emigrants at any one time to or towards any labor district. A fee not exceeding four annas per emigrant shall be paid for every such license, and it shall be in the discretion of the embarkation agent to whom application is made to grant or withhold any such license. Such license shall be in force for only one voyage to one or more of the labor districts, and shall specify the number of emigrants which the vessel is licensed to carry, and the number of persons (including the crew) other than emigrants whom such vessel is licensed to carry.

Vessel must be licensed to carry emigrants.

Fee for license.

The master of any vessel, in which at one time more than twenty emigrants are conveyed without a license having been obtained as aforesaid, shall be punished with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees.

Penalty for carrying without license.

71. Such license shall state the date on which the vessel shall leave the place at which the emigrants are to embark. If the vessel does not leave such place and proceed on its voyage on the day fixed, the master thereof shall be punished with a fine which may extend to five hundred rupees for each day during which the vessel remains at or within five miles of the place of embarkation. Provided that such penalty shall not be incurred if the master has previously obtained the sanction of the embarkation agent to the delay.

Penalty for delay in despatching vessel.

72. If the master of any vessel, after having obtained a license as aforesaid, fraudulently does or suffers to be done any act or thing whereby the state of the vessel is altered, so that such vessel is unfit, in the opinion of the magistrate, for the accommodation of the number of emigrants mentioned in such license, such master shall be liable to fine.

Fraudulent alteration of vessel after grant of certificate.

73. The master of any vessel licensed to carry emigrants, who receives on board his vessel a greater number of emigrants, or of other persons, than the number specified in his license, shall be liable to a fine for every emigrant and other person so received in excess of the licensed number. In computing under this Act the number of emigrants or other persons on board of any vessel, two children under the age of ten years shall be reckoned as one person only.

Penalty for receiving on board more passengers than number specified in license.

74. The master of any vessel, whether licensed or not, shall not take on board any emigrant if the number of such emigrants exceeds twenty, unless such person accompanying him, shall show the pass prescribed by section 69 countersigned by the embarkation agent. The master shall be liable to a fine not exceeding ten rupees for every emigrant taken on board without a pass.

No emigrant to be received on board without pass.

75. The master of a licensed vessel carrying emigrants shall not proceed on the voyage towards a labor district until he has received from the embarkation agent a list of all the emigrants on board.

Embarkation agent to furnish the master with a list of emigrants on board.

Such list shall contain all the particulars noted in the pass of each such emigrant; but if all the emigrants whose names are entered in any one pass embark on board the same vessel, it shall be sufficient if the number and date of such pass are noted in the list. The embarkation agent and the master of the vessel shall together personally ascertain that the number of emigrants on board corresponds with the number entered in such list.

to be compared with emigrants by agent and master.

If the master of such vessel allows any emigrant not entered in such list to proceed in the vessel, he shall be punished with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees.

Penalty for admitting emigrants not in list.

The embarkation agent shall send a copy of the said list or an extract from it to the magistrate of the labor district to which any of the emigrants are proceeding.

Copy of list to be sent to magistrate.

76. The master of any vessel carrying emigrants, who leaves a place of embarkation in progress to a labor district without having taken on board such supplies of provisions, clothing, medical drugs, and other stores, and such medical and other officers, and such cooks and other attendants, as are required under the rules prescribed by the Lieutenant-Governor, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to three months, or with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees.

Penalty if master proceeds without requisite provisions, medical and other stores, medical and other officers and attendants.

77. No vessel carrying two hundred emigrants shall be allowed to proceed on the voyage unless a medical officer, who is a licentiate in medicine, or who is declared to be qualified for such charge by order of the Lieutenant-Governor, has been appointed to the charge of such emigrants.

Vessel carrying 200 emigrants must carry a qualified medical officer.

78. If the master of any licensed vessel carrying emigrants, save as hereinafter is provided, voluntarily or negligently causes or permits any emigrant finally to leave such vessel at any place other than that named in his pass as the destination of such emigrant, such master shall be liable to fine not exceeding one hundred rupees for each emigrant so disembarked. Provided always that this section shall not be deemed to prevent the master of any vessel from permitting emigrants to disembark at any place or places on the voyage so long as such disembarkation is not intended or known to be likely to be final; nor to prevent the final disembarkation of any emigrants in case of accident or other unavoidable necessity, if such accident or necessity be forthwith reported to the embarkation agent by whom the license of such vessel was granted, and to the nearest magistrate in the district within which such accident may occur or necessity arise.

Emigrant not allowed to leave vessel at any place other than that mentioned in pass.

79. The master of any licensed vessel carrying emigrants shall stop at every place, in which a magistrate is stationed, intermediate between the places of embarkation and disembarkation of such emigrants, and shall immediately on arrival report to the magistrate the number of emigrants on board

Master to report arrival of emigrants at every intermediate station where there is a magistrate.

the general state of their health, and the number of deaths (if any) which have occurred among the persons who embarked on such vessel, and shall await the answer of the magistrate.

80. A magistrate may at any time go on board of any such licensed vessel carrying emigrants within the local limits of his jurisdiction, and may inspect the vessel, the emigrants, and all persons on board. The master and officers of such vessel shall be bound to afford to such magistrate all reasonable facility for such inspection, and to give him all such information respecting the emigrants or other persons on board as may be reasonably required, and respecting any deaths which may have occurred on board, and respecting any other facts which may affect the health of the migrants.

Any master or other officer who wilfully or negligently omits to give any such information to the magistrate, shall be punished with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees.

81. On the arrival of such vessel, or at any time during the detention of it within the local limits of his jurisdiction, the magistrate may regulate the communication between such vessel and the land, and may prohibit all persons from leaving the vessel, and all persons on land from proceeding on board.

82. A magistrate may require the civil medical officer of the district, or other qualified medical officer, to inspect and report on the health of the emigrants on board of any vessel within the local limits of his jurisdiction, and may for that purpose detain such vessel if he has reason to believe that any such emigrants are affected or are likely to be affected with any infectious or contagious disease.

83. A magistrate may for a similar reason detain a party of emigrants proceeding by land to a labor district, and may require such medical officer to examine them, and to report on the state of their health.

84. If in any case it appears to the magistrate expedient, with reference to the state of health of any such emigrants, that one or more of them should not be allowed to proceed towards a labor district, he may order the disembarkation and detention of any such person; and in such case he shall cause all necessary arrangements to be made for their accommodation, support, and medical treatment.

All necessary expenses incurred by him in respect of emigrants so detained shall be recovered from the contractor, or the employer by whom the garden-sirdar is accredited, by or for whom such emigrants have been engaged. If any emigrant is removed under the provisions of this section from any vessel the magistrate shall determine what proportion of the amount paid or to be paid for the conveyance of

such emigrant shall be refunded, and may recover such amount if paid from the master of such vessel. If the amount has not been paid, the contract to pay shall be modified in accordance with such order.

85. If it appears to a magistrate making an inspection of any such vessel that the number of emigrants on board is larger than the number specified in the license, he may remove the excess number and detain them until another opportunity of forwarding them to their destination is found. The necessary expense of maintaining such emigrants and of conveying them to their destination shall be recovered from the master of such vessel.

86. If it appears to a magistrate making an inspection of any such vessel that anything required to be done or provided under the provisions of this Act, or of any rule made by the Lieutenant-Governor under the authority of this Act, has not been done or provided, he may detain such vessel until the omission shall have been supplied.

87. Whenever any licensed vessel carrying emigrants arrives at a civil station at which it is intended that any of such emigrants shall disembark, the master shall immediately give notice of the arrival to the magistrate, and shall forward to him at the same time the list furnished to him by the embarkation agent under the provisions of section 75, or a copy of so much of the said list as relates to the emigrants who are to disembark. The master shall not permit any such emigrants to leave the vessel without the order of the magistrate.

Immediately on the receipt of such notice the magistrate shall send information of the arrival of the emigrants to the employers with whom they have contracted, or to the agents of such persons. And he shall at the same time direct the civil medical officer of the station, or in his absence some other qualified medical officer, to go on board such vessel and to inspect such emigrants.

Such medical officer shall, without delay, make a careful inspection of all such emigrants; and, after making such inspection, shall prepare and sign a report, in which he shall certify the state of health and general condition of each emigrant so inspected.

88. The magistrate shall detain at the station for medical treatment any emigrant who is, in the opinion of the medical officer, in such a state of health as to be unfit to proceed to the place at which he has contracted to labor.

The provisions of section 84 shall be applicable to emigrants, whom, on their final disembarkation, the magistrate may think proper to detain at the place of disembarkation for medical treatment. Provided that all necessary expenses incurred in respect

of such emigrants shall be recovered from the employer with whom they have contracted.

89. The magistrate shall also ascertain whether reasonable provision has been made for the support and lodging of the emigrants from the time of their disembarkation till they reach their final destination.

If necessary provision has been made for the support and lodging of the emigrants, they shall be made over to employer or agent.

If he is satisfied that such reasonable provision has been made, he shall make over the emigrants without delay to the employer or his agent for disembarkation, and for conveyance to the place at which they have contracted to labor.

If not made, or if employer or agent not present, magistrate to make arrangements;

But if such reasonable provision has not been made, or if neither the employer nor his agent be present, the magistrate shall order such arrangements to be made, and incur such expenses, as under the circumstances may seem to him necessary; and the amount of expenses so incurred by him in the disembarkation, or in respect of the food, lodging, medicines, hospital attendance, or clothing of the laborers, shall, with interest at the rate of twelve per centum per annum, be recoverable by the magistrate from the respective employers with whom such laborers have contracted to serve.

expenses recoverable from employers.

90. If it is intended that the emigrants on board of any licensed vessel shall disembark at a place which is not a civil station, the master of such vessel shall report the arrival, as required in section 87, to the magistrate at the last civil station which such vessel will pass before arriving at the said place of disembarkation, and shall not proceed on his voyage until the medical inspection of such emigrants has been made as provided in the said section. When such inspection has been made, the magistrate shall, without delay, authorize the master to proceed on his voyage; provided that he may, if he thinks fit, detain any emigrant who is unfit to proceed under the provisions of section 84.

If emigrants are to disembark at a place other than a civil station, medical inspection to be made at the civil station last preceding.

91. On the arrival of the vessel at a place of disembarkation, which is not a civil station, the emigrants who are to disembark at such place shall, in case the employers with whom they have contracted to labor, or the agents of such persons, be present, be disembarked and given in charge to such employers or agents. Provided that in case the medical officer in charge of such emigrants if there be any such medical officer, and if there be not, then the master of the vessel in which such emigrants have been conveyed, shall be of opinion that any of such emigrants are in such a state of health as to be unfit to proceed to the places where they have respectively contracted to labor, or that reasonable provision for the support and lodging of such emigrants from the time of their disembarkation till they reach their final destination has not been made, or in case the employers with whom such emigrants have contracted to labor, or the agents of such persons shall not be present, then and in every such case the emigrants so unfit to proceed, or for whose

Disembarkation at such place.

support reasonable provision has not been made, or whose employers may not be present personally or by their agents, shall be further conveyed in the vessel to the next civil station; and shall be there disembarked, and the place at which they shall be so disembarked shall for the purposes of this Act be deemed to be their place of disembarkation.

If necessary provision not made, emigrants to be carried on to next station.

92. Whenever an emigrant remains behind or is detained under the provisions of sections 60, 84, or 88, or is further conveyed under the provisions of section 91, it shall be optional with the wife or husband of such emigrant, as the case may be, to remain with the emigrant so remaining behind or detained, or to be taken forward along with the emigrant so further conveyed. If there are any children, they shall also be allowed to remain, or be taken forward, with the father or mother.

Family of detained emigrant may remain with him.

Particulars to be entered in the reports of medical officers.

Magistrate to report arrival of all emigrants, and all proceedings, to the superintendent of emigration;

in certain cases through the embarkation agent.

Magistrate may depute a subordinate magistrate to discharge the functions of the magistrate.

Penalty, if master or medical officer neglects to enforce rules.

Jurisdiction, if offence created by this Act is committed on board.

93. Every medical officer who is required to make a report under the provisions of this Part shall submit such report to the magistrate, and shall enter therein the name and age of each emigrant, the name of his father, the place of his destination, and the name of his employer, as set forth in the list prepared by the embarkation agent under the provisions of section 75.

94. Every magistrate shall make a detailed report to the superintendent of emigration of the arrival of all emigrants, and of all proceedings taken and orders passed by him under the provisions of this chapter, and shall forward with such report a copy of every report made to him by a medical officer, relating to emigrants proceeding to a labor district. He shall also forward to the superintendent any observations which he or the medical officer may think fit to make in regard to the state of health and general condition of the emigrants. Whenever such reports or observations relate to emigrants carried in a licensed vessel, the magistrate shall forward them to the embarkation agent by whom such emigrants were despatched, and the agent shall transmit them to the superintendent with any remarks which he may desire to record.

95. The magistrate of a district, or of a division of a district, may depute any subordinate magistrate to exercise the powers or perform the duties vested in a magistrate under the provisions of this Part.

96. Every master of a vessel, or medical officer in charge of emigrants on board of any vessel carrying emigrants, who shall wilfully or negligently refuse or neglect to obey or to enforce on board of such vessel any rule which is prescribed in this Part, or which may from time to time be prescribed by the Lieutenant-Governor as aforesaid, shall be punished with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees.

97. Any offence against any of the provisions of this Act, or of any rule to be passed as aforesaid, committed on board of any vessel, may be tried

by any magistrate exercising jurisdiction in any place at which emigrants may have embarked on board such vessel, or may have disembarked from such vessel, or in any place in which such vessel may be detained under the provisions of this Act.

98. Any fine imposed on the master of a vessel under the provisions of this Part may be recovered by the attachment and sale of the vessel.

Vessel liable for fine imposed on master.

99. Any emigrant who deserts, while in transit from the district in which he has been registered to the district in which he has engaged to labor, may be punished by imprisonment of either description for a period which may extend to three months. The charge of such offence may be inquired into and tried in the district in which such emigrant is apprehended, or in the district in which the desertion took place, or in the district in which he was registered.

100. Women, children, and aged relatives of emigrants may be allowed to accompany them, if the recruiter, or contractor, or garden-sirdaf, as the case may be, consents to undertake the whole expense of their maintenance and transport during their progress in company with such emigrants to the place in which such emigrants contract to labor. Such consent shall be given at the time of the registration of any such emigrant in the form set forth in schedule D annexed to this Act, and shall be countersigned by the magistrate by whom the registration is made, and shall be binding upon the employer with whom the contract of such emigrant has been made. Copies of such document shall be furnished to all persons to whom copies of the registration are required to be furnished.

All the preceding sections of this Act which relate to the maintenance, medical care, and transport of emigrants, shall be applicable to such women, children, and aged relatives, and they shall remain with the emigrant whom they accompany, if he be detained under the provisions of sections 60, 84, 88, or 91.

PART III.—LABOR DISTRICTS.

Chapter 8.—Inland Labor Transport Fund.

101. The Lieutenant-Governor may from time to time, by order published in the *Calcutta Gazette*, fix a yearly rate, not exceeding one rupee and eight annas per laborer, for the purpose of defraying the expense of carrying out the purposes of this Act; and the sum or rate so fixed shall be paid half-yearly by each employer on the last day of July and the last day of January in each year for each laborer entered in the last return of laborers furnished by such employer before such date.

The amount so realized shall be credited to a fund which shall be called the "Inland Labor Transport Fund," and such fund shall be at the disposal of the Lieutenant-Governor for the purposes of this Act.

To be credited to "Inland Labor Transport Fund."

102. If any employer fails to pay the amount for which he is liable under the provisions of the last preceding section, the magistrate shall notify such default to him; and if within one month from the receipt of such notification, or such longer period as may, under special circumstances, appear to the magistrate reasonable, such employer fails to pay the amount, the magistrate shall levy it by distress and sale of any movable property which may be found in the possession or under the charge of such employer. If the full amount has not been recovered by distress and sale, the inspector of laborers or the magistrate on behalf of the Government may sue the employer liable for the same in the civil court having jurisdiction at any place where laborers have been employed by such employer.

Payment of rate how to be enforced.

103. All money realized on account of fees, and on account of fines, forfeitures, and penalties imposed for any offence created by this Act shall, save when otherwise provided under this Act, be credited to the Inland Labor Transport Fund.

All fees, fines, forfeitures, and penalties to be credited to fund.

Chapter 9.—Inspector's Returns and Magistrate's Inspections.

104. The Lieutenant-Governor may appoint in any labor district so many inspectors and assistant inspectors of laborers as he may think proper, and may define, by notification in the *Calcutta Gazette*, the local limits within which each such inspector and assistant inspector shall exercise the powers and authorities conferred, and perform the duties imposed on him by this Act. Such inspectors and assistant inspectors may be by the said Lieutenant-Governor vested with all or any of the powers of a magistrate. Every inspector and assistant inspector shall be a public servant within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code.

Public servants.

105. The Lieutenant-Governor may authorize inspectors and assistant inspectors to entertain such establishment as he may think fit. An assistant inspector shall perform all such duties and exercise all such powers of an inspector as he is authorized in writing by the inspector to perform or exercise.

106. Every employer shall, on or before the last day of January and the last day of July in each and every year, make out in writing, and deliver to the inspector of laborers, in such forms as the Lieutenant-Governor may from time to time prescribe, a return of the number of laborers employed by such employer on the last day of the preceding month, and a return of the sickness and mortality among the laborers during the preceding six months.

107. If any employer shall refuse, or wilfully omit, duly to send in any such return, or shall knowingly send in an incorrect return, such employer shall on conviction thereof before a magistrate, be liable to fine; and a certificate under the hand of the

Penalty for omission to furnish such report, or for submitting false report.

inspector to whom such return ought to have been sent, stating that such return has not been sent, or is incorrect as aforesaid, shall be received as *prima facie* evidence of the truth of the facts stated in such certificate.

108. Every inspector of laborers shall, once within each of such periods as may be fixed for such purpose by the Lieutenant-Governor, visit all lands within the limits of his authority on which there shall be employed any laborers, and inspect every hospital, tent, camp, or building in any way used by any such laborers, and investigate the condition of the laborers employed; and for such purpose the inspector may require that any laborer shall be produced before him with his contract, and may make such inquiries as may to him seem proper. Every such inspector shall keep books, in which, from time to time, shall be entered the number of laborers then under contract with each employer, the number who shall then be sick or missing, or who shall have complained of ill-treatment, the particulars of such complaints, and such other particulars regarding the laborers as the Lieutenant-Governor shall from time to time direct. Each inspector shall annually make a written report to the Lieutenant-Governor through the Commissioner of the division of the aforesaid particulars; and every such report, as regards the laborers under any particular employment, shall, at all reasonable times, be open to the inspection of such employer or any person by him appointed in writing in that behalf, and the person so inspecting shall be entitled to take a copy of the report so far as it relates to such laborers.

109. It shall be lawful for any magistrate exercising jurisdiction in the district, or any person authorized by him in writing in that behalf, at any time to enter and inspect any hospital, tent, or building, wholly or partially used by or for laborers, and to require that any laborer shall be brought before him, and to make any inquiries which he may think proper touching the condition or treatment of any laborer.

If any employer, or other person acting for or under such employer, willfully obstructs or impedes any entry, inspection, or inquiry, made under this or the last preceding section, he shall be punished as provided in chapter 10 of the Indian Penal Code.

Chapter 10.—Regulation of Labor.

110. Every employer shall from time to time, with the sanction of the inspector previously obtained, fix the daily tasks to be executed by the laborers employed by such employer, and shall frame a schedule of such daily tasks, and publish the same by posting a copy thereof in the Bengali language upon the door of each place of payment of the laborers employed by such employer, and by sending a copy thereof in the English language to the inspector.

Provided that no laborer shall be required to work more than six days in one week, or more than six consecutive hours, or more than nine hours a day. No deduction shall be made from the wages of a laborer on account of the rest for one day in each week. The obligation to provide on holidays for the care of animals and the necessities of daily life shall not be considered as work.

111. The inspector shall at any time on the application of an employer summon a committee for the purpose of considering such schedule of daily tasks, if he declines to sanction such modification thereof as the employer desires. The committee shall consist of the inspector, of some employer to be nominated by him, and of some person to be nominated by the employer on whose application the committee is summoned. Such committee or the majority in number thereof shall have power to make any modification of the schedule which it may deem proper, and the schedule so modified shall be published in manner aforesaid, and every schedule published as aforesaid shall have effect as between the employer and laborers in substitution for any former schedule.

Chapter 11.—Incapacity for Labor.

112. Any laborer, who is temporarily incapacitated for work by sickness not wilfully caused by himself or by pregnancy or other sufficient cause, shall be entitled to receive wages for the days during which he is so incapacitated at the rate of two-thirds of the rate of wages stipulated in his contract.

If such incapacity extends over a period of fifteen days, the inspector of laborers, on the application of the employer, may determine the rate at which the wages of such laborer shall be paid, and may declare that the days during which such incapacity continues shall not be accounted as part of the period of the contract. Any order to that effect shall be endorsed on the contract.

An authenticated copy of the order of the inspector under this section shall be accepted by any court as full evidence of the rate of wages to be paid to the laborer for the days to which such order relates.

113. In any action brought by a laborer against his employer for arrears of wages, if it appears to the magistrate that the defendant has refused to pay the wages of the complainant at the rate stipulated in the contract on the ground of incapacity for work, except under the rule contained in this section or in accordance with any condition of the contract, the magistrate may award to the complainant in addition to the amount decreed as arrears of wages such damages as he may consider just.

114. If it shall be found that any laborer has been compelled to perform any species of labor for which he was at the time unfit, the employer by whom he was so employed shall be liable to fine.

Penalty for compelling laborer to perform work for which he is unfit.

115. If, in the opinion of the inspector of laborers, any laborer shall be permanently incapacitated for the performance of his contract or any material part thereof, the inspector shall certify to that effect in writing, and deliver such certificate to the employer of such laborer or some one on his behalf, and from the date of such certificate the contract of such laborer shall wholly cease and determine. The inspector shall make a return of all such cases of determination of contract in his report under section 108. Every laborer whose contract shall have been determined as aforesaid, shall be entitled to receive from his employer such sum, not exceeding three months' wages, as the inspector may award, and such sum shall be recoverable before a magistrate in the manner hereinafter provided for the recovery of wages.

Discharge of laborers permanently incapacitated.

Chapter 12.—Necessary Provision for Laborers.

116. Whenever any laborers shall be employed in any labor district, the employer of such laborers shall be bound to provide for them sufficient and proper house accommodation, water-supply, and sanitary arrangements. He shall also be bound to provide good rice or such other food as the Lieutenant-Governor may direct, which the laborer will be entitled to purchase at fixed rates.

Sufficient house accommodation, water-supply, and sanitary arrangements to be provided.

117. Every employer shall be bound to provide for his laborers such sufficient hospital accommodation, and such medicines of such quality and description, and according to such scale, as shall from time to time be fixed by the Lieutenant-Governor; and if three hundred or more laborers shall be employed by any employer, it shall be the duty of such employer to place in medical charge of such laborers a medical officer holding a medical diploma as licentiate in medicine from some Indian or European collegiate institution authorized to grant diplomas, or an officer for the time being licensed by the local Government to act in such medical charge of laborers. Such medical officer shall ordinarily reside within ten miles from the lands on which the laborers are employed.

Hospital, medicines, &c., to be provided.

118. If from information or complaint or otherwise an inspector or assistant inspector has reason to suspect that any employer has omitted to provide properly and sufficiently for his laborers in accordance with the rules prescribed by the Lieutenant-Governor, he may proceed to investigate the facts and circumstances of the case at any place within his jurisdiction not more than ten miles from the lands of such employer; and, if he is vested with any of the powers of a magistrate, may take cognizance of the offence and dispose of the case without any complaint. If he is not vested with any of the powers of a magistrate, he may prefer a complaint to any competent magistrate. All such cases shall be investigated and tried in accordance

Inquiry if reason to suspect that employer has failed to provide as required by the rules.

with the provisions of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

119. Any employer who voluntarily or negligently omits to provide properly and sufficiently for his laborers in accordance with the rules prescribed under sections 116 and 117, shall be punished by fine which may extend to five hundred rupees and by an additional fine of one hundred rupees for every day during which such omission is continued.

Chapter 13.—Localities unfit for the residence of Laborers.

120. If an inspector of laborers shall at any time have reason to believe that any estate or portion of an estate situated within the limits of his jurisdiction is in a condition so insalubrious, or in such a situation as to be unfit for the residence of laborers, he shall report his opinion in writing to the magistrate of the district. On the receipt of such information from the inspector of laborers, or from any other source which he may deem reliable, the magistrate shall forthwith summon a committee to inquire whether such estate or portion of estate is unfit for the residence of laborers. Such committee shall consist of the magistrate, the inspector of laborers, the medical officer of the district, and one or more employers of imported laborers, when such persons are available. If the magistrate is unable to procure the service on such committee of any employer of imported laborers, he may, with the sanction of the commissioner of the division, appoint one or more persons whom he may deem qualified.

Inspector to report.

Magistrate to summon committee.

Such committee shall proceed, with as little delay as possible, to enquire into the condition of the estate or portion of estate to which the order appointing the committee has reference, and shall hear such evidence on the subject as the owner of the estate or portion of estate or the employer or inspector may desire to place before it; and if such committee, or the major part in number thereof, is of opinion that such estate or portion of estate is in a condition so insalubrious, or in such a situation as to be unfit for the residence of laborers, it shall record a finding to that effect; and the contract of every laborer who shall have contracted to serve on such estate shall thereupon be void as regards such estate or portion of estate as may be found unfit for the residence of laborers.

Proceedings of committee.

If committee finds unfit, contract to be void as regards such locality.

Proviso as regards other localities.

121. Provided also that it shall be lawful for the Lieutenant-Governor to declare any estate or portion of estate unfit for the residence of laborers without the appointment of any such committee, or notwithstanding the report of such committee, if the number of laborers who have died on such estate or portion of estate during the preceding twelve

Lieutenant-Governor may declare unfit if mortality in past year exceeds 7 per cent.,

months bears a larger proportion to the whole number of laborers employed thereon during such period than seven per centum; or if the average annual number of laborers who have died on such estate or portion of estate during the preceding three years bears a larger proportion to the whole number of laborers employed thereon during such period than five per centum. Any such order of the Lieutenant-Governor shall have the same effect as the finding of a committee as set forth in the last preceding section.

122. Every employer who shall cause or permit any laborer to reside upon any such estate or portion of an estate as under the provisions of one of the two last preceding sections may have been found to be unfit for human habitation, shall be liable to fine. Provided always that in case it shall appear to the inspector that any such estate, or portion of an estate, or any part of such portion, has become fit for human habitation, he shall, with the sanction of the magistrate of the district, give under his hand a certificate of such fitness, and no employer shall be liable to fine by reason of his causing or permitting laborers to reside in any place respecting which such certificate of fitness shall have been given.

Chapter 14.—Offences committed by Laborers.

123. Any laborer, who voluntarily and without reasonable cause absents himself from his labor or neglects or refuses to labor as required by his employer, the labor so required being reasonable and proper may on conviction be sentenced to lose all claim to wages or allowances during the period of such absence, and also to forfeit to his employer a sum not exceeding four annas for each day during which such absence shall have continued; and in case such absence shall have exceeded seven days, or in case such laborer shall have been already convicted of the same offence within a period of three months, such laborer may be furthermore sentenced, at the request of the employer, to rigorous imprisonment for fourteen days.

Provided that ill-treatment of such laborer by his employer, or the neglect of the employer to fulfil any condition of the contract, may be deemed a reasonable cause for such absence or such neglect or refusal to labor.

124. If any laborer deserts or attempts to desert from his employer's service, such employer or any other person acting in his behalf may, without first procuring a warrant, and without the assistance of any police officer (who, nevertheless, shall be bound to give such assistance if called upon to do so), apprehend such laborer wherever he may be found. Provided, nevertheless, that if such laborer be found in the service of another employer, he shall not be arrested without a warrant. Provided also that such employer or other person shall, within a reasonable time from the time of such apprehension, give the said laborer in charge at the nearest police station,

and there enter the charge upon which he shall have apprehended such laborer.

Any laborer so given in charge shall be conveyed, without delay, to the nearest magistrate; and, if the place from which such laborer is charged with having deserted be within the jurisdiction of such magistrate, he shall himself adjudicate upon the charge; but if not, he shall forward the said laborer, under custody, to the magistrate within whose jurisdiction such place may be situated, who shall adjudicate upon such charge.

125. Every laborer who deserts from his employer's service shall be liable upon conviction to rigorous imprisonment which may extend to one month, and every laborer, who, after having been convicted of desertion, shall again desert from his employer's service, shall be liable to rigorous imprisonment for a period which may extend to two months; and every laborer who, after having been twice convicted of desertion, shall again desert, shall be liable to imprisonment which may extend to three months. Such punishment may be imposed in addition to the forfeiture to which such laborer is liable under section 123.

126. On the expiry of any sentence of imprisonment for any offence under this Act, save as is provided in section 126, it shall be the duty of the magistrate to make over such laborer to any person appointed on the part of his employer to receive charge of him; and no conviction under this Act, or imprisonment under such conviction, shall, save as aforesaid, be held to operate as a release to any laborer from the terms of his contract. Provided, nevertheless, that the period of imprisonment shall in no case be prolonged by reason of there being no person present on the part of the employer to take charge of the laborer at the expiry of his sentence; but such laborer shall in that case be sent to the principal place of business of such employer, and the expense of such conveyance shall be levied from the employer in the manner provided in section 102.

127. Whenever any laborer shall have actually suffered imprisonment amounting in the whole to six months for desertion from his employer's service, it shall be lawful for the inspector, and he is hereby required, at the written request of the employer, but not otherwise, to cancel the contract of such laborer; and every such cancellation shall be by the inspector certified on the back of the contract, and such laborer shall then be at liberty either to enter into a fresh contract with any employer or to return to the district from which he was recruited.

128. The employer, or any person authorized to act for the employer, of any laborer imprisoned for any offence under this Act, may apply to the magistrate, at any time previous to the expiry of such sentence, that such laborer be made over to him for the purpose of completing his contract; and the magistrate may, if he see good cause, make over or forward such laborer to his employer, and in that case the magistrate shall cancel the remainder of the sentence passed on him, and shall endorse on

the contract of such laborer a memorandum signed by him of such cancellation.

129. Every employer who obtains an order for the deportation of any laborer who has deserted, shall pay the expense incurred in such deportation, and shall, before the order is issued, deposit with the magistrate such sum as such magistrate may in his discretion deem to be sufficient for defraying the expense of such deportation.

130. The duration of every unlawful absence from labor, of which any laborer may be convicted, and every sentence of imprisonment for any offence under this Act, shall be endorsed on the contract, at the time of its being passed, by the officer passing it; and no such period of imprisonment or unlawful absence so endorsed shall be reckoned as part of the term for which the laborer is bound to serve, but such term shall extend to such further period as shall be equivalent to the aggregate amount of the imprisonment and unlawful absence so endorsed.

131. Any person who knowingly entices away, harbours, or employs, or attempts to entice from his employment, any laborer, before such laborer shall have been lawfully released from his contract, shall be liable to a fine, the whole or any portion of which may be awarded to the employer of such laborer.

Chapter 15.—Complaints made by Laborers.

132. If any laborer states to his employer, or to any person acting for such employer, that he desires to make a complaint to the inspector of laborers of personal ill-usage or breach of any provision of this Act on the part of such employer or other person, the person to whom such statement is made shall, within forty-eight hours, send notice thereof in writing to the inspector, and in default of so doing, such person shall be liable to fine.

133. Whenever any inspector of laborers receives such notice in writing as aforesaid, or whenever any complaint of personal ill-usage or breach of any provision of this Act as aforesaid, is made to him by any laborer against his employer or any person acting for such employer, or whenever the inspector has other reasonable grounds for believing that any such personal ill-usage or breach of any provision of this Act as aforesaid has been suffered by a laborer, such inspector shall forthwith, if the place in which such offence has been committed is not situated within the limits of his own authority, give notice thereof in writing to the inspector within the limits of whose authority such place is situated; and if such place be situated within the limits of his own authority, then such inspector shall, so soon as conveniently may be, proceed to some place not more than ten miles in a direct line from the prin-

cipal place of business of such employer, and make full enquiry into the matter complained of.

For the purposes of such enquiry the inspector may summon such laborer and any witnesses. If any employer, or other person acting for or under such employer, in any way wilfully obstructs the service of, or obedience to, such summons; or if the laborer or any witness summoned neglects to attend as required in such summons; he shall be punished as provided in chapter 10 of the Indian Penal Code.

134. If, upon such enquiry made on the complaint of a laborer, the inspector is of opinion that the complaint is untrue or frivolous, he shall enter in his book the particulars of such complaint, and a short statement of the grounds of his opinion respecting it, and shall dismiss the complaint, and in such case shall endorse on the employer's copy of the contract of such complainant the number of days during which such complainant has been absent from work in consequence of such enquiry, and such number of days shall be added to the period of the contract of such complainant; and every such endorsement shall be conclusive evidence that such laborer has absented himself from his labor without sufficient cause during the number of days which shall be so endorsed.

135. If, upon enquiry as aforesaid, the inspector is of opinion that the complaint is well founded, he shall, if a magistrate, dispose of the case according to due course of law. If the inspector shall not be a magistrate, he shall without delay send the complainant and his witnesses to the nearest magistrate, and such magistrate shall thereupon dispose of the case in due course of law.

136. If, upon the complaint of any laborer, it is proved to the satisfaction of the magistrate that the wages of such laborer are in arrear to an amount exceeding the rate of such laborer's wages for one month, such magistrate shall award to such laborer the amount which shall appear to be then due to him; and if it is proved that the wages of such laborer are in arrear to an amount exceeding the total of such laborer's wages for two months, the magistrate shall award also, by way of compensation, such further sum, not exceeding that amount, as shall appear to the magistrate to be just; and in case of default, the magistrate shall levy the entire sum by distress and sale of the movable property belonging to or under the charge of the employer.

137. If any employer, or any person placed in authority over any laborer by such employer, shall be convicted of any offence causing injury to the person or property of such laborer triable under the Code of Criminal Procedure by the Court of Session; or if any such employer, or other person as aforesaid, shall be twice convicted of any such offence against such laborer triable, under the said Code, by a magistrate; or if it shall be proved before a magistrate that the wages of such laborer are in arrear to an amount exceed-

Procedure.
Penalty for obstructing service of, or disobedience to, summons.

If complaint is untrue or frivolous.

If complaint is well founded.

Recovery of arrears of wages.

Compensation may be given if arrear is for two months.

Contract may be declared cancelled, if employer is convicted of maltreatment by Session Court, or twice by magistrate;

or if wages are in arrear for four months;

ing the total of such laborer's wages for four months; or if a magistrate shall, on the report of the inspector and after due enquiry, upon oath, in the presence of the parties, be satisfied that any laborer has been compelled to perform any labor while he was unfit for it; or has been subjected to

gross ill-usage by such employer, or any other person placed in authority over the laborer by such employer; it shall be lawful for the magistrate, if he think fit, on the application of the laborer, in each of such cases, to cancel the contract of such laborer, and to award to him compensation not exceeding thirty rupees, and every such cancellation shall be certified by the magistrate on the back of such contract.

Chapter 16.—Determination of Contract.

138. Every laborer who has completed the term of his contract, shall be forthwith entitled to appear before the inspector in order that the completion of his contract may be registered. If an employer detains

Laborer may appear before the inspector to register completion of contract.

such laborer after the completion of his contract, or fails to give notice of such completion to the inspector within one month after the date of such completion, such employer shall be liable to fine.

Penalty if employer detains, or omits to report.

139. If any laborer is able and desirous to redeem the unexpired term of his contract of service by payment of a sum equivalent to the value thereof, such laborer may demand to be taken or allowed to go before the inspector of laborers within the local limits of whose authority he may be employed, and on his depositing such sum in the hands of such inspector, such inspector shall give notice to the employer that such laborer requires him within one week to show cause why the contract of such laborer should not be released; and, in case no sufficient cause should be shown, such inspector shall require the production of the contract of such laborer, and endorse thereon a certificate of release by purchase, and shall hold the sum in deposit on account of the employer of such laborer. If any employer, or other person authorized to act for the employer, shall neglect to comply with such demand as aforesaid, such employer, or other person as aforesaid, shall be liable to fine.

Power to redeem contract.

The value of the unexpired term of contract shall be deemed to be the aggregate amount of one rupee for every month of the unexpired portion of the first year, of three rupees for every such month of the second year, and of five rupees for every such month of the third year, of the original term of the laborer's engagement.

Value of unexpired term of contract.

140. Every laborer, the period of whose contract has expired, or who has redeemed his contract by purchase, or whose contract has been rescinded by the mutual assent of the parties thereto, shall be entitled to receive forthwith from the inspector a certificate of release in such form as may from time to time be prescribed by the Lieutenant-Governor.

Certificate to be given of determination of contract.

141. Every laborer, the term of whose contract has expired, or who has been legally released from his contract, whether such expiry or release has been certified as above required or not, shall be deemed to be wholly exempted from the provisions of this Part.

Laborer, whose contract period has expired, or who has been otherwise released, exempted from operation of this Part.

PART IV.—CONTRACTS MADE IN LABOR DISTRICT.

Chapter 17.—Contracts made by time-expired Laborers and locally-engaged Servants.

142. Any laborer whose contract has been so determined, or any other person in a labor district, may make a contract for labor with any employer, either in writing or orally. But no such contract shall be deemed valid for a longer period than three years; and no such contract, the period of which extends to six months, shall be deemed valid unless

Any person in labor district may make contract for labor not exceeding three years.

Every contract for six months or more must be registered.

it has been registered before a magistrate in the manner prescribed in section 62 within three months from the date of its execution.

A fee not exceeding one rupee shall be payable for each such registration.

Fee.

143. The employer shall be bound to give notice to the inspector of laborers of every contract the period of which extends to six months. Any employer who voluntarily or negligently omits to give such notice to the inspector of laborers within one month from the date of the execution of the contract, shall be punished with fine which may extend to fifty rupees.

Employer bound to give notice to inspector of contract extending to six months.

Penalty for omission.

144. Wherever such contract has been made for a period which extends to six months, the employer and the servant shall be subject to all the provisions of this Act except those of chapter 14 and section 136.

Person so contracting liable to certain provisions of Act.

145. Whenever such contract or engagement does not extend to six months the employer and the servant shall not be subject to any of the provisions of this Act except those of chapter 18.

If contract is for less than six months, persons so contracting not liable to provisions of Act.

Chapter 18.—Neglect of Work and Arrears of Wages.

146. Any person, not being a laborer as defined in this Act, who has contracted with an employer to serve him for any period as a servant in husbandry, or a workman, or in any other manner, who voluntarily and without reasonable cause absents himself from his work during the continuance of his contract, or neglects or refuses to perform the service which he has contracted to perform, such service being reasonable and proper service, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description which may extend to a term not exceeding three months, or with fine which may extend to

Punishment for absence, or neglect, or refusal to perform service in accordance with contract.

four annas for each day during which such absence or other such breach of contract shall have continued, or with both.

Provided that ill-treatment of such servant by his employer, or the neglect of the employer to fulfil any condition of the contract, may be deemed a reasonable cause for such absence or such refusal to perform service.

When any such servant, who is bound by a written contract, is convicted of an offence under this section, the convicting magistrate shall certify on the back of the contract the number of days during which such neglect or refusal to perform service, or during which such servant has been imprisoned, shall have continued, and the number of days so stated shall be added to the period of the contract.

On a second conviction of an offence under this section, the fine imposed may extend to eight annas for each day.

147. The magistrate shall be competent to entertain complaints made by such persons for arrears of wages, and to enforce payment of any arrears which shall appear due to any such person under the terms of the contract; or, if no such contract be established in evidence, whether written or oral, according to the rate of wages usually paid in the district to such servants.

Such claims shall be preferred by petition; the case shall be enquired into and tried under the rules applicable to summons cases in the Code of Criminal Procedure, and an appeal may be made in every such case, whether the claim be adjudged wholly or in part or be dismissed, to the court which has appellate jurisdiction in respect of criminal cases decided by such magistrate. All sums decreed under this section may be recovered in the same manner as fines may be recovered under section 307 of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

Chapter 19.—Extension of this Part.

148. The Lieutenant-Governor may from time to time, by notification published in the *Calcutta Gazette*, extend this Part to any district subject to his control.

SCHEDULE A.

See Sections 16 and 38.

CONTRACTOR'S LICENSE

Office of Superintendent of Emigration.

A. B. is hereby licensed to act, throughout the provinces subject to the Government of Bengal, as a contractor for engaging and supplying natives for the purpose of laboring for hire in the districts of Assam, Cachar, and Sylhet, under the provisions of the Labor Districts Emigration Act, 1873.

This license will be in force for one year only, from this date.

Dated Calcutta, the day of
(Sd.) M. N.,
Superintendent of Emigration.

SCHEDULE B.

See Sections 16 and 44.

RECRUITER'S LICENSE.

Office of Superintendent of Emigration.

C. D. is hereby licensed to act on behalf of A. B., a licensed contractor, as a recruiter for engaging or inducing natives to proceed from the districts of

to the districts of Assam, Cachar, and Sylhet, for the purpose of laboring for hire, under the provisions of the Labor Districts Emigration Act, 1873.

This license will be in force for one year only, from this date.

Dated Calcutta, the day of
(Sd.) M. N.,
Superintendent of Emigration.

SCHEDULE C.

See Sections 34 and 69.

EMIGRANT'S PASS.

Name of emigrant.	Age.	Father's name.	District in which emigrant was registered.	Name of employer.	Place in which emigrant has contracted to labor.	Place of disembarkation.

The emigrants above described are permitted to embark on the , which will leave
on the , for the purpose of
proceeding to the district of .

Dated the day of
(Sd.) R. M.,
Contractor [or Garden-sirdar].

Dated the day of
(Sd.) G. D.,
Superintendent of Emigration.

Dated the day of
(Sd.) A. L.,
Embarkation Agent.

Note.—When the pass is granted by the embarkation agent to emigrants brought to him by a garden-sirdar under the provisions of section 34, it need not be signed by the superintendent of emigration.

Note.—The names of any number of emigrants proceeding in the same vessel may be entered in one pass.

SCHEDULE D.

See Section 100.

Consent of recruiter or garden-sirdar to undertake cost of maintenance and transport of family of emigrant.

Whereas T. S., the son of K. S. of B., in the district of N., has agreed to proceed to the district of A for the purpose of laboring for hire in the service of C. B. of D, and whereas K. S., the wife of the said T. S., is desirous of accompanying him to A; I, H. L., recruiter on behalf of W. J., licensed contractor [or garden-sirdar on behalf of the said C. B.] do hereby agree to provide the said K. S. with proper and sufficient food and lodging during the journey to A, and to pay all such charges as may be required for the cost of her conveyance by any vessel in which the said T. S. shall be conveyed, and for any incidental expenses on account of her detention and medical treatment, under the provisions of the Labor Districts Emigration Act, 1873.

(Sd) H L,

Recruiter or Garden-sirdar.

Executed before me this day of

(Sd) R M,

Magistrate of E.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS

Experience has shown certain defects in the existing law which regulates the emigration of laborers to the tea-producing districts, Bengal Act II of 1870. The recruiters are not brought under sufficient control, the intention of the law is evaded by the removal of emigrants from the districts in which they are recruited without registration, and without the execution of any contract, the position of the time-expired laborer is obscurely defined, there is no provision which enables the Government to remove imported laborers from gardens in which the rate of mortality is very high, and the labor transport fund is unable to pay the cost of the establishment which is maintained for the supervision of emigration and the protection of imported laborers.

The rules affecting garden-sirdars are inconveniently mixed up in the Act with those which relate to contractors' recruiters, and the arrangement of it in Parts and Chapters will materially aid all persons concerned in the application of its provisions. Neither Act II of 1870 nor any other enactment provides a general law for the regulation of contracts of labor and service. The object of the Bill is to remedy these defects. In other respects it does not propose to make any material alteration in the present law.

F. L. BLAUFORT.

The 15th February 1873.

L A GOODFVE,

Offy. Asst Secy to the Govt. of Bengal,
Judicial and Legislative Departments

[Fourth Publication.]

THE following Bill was read in the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 29th March, 1873, and was referred to a Select Committee who are to report thereon in three weeks —

A Bill to provide for the Levy of a Lighting-rate in Howrah.

WHEREAS it is desirable to provide funds for lighting the town of Howrah with gas by levying a rate on those persons who benefit thereby,
It is hereby enacted as follows:—

1. The expression "the town of Howrah" in this Act shall be taken to mean the area of the Howrah Municipality, as defined by the Lieutenant-Governor under the provisions of section 3 of the District Municipal Improvement Act.

2. To provide for the lighting of the highways of the town of Howrah with gas, it shall be lawful for the municipal commissioners to assess upon the occupiers of all houses, buildings, and lands within the said town an annual lighting-rate not exceeding two per centum upon the annual value thereof. Such rate shall be payable quarterly in advance.

Provided that the said town shall be divided into such and so many districts, as the municipal commissioners shall think fit, and that the lighting rate shall be levied for each quarter in those districts only the highways of which are lighted by gas during any portion of such quarter.

3. The annual value of such houses, buildings, and lands shall be the value fixed by the municipal commissioners year by year under the provisions of section 27 of the District Municipal Improvement Act. And all the provisions of the said Act relating to the assessment and levy of the rate on houses, buildings, and lands, shall be applicable to the assessment and levy of the lighting rate.

4. The municipal commissioners shall cause the principal highways to be sufficiently lighted, and the sum applied annually to the current expenses of lighting the said highways shall not be less than the gross proceeds of the said lighting-rate, and the commissioners may expend out of the municipal fund such further sums as may from time to time be requisite for the current expenses of lighting, and for the purchase, setting up, and maintaining of lamps, lamp-posts, pipes, and other necessary apparatus.

5. If any house, building, or land shall be occupied by more than one tenant holding in severalty, owner may be assessed one tenant holding in severalty, or shall be of less annual value than one

hundred rupees, it shall be lawful for the municipal commissioners to assess the owner of such house, building, or land, and to recover from such owner the lighting-rate.

Whenever any rate shall be recovered from, or paid by, any owner of any house, building, or land under the provisions of this section, it shall be lawful for such owner, if there shall be but one occupying tenant of such house, building, or land, to recover from such tenant the entire amount of the rate which shall have been so paid by such owner; and if there shall be more than one occupying tenant of such house, building, or land, to recover from each of such tenants such sum as shall bear to the entire amount of rate which may have been so paid by such owner the same proportion as the value of the portion of such house, building, or land in the occupation of such tenant bears to the entire value of such house, building, or land.

Every owner, who under the provisions of this section may be entitled to recover any sum from any occupying tenant of any house, building, or land, or of any portion thereof, shall have for the recovery of such sum all such and the same remedies, powers, rights, and authorities, as if such sum were rent payable to such owner by such tenant in respect of so much of such house, building, or land, as may be in the occupation of such tenant.

6. Every occupier shall be liable to the lighting-rate for the time of his occupation. When any person shall have been an occupier for a part only of any quarter, the municipal commissioners shall charge him with only so much of the rate for that quarter as may be proportionate to the number of days during which he shall have continued to be an occupier. If the rate shall have been paid in advance, the proportionate amount paid in excess of the sum due under this section shall be refunded.

No such rate shall be chargeable to any person on account of any unoccupied house, building, or land, for the time during which it may remain unoccupied. Provided always that, when any person ceases to be the occupier of any house, building, or land, he shall give the commissioners notice thereof within seven days from the date of the cessation of his occupancy; or, if he fail to give such notice within such period, he shall be liable to the rate assessed on such house, building, or land for the whole quarter, although it may have been occupied for a part only of such quarter.

7. When the name of the owner or occupier of any house, building, or land, is not known, it shall be sufficient to designate

him in any notice served or proceeding held under this Act as the owner or the occupier of the house, building, or land, on which the rate is assessed, and without further description.

8. If the municipal commissioners deem it necessary for the purposes of this Act, to raise, sink, or otherwise alter, the situation of any gas-pipe, or other gas-work, laid in any of the highways, they may, from time to time, by notice in writing, require the person to whom any such pipe or work belongs, or under whose control it may be, to cause forthwith, or as soon as conveniently may be, any such pipe or work to be raised, sunk, or otherwise altered in position, in such manner as the commissioners may direct; provided that such alteration be not such as permanently to injure such works, or to prevent the gas from flowing as freely and conveniently as before; and the expenses attending such raising, sinking, or altering, and full compensation for the damage done thereby, shall be paid by the commissioners as well to the person to whom such pipe or work belongs as to all other persons. And if any dispute shall arise touching the amount or apportionment of such compensation, the same shall be ascertained and determined by a Judge of the Court of Small Causes.

9. This Act shall be read with, and as part of, the District Municipal Improvement Act. It shall be deemed to have come into force on the first day of April 1873.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

A portion of the town of Howrah is now lighted with gas, and the municipal commissioners desire to extend the benefit of it to the whole town. Under the District Municipal Improvement Act the commissioners are empowered to expend municipal money in lighting streets; but the rate leviable on real property cannot be raised above seven and a half per centum of its annual value, and it has been found that the proceeds of local taxation are not more than the amount required for drainage, roads, and conservancy. These objects must not be neglected for the sake of light; and the commissioners therefore desire to impose the same additional rate for lighting which is levied in Calcutta. The object of the Bill is to apply to Howrah the provisions of law which are now in force in Calcutta; but at the same time it provides that the additional rate shall be levied only in those sections of the town into which the gas shall have been introduced.

F. L. BEAUFORT.

The 22nd March 1873.

L. A. GOODEVE,

Offg. Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal,
Judicial and Legislative Depts.

[Third Publication.]

THE following Bill was read in the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 29th March 1873, and was referred to a Select Committee, who are to report thereon within a fortnight :—

A Bill for Registering Births and Deaths.

WHEREAS it is expedient to provide the means for a complete register of births and deaths; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

1. The Lieutenant-Governor may at any time, by a notification published in the *Calcutta Gazette*, direct that all births and deaths, or all births, or all deaths, occurring within the limits of any area after a certain date to be named in such notification, shall be registered, and for that purpose may define the limits of such area.

The Lieutenant-Governor may direct that all births, or deaths, or births and deaths, shall be registered in any area;

and may define limits of such area.

From and after the said date this Act shall be extended to the whole of the area so defined.

2. The magistrate of the district may appoint any number of persons to be registrars of births, or of deaths, or of births and deaths, in any such area, and for the purpose of such registration may divide any such area into such and so many districts as he may think fit, and may appoint one or more registrars to each such district, and may at any time dismiss any such registrar for sufficient reason, and in every case of vacancy in the office of registrar may fill up the vacancy.

Magistrate may appoint registrars, and remove them, and may divide such area into districts.

3. Unless the magistrate shall otherwise direct, every registrar shall dwell within the district of which he is registrar, and shall cause his name, with the addition of registrar of births [or of deaths, or of both, according to his appointment] for the district for which he is so appointed, to be placed in some conspicuous place on or near the outer door of his own dwelling-house and office; and the magistrate shall cause to be published a list containing the name and place of abode of every registrar in the area. The notification affixed to the office of the registrar, and the said list shall specify the hours of the day, appointed by the magistrate, during which he shall attend for the purpose of registering all births and deaths of which he may receive information.

Every registrar to live in his district; list of registrars to be published, &c.

4. The magistrate shall cause to be prepared a sufficient number of register books for making entries of all births or deaths, or both, according to such forms as the Lieutenant-Governor may from time to time sanction; and the pages of such books shall be numbered progressively from the beginning to the end; and every place of entry shall be also numbered progressively from the beginning to the end of the book; and every entry shall be divided from the following entry by a line.

Commissioners to have registered books prepared and numbered.

5. Every registrar shall inform himself of every birth, or of every death, or of both, according to his appointment, which shall happen in his district, and

Registrar to inform himself of, and register, births and deaths.

shall register, as soon as conveniently may be after the event, without fee or reward, the particulars required to be registered, according to the forms mentioned in the last preceding section, touching every such birth or every such death, as the case may be, which shall not have been already registered.

6. Every chokidar or other village watchman in any area to which this Act shall have been extended shall be required to report every birth or death occurring within his district to such registrar and at such periods as the magistrate may direct. He shall obtain in writing from any person who is bound to give information of the birth or death all particulars which are required to be known and registered, and, if the persons who are bound to give information are unable to write, he shall require some other person to write the said particulars, and he shall deliver such writing to the registrar.

Chokidar to obtain particulars in writing, and to declare such writing to registrar.

Penalty for neglect.

Any chokidar or other village watchman who wilfully or negligently refuses or omits to produce such writing or to report such birth or death shall be punished with fine which may extend to five rupees.

7. The father or mother of every child born within such area, or in case of the death, illness, absence, or inability of the father and mother, the midwife assisting at the birth of such child, shall, within eight days next after the day of every such birth, give information either personally or in writing to the registrar of the district, or by means of the village watchman as above provided, according to the best of his or her knowledge and belief, of the several particulars hereby required to be known and registered touching such child. Any person who refuses or neglects to give any information, which it is his duty to give under this section, shall be punished with fine which may extend to twenty rupees. Provided that not more than one person shall be punishable in respect of any one offence.

Penalty for neglect.

8. The nearest male relative of the deceased present at the death, or in attendance during the last illness, of any person dying within such area, or in the absence of any such relative, the occupier of the house, or, if the occupier be the person who shall have died, some male inmate of the house in which such death shall have happened, shall, within eight days next after the day of such death, give information either personally or in writing to the registrar of the district, or by means of the village watchman as above provided, according to the best of his knowledge and belief, of the several particulars hereby required to be known and registered touching the death of such person. Provided that no person shall be bound to give the name of any female relative if he objects so to do. Any person who refuses or neglects to give any information, which it is his duty to give under this section, shall be punished with fine which may extend to twenty rupees. Provided that not more than one person shall be punishable in respect of any one offence.

Persons bound to give information of death.

Penalty for neglect.

Any person who refuses or neglects to give any information, which it is his duty to give under this section, shall be punished with fine which may extend to twenty rupees. Provided that not more than one person shall be punishable in respect of any one offence.

9. Any registrar who refuses or neglects to register any birth or death occurring within his district, which he is bound

Penalty for registrar refusing to register.

to register, within a reasonable time after he shall have been duly informed thereof, or demands or accepts any fee or reward or other gratification as a consideration for making such registry, shall be punished with fine which may extend to fifty rupees for each such refusal or neglect.

10. Whoever wilfully makes or causes to be made, for the purpose of being inserted in any register of births or deaths, any false statement touching any of the particulars required to be known and registered, shall be subject to the penalties prescribed in section 177 of the Indian Penal Code.

11. In any place to which the District Municipal Improvement Act shall have been extended, the municipal commissioners may, if at a meeting specially convened for considering such question they shall so determine, keep in their office a register of all births, or of all deaths, or of all births and deaths occurring within the municipality. On and after a date to be fixed at such meeting, the commissioners shall in such case be authorized to provide out of the municipal fund for the employment of a sufficient number of registrars, and for the expenditure necessary for the maintenance of such registers, and shall exercise all the powers of a magistrate under this Act; and all the provisions of this Act shall be deemed to have been extended to such place.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

It is an important object to ascertain the ratio of births and of deaths as well in rural districts, where the population is comparatively sparse, as in crowded towns; but in the town of Calcutta alone the law provides for compulsory registration. At the same time it is expedient that such statistics should be collected without an elaborate and therefore expensive machinery, and that the registration should be effected with as little inconvenience to the public as is compatible with accuracy. The object of the Bill is to empower the Government to select areas in which registration may be enforced, and to provide an easy method for the communication of the requisite particulars to the registrars.

F. L. BEAUFORT.

The 22nd March 1873.

I. A. GOODEVE,

Offg. Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal,
Judicial and Legislative Departments.

[Sixth Publication.]

THE following Bill was read in the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal for making Laws and Regulations on the 8th March 1873, and was referred to a Select Committee, who are to report thereon within a fortnight:—

A Bill to amend Act XI of 1849, Act XXI of 1856, and Act XXIII of 1860.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend Act XI of 1849 (for securing the alkali revenue of Calcutta), Act XXI of 1856 (to consolidate and amend

the law relating to the alkali revenue in the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal), and Act XXIII of 1860 (to amend Act XXI of 1856);

It is hereby enacted as follows:—

1. For section 33 of the said Act XXI of 1856 the following section shall be substituted:—

“33. The Board of Revenue may, with the sanction of the Lieutenant-Governor, from time to time prescribe rules consistent with this Act, for regulating the mode, and the quantities, in which teree or puchwe or other fermented liquor shall be sold or supplied to licensed vendors of the same;

for restricting and supervising the cultivation of plants producing intoxicating drugs other than opium, and the preparation of the said drugs;

and for granting licenses or passes to persons cultivating, preparing, storing, possessing, purchasing, or transporting the said drugs.

All such rules shall be published in the *Calcutta Gazette*, and shall have effect as if they were contained in this Act.

Every person who wilfully or negligently refuses or neglects to obey, or contravenes any rule made by the Board of Revenue under the provisions of this section, shall be punished with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees.”

2. For section fifty of the said Act XXI of 1856 the following section shall be substituted:—

“50. The provisions of the two last preceding sections, so far as they relate to the sale and possession of fermented liquors, shall not be held applicable to the sale and possession of the date-tree, when supplied or used for the manufacture of goor or molasses;

and the provisions of the said sections relating to the sale and possession of intoxicating drugs shall not be held applicable to the sale or possession of gunjah or bang or other intoxicating drug by any person, who is authorized under the rules made by the Board of Revenue to cultivate the plants which produce those drugs respectively, or to prepare, transport, store, or possess the same.

Nevertheless, whoever having cultivated any such plant sells or parts with it, or any preparation made therefrom, to any person other than a licensed vendor, or a person duly authorized to purchase the same by pass or license from the Collector, or fails to account for any quantity of such plant or of any preparation thereof which shall have been stored in his possession, shall be punished with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees.”

3. For section three of the said Act XXIII of 1860 the following section shall be substituted:—

“3. When any person is sentenced to pay any fine or forfeiture under the said Act XXI of 1856, the Magistrate shall be guided by the provisions of sections 67, 68, and 69

of the Indian Penal Code in awarding a period of imprisonment in default of payment thereof. Any sum so ordered to be paid shall be recoverable

Recovery of fine. in the same manner as fines may be recovered under section 307 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, if the offence shall have been committed outside the limits of the town of Calcutta; and, if the offence shall have been committed within those limits, in the manner prescribed by any Act regulating the police of the town of Calcutta in force for the time being."

4. All the provisions of the said Act XXI of 1856, which relate to puchwye, shall be deemed to relate also to any fermented liquor other than those referred to in section twenty-three of the said Act.

Provisions relating to puchwye relate to other fermented liquors.

5. The provisions of section four of the said Act XI of 1849 shall be deemed applicable to the manufacture and wholesale sale of spirituous and fermented liquors and intoxicating drugs.

Manufacture and wholesale sale of spirituous and fermented liquors.

6. For section seventy-four of the said Act XXI of 1856 the following section shall be substituted:—

"74. Every person who shall be imprisoned under the last preceding section, or on account of the non-payment of any sum forfeited under this Act, if the offence, of which he has been convicted, be one with respect to which the information of the Collector or an abkhari officer is required by section 71, may be confined in the civil or in the criminal jail."

Imprisonment may be in the civil or criminal jail.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

THE rules contained in Act XXI of 1856 are not sufficient to enable the Board of Revenue to restrict the cultivation of plants producing intoxicating drugs, or to regulate the use of such drugs. Section 33 empowers the Board to place the cultivation, preparation, and store of such drugs under supervision, but it does not provide any penalty for the infraction of rules which the Board may make with that object. By section 50 the cultivators of plants producing gunjah or bhang are expressly permitted, without a license, to sell those drugs to a licensed vendor, and to hold any quantity of them. If the cultivator stores the plant, or prepares and stores the drug, with the full knowledge of the excise officers, there is nothing in the law which prevents his disposal of it

to other persons by gift or by ostensible gift; and he cannot be called to account or punished, if he alleges the next day that the whole of the plant or drug has been destroyed by insects or has disappeared. The object of the first two sections of the Bill is to empower the Board to exercise a more efficient supervision in such matters, and to provide a penalty for the surreptitious disposal of such drugs.

Act XXI of 1856, as amended by Act XXIII of 1860, does not provide for the enforcement of fines and forfeitures otherwise than by imprisonment. The object of section 3 of the Bill is to provide for the recovery of such penalties in the same manner in which similar penalties for other offences are levied by the Magistrate.

It has been found that the manufacture of various kinds of fermented liquors, such as "Sharbat Bahar," which is made from molasses and spices, and a wine made from the fruit of the jaman tree, is increasing. The Bill proposes to bring them under the same rules and restrictions as tari, pachwye, and other fermented liquors.

Under the present law a wholesale dealer in spirituous and fermented liquors and intoxicating drugs is not compelled to take out a license in Calcutta. Such a license is required in the whole of the North-Western and Central Provinces, in the Punjab, in Oudh, and in all parts of the Lower Provinces except Calcutta. There appears to be no reason for this distinction, and the principle which underlies the requisition in one place is every where equally applicable. Section 5 of the Bill therefore proposes to prohibit the wholesale sale of such articles in Calcutta without a license.

Experience has shown that the imprisonment in the civil jail, of offenders against excise laws, is not sufficiently deterrent. In Calcutta all such offenders are imprisoned in the criminal jail, but the law of the mofussil authorizes imprisonment in the civil jail only. It may be admitted that it would be unjust in some cases to confine the offender among criminal convicts, but in other cases his detention in idleness in the company of insolvent debtors would alone be ineffectual. Section 6 of the Bill proposes to give to the Magistrate a discretion to confine the offender in the civil or criminal jail as the object of imprisonment in each case may seem to require.

F. L. BEAUFORT.

The 8th March 1873.

L. A. GOODEVEK,
Offg. Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal,
in the Judicial and Legislative Depts.



The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 16, 1873.

PART V.

Acts of the Legislative Council of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[First Publication.]

THE following Act of the Governor-General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor-General on the 8th day of April 1873, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

ACT No. X OF 1873.

THE INDIAN OATHS ACT, 1873.

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An Act to consolidate the law relating to Judicial Oaths, and for other purposes.

WHEREAS it is expedient to consolidate the law relating to judicial oaths, affirmations, and declarations, and to repeal the law relating to official oaths, affirmations, and declarations; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

I.— Preliminary.

1. This Act may be called "The Indian Oaths Act, 1873."

It extends to the whole of British India, and, so far as regards subjects of Her Majesty, to the territories of Native Princes and States in alliance with Her Majesty ;

And it shall come into force on the first day of Commencement. May 1873.

2. The enactments specified in the schedule hereto annexed are repealed to the extent mentioned in the third column thereof.

3. Nothing herein contained applies to proceedings before Courts-Martial, or to oaths, affirmations, or declarations prescribed by any law which, under the provisions of the Indian

Councils' Act, 1861, the Governor-General in Council has not power to repeal.

II.—Authority to administer Oaths and Affirmations.

4. The following Courts and persons are authorized to administer by themselves or by an officer empowered by them in this behalf, oaths and affirmations in discharge of the duties or in exercise of the powers imposed or conferred upon them respectively by law:—

(a.) All Courts and persons having by law or consent of parties authority to receive evidence;

(b.) The Commanding Officer of any military station occupied by troops in the service of Her Majesty: provided

(1) that the oath or affirmation be administered within the limits of the station, and

(2) that the oath or affirmation be such as a Justice of the Peace is competent to administer in British India.

III.—Persons by whom Oaths or Affirmations must be made.

5. Oaths or affirmations shall be made by the following persons:—

(a.) all witnesses, that is to say, all persons who may lawfully be examined, or give, or be required to give, evidence by or before any Court or person having by law or consent of parties authority to examine such persons or to receive evidence:

(b.) interpreters of questions put to, and evidence given by, witnesses, and

(c.) jurors.

Nothing herein contained shall render it lawful to administer in a criminal proceeding an oath or affirmation to the accused person, or necessary to administer to the official interpreter of any Court, after he has entered on the execution of the duties of his office, an oath or affirmation that he will faithfully discharge those duties.

6. Where the witness, interpreter, or juror is a Hindu or Muhammadan, or has an objection to making an oath, he shall, instead of making an oath, make an affirmation.

In every other case the witness, interpreter, or juror shall make an oath.

IV.—Forms of Oaths and Affirmations.

7. All oaths and affirmations made under section five shall be administered according to such forms as the High Court may from time to time prescribe.

And until any such forms are prescribed by the High Court, such oaths and affirmations shall be administered according to the forms now in use.

Explanation.—As regards oaths and affirmations administered in the Court of the Recorder of Rangoon and the Court of Small Causes of

Rangoon, the Recorder of Rangoon shall be deemed to be the High Court within the meaning of this section.

8. If any party to, or witness in, any judicial proceeding offers to give evidence on oath or solemn affirmation in any form common amongst, or held binding by, persons of the race or persuasion to which he belongs, and not repugnant to justice or decency, and not purporting to affect any third person, the Court may, if it thinks fit, notwithstanding anything hereinbefore contained, tender such oath or affirmation to him.

9. If any party to any judicial proceeding offers to be bound by any such oath or solemn affirmation as is mentioned in section eight, if such oath or affirmation is made by the other party to, or by any witness in, such proceeding, the Court may, if it thinks fit, ask such party or witness, or cause him to be asked whether or not he will make the oath or affirmation.

Provided that no party or witness shall be compelled to attend personally in Court solely for the purpose of answering such question.

10. If such party or witness agrees to make such oath or affirmation, the Court may proceed to administer it, or if it is of such a nature that it may be more conveniently made out of Court, the Court may issue a Commission to any person to administer it, and authorize him to take the evidence of the person to be sworn or affirmed and return it to the Court.

11. The evidence so given shall, as against the person who offered to be bound as aforesaid, be conclusive proof of the matter stated.

12. If the party or witness refuses to make the oath or solemn affirmation, referred to in section eight, he shall not be compelled to make it, but the Court shall record, as part of the proceedings, the nature of the oath or affirmation proposed, the facts that he was asked whether he would make it, and that he refused it, together with any reason which he may assign for his refusal.

V.—Miscellaneous.

13. No omission to take any oath or make any affirmation, no substitution of any one for any other of them, and no irregularity whatever in the form in which any one of them is administered, shall invalidate any proceeding or render inadmissible any evidence whatever, in or in respect of which such omission, substitution, or irregularity took place, or shall affect the obligation of a witness to state the truth.

14. Every person giving evidence on any subject before any Court, or person hereby authorised to administer oaths and affirmations, shall be bound to state the truth on such subject.

15. The Indian Penal Code, sections 178 and 181, shall be construed as if, after the word "oath," the words "or affirmation" were inserted.

16. Subject to the provisions of sections three and five, no person appointed to any office shall, before entering on the execution of the duties of his office, be required to make any oath, or to make or subscribe any affirmation or declaration whatever.

SCHEDULE.

(See section 2).

PART I.—STATUTES.

Year and chapter.	Title.	Extent of repeal.
9 Geo. IV, c. 74.	An Act for improving the Administration of Criminal Justice in the <i>East Indies</i> .	Sections thirty-six and thirty-seven.
3 & 4 Wm. IV, c. 49.	An Act to allow Quakers and Moravians to make Affirmation in all cases where an Oath is or shall be required.	The whole Act, so far as it applies to British India.
3 & 4 Wm. IV, c. 82.	An Act to allow the People called Separatists to make a solemn Affirmation and Declaration instead of an Oath.	Ditto.
3 & 6 Wm. IV, c. 62.	An Act to repeal an Act of the present Session of Parliament, intituled "An Act for the more effectual Abolition of Oaths and Affirmations taken and made in various Departments of the State, and to substitute Declarations in lieu thereof; and for the more entire Suppression of voluntary and extra judicial Oaths and Affidavits;" and to make other Provisions for the Abolition of unnecessary Oaths.	Ditto.
1 & 2 Vic., c. 77.	An Act for permitting Affirmation to be made instead of an Oath in certain cases.	Ditto.

PART II.—ACTS.

Number and year.	Title.	Extent of repeal.
IX of 1836	Commanding Officer's power to administer Oaths.	The whole.
XXI of 1837	Office Oaths and Declarations	So much as has not been repealed.
V of 1840	An Act concerning the Oaths and Declarations of Hindus and Mahomedans.	Ditto.
XV of 1843	An Act for the more extensive employment of Uncovenanted Agency in the Judicial Department.	Section two.
XV of 1862	An Act to amend the Law of Evidence.	Section twelve.
XII of 1856	An Act to amend the Law respecting the employment of Ameen by the Civil Courts in the Presidency of Fort William.	Section four.

Number and year.	Title.	Extent of repeal.
VII of 1857	An Act for the more extensive employment of Uncovenanted Agency in the Revenue and Judicial Departments in the Presidency of Fort St. George.	Section two.
XII of 1859	An Act to make better Provision for the trial of Pilots at the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal for breach of duty.	Sections twelve and fifteen.
XVIII of 1863	An Act to make provision for the speedy and efficient disposal of the business now pending in the Office of the Master of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, and to provide for the abolition of the Oaths now administered to Hindus and Mahomedans in the said Court, and to amend the Code of Civil Procedure in respect of process issued out of the said Court in the exercise of its Original Civil Jurisdiction.	Section nine.
IV of 1866	An Act to amend the constitution of the Chief Court of Judicature in the Punjab and its Dependencies.	Section five.
II of 1869	An Act for the appointment of Justices of the Peace.	Sections seven and eight.
IV of 1871	An Act to consolidate and amend the Laws relating to Coroners.	Section seven, and, in section thirty-eight, the words "and such deputy shall take and subscribe, before one of the Judges of the High Court, an oath that he will faithfully discharge the duties of his office."
VI of 1871	An Act to consolidate and amend the law relating to the District and Subordinate Civil Courts in Bengal.	Section thirteen.
VI of 1872	An Act to amend the Law relating to Oaths and Affirmations.	The whole.
XVIII of 1872	An Act to amend the Indian Evidence Act, 1872.	Section twelve.
Bombay Act VI of 1866.	An Act to amend the Law relating to certain Declarations of office in the Bombay Presidency.	The whole.

PART III.—REGULATIONS.

Number and year.	Title.	Extent of repeal.
Bengal Regulation IV of 1793.	A Regulation for receiving, trying, and deciding Suits or Complaints declared cognizable in the Courts of Dewanny Adawlut established in the several Zillahs, and in the Cities of Patna, Dacca, and Moorshedabad.	So much of section six as has not been repealed.
Bengal Regulation III of 1803.	A Regulation for receiving, trying, and deciding Suits or Complaints, declared cognizable in the Courts of Adawlut established in the several Zillahs in the Provinces ceded by the Nawaub Vizier to the Honourable the English East India Company.	So much of section seven as has not been repealed, and section eight.

Number and year.	Title.	Extent of repeal.	Number and year.	Title.	Extent of appeal.
Bengal Regulation IX of 1833.	A Regulation to modify certain Portions of Regulation VII of 1822, and Regulation IV of 1828; to provide for the more speedy and satisfactory Decision of Judicial Questions cognizable by Officers of Revenue employed in making Settlements under the above Regulations; for enforcing the Production of the Village Accounts; for the more extensive Employment of Native Agency in the Revenue Department; and to declare the Indent of Section V Regulation VII of 1822, touching Claims to Malikana.	Section nineteen.	Bombay Regulation XII of 1827.	A Regulation for the establishment of a system of Police throughout the Zillahs subordinate to Bombay, for providing Rules for its Administration, and for defining the Duties and Powers of all Police Authorities and Servants.	So much of section three, clause five, as has not been repealed.
Madras Regulation I of 1803.	A Regulation for defining the Duties of the Board of Revenue, and for determining the Extent of the Powers vested in the Board of Revenue.	Sections two and three.	Bombay Regulation XIII of 1827.	A Regulation for defining the Constitution of Courts of Criminal Justice, and the Functions and Proceedings thereof.	So much of section thirty-six, clause two, as has not been repealed.
Madras Regulation II of 1803.	A Regulation for describing and determining the Conduct to be observed by Collectors in certain cases.	Sections three and four.	Bombay Regulation XVI of 1827.	A Regulation defining the Duties of the Collector, and his Powers in regard to Subordinate Revenue Officers, and providing Rules for the guidance of Land Revenue Officers in general, throughout the Territories subordinate to Bombay.	Section three, and and so much of section five as relates to taking oaths.
Madras Regulation XIV of 1816.	A Regulation for amending and modifying the Rules which have been passed regarding the Office of Vakeel or Native Pleader in the Courts of Civil Judicature.	Section five.	Bombay Regulation XIX of 1827.	A Regulation for the Presidency, prescribing, Rules for the Assessment and Collection of the Land Revenue, and for collecting Taxes on Shops and Stalls, on beating the Battakes or making Proclamation by the Crier, on Country Music, on Wedding Sheds and Places of Public Amusement, on Houses, on Carriages, and on Horses; for causing Individuals who may sell or transfer Houses or Tenements subject to quit or ground rents to give Notice of the same to the Collector; and also for levying Fees in the Court of Petty Sessions and Police Offices.	Section one, clause two; and section six from and including the words "and shall" down to the end. Appendix A.
Bombay Regulation VI of 1799.*	A Regulation for enacting the existing Rules for the Collection of the Bombay Customs.	Section two, clause two, from and including the words "previous to" down to the end of that clause.			
Bombay Regulation II of 1827.	A Regulation for defining the constitution of Courts of Civil Justice, and the powers and duties of the Judges and officers thereof.	Sections four and fifteen. In section eleven, clause one, the "words who previously to entering on the duties of their offices shall take and subscribe in open Court the oath contained in Appendix B." Appendix B.	Bombay Regulation XVIII of 1830.	A Regulation providing for the appointment of a Joint Judge within the Zillah of Poona.	Section two.

* Printed at p. 216 of Clarke's edition of the Bombay Regulations, London, 1851.



SUPPLEMENT TO The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 16, 1873.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

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Proceedings of the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations.

Saturday, the 5th April 1873.

Present:

- HIS HONOR THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR OF BENGAL, *presiding*.
 • The Hon'ble G. C. PAUL, *Acting Advocate-General*,
 The Hon'ble V. H. SCHALCH,
 The Hon'ble H. L. DAMPIER,
 The Hon'ble LORD ULICK BROWNE,
 The Hon'ble C. E. BERNARD,
 The Hon'ble MOULVIE ANDOOL LUTEEF, KHAN BAHADOOR,
 The Hon'ble B. D. COLVIN,
 The Hon'ble F. F. WYMAN,
 The Hon'ble RAJAH JOTEENDRO MOHUN TAGORE, BAHADOOR,
 and
 The Hon'ble BABOO DIGUMBER MITTER.

MOFUSSIL MUNICIPALITIES.

THE HON'BLE MR. DAMPIER said the hon'ble member who had charge of the Bill to amend the District Municipal Improvement Act and the District Towns Act had made it over to him. The clauses of the Bill had been settled, and one or two amendments had been made by the Council. The time which by the Rules for the conduct of Business was required to elapse after the amendment of a Bill in Council, had passed, and it now remained only to

pass the Bill. But it struck him that the clause which he had had circulated as a notice of amendment might advantageously be inserted in Section 2, paragraph 2, line 14, after the words "such commissioners." Hon'ble members would see that the object of the amendment was to prevent any cantankerous person from raising a question as to the legality of the retention of his appointment by some Commissioner under the rule of rotation, and so perhaps causing money to be wasted in litigation. The amendment was so trifling that he should have no hesitation, if the amendment were carried, to apply to the President to suspend the rules in order that the Bill might be passed at this meeting.

[HIS HONOR THE PRESIDENT observed that it was not necessary to suspend the rules unless the Bill was materially amended.]

THE HON'BLE MR. DAMPIER then moved that in section 2, paragraph 2, line 14, after the words "such commissioners" the following words be inserted:—

"In case such whole number is not evenly divisible by three, the one-third shall be ascertained by taking the number next below it which is evenly divisible by three, as the number to be divided."

The motion was agreed to.

HIS HONOR THE PRESIDENT said he would also venture, without notice, to propose an amendment which was not material. It appeared to him that the 8th section of the Bill ought to come before Section 7, inasmuch as the 8th section referred to a specific amendment, and Section 7 related to a general question which affected a number of Acts set forth in a schedule. The consequence of the transposition would be, that we should have the material provision first, and then the general Section 7, which would no longer be divorced from the schedule to which it related, but the latter would follow immediately after. He moved that Sections 7 and 8 be transposed.

The motion was agreed to.

HIS HONOR THE PRESIDENT said the rules which applied to the passing of Bills were as follows:—

"If, after the settlement of clauses, the Bill differs materially upon any important point from the form in which it was read in Council and published, it may be again published as amended and reconsidered after such time as the Council may order.

"If the clauses are settled by the Council as amended by the Select Committee, the Bill may at once be passed. Otherwise the Bill shall not be passed at the same meeting, but shall be brought forward again at a future meeting, and may then be passed with or without further amendment."

Consequently it appeared that the Bill not having been passed at the same meeting at which it was materially amended, it might be passed at this meeting with or without further amendment. And although in the exercise of his duty he should think that if a material amendment were now made, the motion for the passing of the Bill should be postponed, still, as the rule did not really require it and the amendment now proposed was not of a material character, the Bill might be passed at this meeting.

THE HON'BLE MR. DAMPIER moved that the Bill, as settled by the Council on the 29th of March, with the amendments just adopted, be passed.

HIS HONOR the PRESIDENT said he might state to the Council that if this Bill should eventually become law, it was not his intention to enforce the elective provisions of the Bill on municipalities that were unwilling to adopt them. He had said that he did not pledge himself that this Bill was in all respects such as to ensure success, but he thought the Council had very materially improved the existing law; and if any municipality should express its willingness to try the elective principle, he should, in the exercise of the discretion vested in him by the law, enable them to make that trial.

The motion was agreed to, and the Bill passed.

EMBANKMENTS AND WATER-COURSES.

THE HON'BLE MR. SCHALCH said it would be in the recollection of the Council that at the last meeting on which the Bill to amend the law relating to embankments and water-courses was considered, all the clauses of the Bill and the Schedules down to Schedule E had been settled. At a subsequent meeting he had proposed to bring forward some mere verbal amendments in regard to

Section 41, and the hon'ble member on the left (Moulvie Abdool Luteef) had given notice of an amendment in the same section. But Mr. SCHALCH had then been unable to attend, and the matter was dropped for the time being.* He had now to move that the Report of the Select Committee be further considered in order to the settlement of the clauses of the Bill.

The motion was agreed to.

THE HON'BLE MR. SCHALCH said he had now to move the following amendments in section 41 :—

In line 13 to omit the words "the collector;"

In line 14 to omit the word "him" and substitute for it the words "the collector;"

In line 16 to omit the words "shall find" and substitute for them the words "it shall be found."

The effect of the alteration would be to make the first part of the section run thus—

"If at any time after the passing of this Act, on inquiry made by the Collector, as far as possible in accordance with the provisions of part III of this Act, it shall be found," &c.

The object of the amendments was merely to bring the wording of this section in accord with the wording of the following Section 41A.

After some conversation the motion was agreed to.

THE HON'BLE MOULVIE ABDOOL LUTEEF said he begged to move an amendment, that the following paragraph be added to Section 41 :—

"The Lieutenant-Governor may at any time after the passing of this Act, by a Notification published in the *Calcutta Gazette*, direct that any embankment not mentioned in Schedule E be included in the said schedule, and the provisions of this section shall apply to such embankment."

The amendment, he thought, was clear enough. But he wished to explain that as in this section there was a provision that after an embankment was included in Schedule E, the Lieutenant-Governor would have power to direct that the same should no longer be included in the schedule, if after inquiry it was found that the maintenance of that embankment was no longer necessary; and also to restore any embankment so excluded, he thought it was but fair to provide that any embankment not now included in the schedule, should hereafter be included, if the Lieutenant-Governor found sufficient reason to include it. As far as the Council had information before them, they had a list of embankments supplied by the Government and the local authorities, in accordance with which the schedule had been prepared. There might be other embankments not included in the schedule, and which, in justice to the parties interested, it might be proper and fair to include amongst these embankments; and he was therefore of opinion that the Government should have full power to include such embankments in that schedule without applying for a further law to amend this Act. For these reasons he thought it was proper that the addition which he had proposed should be made to Section 41.

THE HON'BLE BABOO DIGUMBUR MITTER said, so far as any new lines of embankments were concerned, he had no objection to support the amendment. In fact the power proposed to be conferred on the Lieutenant-Governor was almost a necessity arising from the enactment of Section 41 of the Bill. As regards, however, the embankments which were now being maintained at the cost of the State, but would no longer be so maintained when the proposed measure became law, he must, to be consistent with what he previously said on the subject, oppose the amendment. Because as respects such embankments, the head of the executive Government was no other than one of the parties to the matter in dispute, the zemindars who were about to be deprived of the benefits they had hitherto enjoyed from them being the other party, and the amendment if carried would have the effect of investing one of the parties, *viz.*, the executive Government, with the power of deciding the question at issue between itself and the zemindars. He had not the slightest doubt but that the head of the executive Government would be perfectly unbiased in dealing with such questions; but he objected on principle to such an union of the executive and judicial functions in the same person, in cases in which, as representing the public, he was directly interested.

He was well aware that after the passing of the Act with Section 41 preserved *intact*, the jurisdiction of the Civil Court over such cases would at once cease; but as he had objected to the provisions of that section, he must in order to be consistent, oppose the amendment, so far as it affected the question of embankments now being maintained at the cost of the State, but not included in the schedule, though judging from the liberal spirit in which the difficulties involved in the question of the schedule were now being met, such precautions as he was now contending for would hardly be necessary.

HIS HONOR THE PRESIDENT said it might be necessary to clear the ground somewhat to come to a distinct understanding of the meaning of the provision contained in the amendment. If it was accepted it would not be in the power, and he could assure the Council it would not be the intention of the Government to use this amendment as a means for shutting out any course of action, the hon'ble member on the right (Baboo Digumber Mitter) or any other hon'ble member, might wish to take in regard to embankments not included in the schedule. So far from trying any sharp practice, we had adopted a most honest and straightforward course. We had placed before the Council the fullest information in our hands. We had laid before the Council our private records, which showed exactly what we now kept up. We had shown what we proposed to keep up, and we had shown the very small number of embankments that we did not propose to include in this Bill. We proposed to give the longest time reasonable to enable all parties to make any representations they thought fit, so that the hon'ble member to whom he had alluded, or any other hon'ble member, might say "this embankment ought to be included." It would be for him and other hon'ble members to propose any embankments to be included in the schedule, if they had ground for doing so, and if these were included they would not be directly or indirectly affected by the amendment. The effect of the proposed amendment was that if hereafter, it should be discovered that for the public interests it was desirable that the Government should keep up certain embankments, they would be added to the list. It might perhaps be that a case might arise in which the Government was not bound to keep up an embankment, but the interests involved might be so great, and the difficulties of apportioning the costs amongst the parties concerned might be so great, that the Government might be willing to keep it up. In such a case this amendment would enable the Government to add this embankment to the list of embankments in the schedule. His impression was that this amendment would rarely be used for the purpose indicated by the hon'ble member who proposed this amendment, namely to include in the schedule any embankment which had been wrongly omitted.

The arrangement now was to give fair notice to all parties interested to come forward with any embankments which ought to be included in the schedule, and this clause would remain as an additional precaution to enable the Government to add to the list any additional embankments which for any reason the Government might be willing to maintain.

THE HON'BLE MR. SCHALCH said, he did not think there would be any reason to take advantage of this amendment in view to correct the list of the embankments now proposed to be maintained at the expense of Government. It was proposed that the Bill would be again published for general information, and every opportunity would be afforded to the parties interested to speak out if any embankment which the Government was bound to maintain had been omitted from the schedule. But there was one case in which this amendment might be very useful. The principle of the Bill was that all embankments should be maintained by the persons interested: but it might happen—the case was very likely in Hidgely—that there might be some new embankments which the Government might wish to keep up for the protection of their estates in the late salt line; and it might desire to make public its determination to maintain them solely at their own expense, by entering them hereafter in the schedule. MR. SCHALCH thought the provision was a useful one, and he would therefore support the amendment.

The motion was agreed to.

THE HON'BLE MR. SCHALCH said, all the sections of the Bill having now been disposed of, he proposed to go on to the consideration of Schedule E. On a former occasion he had explained that the principle on which the schedule had been prepared was that the Government would only include in the schedule all those embankments which the Government were bound to maintain. He then explained that they were of three kinds; first, embankments connected with the great Burdwan estate as that estate was constituted at the time of the permanent settlement. And he explained that subsequent to that settlement a contract had been entered into with the Rajah of Burdwan, whereby the Government undertook to maintain all embankments necessary for the protection of that estate, which the Rajah had theretofore maintained at his own expense in consideration of a certain deduction from his sudder jumma. By that contract in consideration of the Government maintaining those embankments, the sum so deducted, Rs. 60,000, was added to the jumma. That was certainly a decided contract, and in accordance with that agreement the Government would continue to maintain those embankments, and therefore the embankments so maintained were entered in the schedule. Those embankments were covered by the entires Nos. 1 to 38 of the schedule as it now stood in the Bill. They covered all the embankments which were required along the Salye, the Roopnarain, and the Damooda and Adjai rivers, and all the embankments in connection with the Burdwan estate. The second class of embankments were those in Hidgely. These formed the subject of inquiry in 1839, and at that time the Government decided that certain embankments should be maintained by the Government. Those embankments had since been so maintained. The Superintending Engineer of the South-Western Circle wrote, under date the 24th June 1872—

"It appears there are no embankments kept up at Government expense in that division except the first four descriptions of embankments enumerated in the category at page 33 of the committee's printed report, and which the Government have already accepted the obligation of maintaining at the public cost."

These were the embankments, beginning in the schedule with No. 39, with the great sea-dyke extending up to the river Hooghly, a distance of 40 miles, and including the embankments along the rivers which flowed into the Hooghly from the interior Nos. 40 to 54, covering in all a distance of 345 miles 352 feet. These formed the second class of embankments. The third class of embankments consisted of those which were kept up for the protection of stations. The Board in their report of 2nd May 1837, which was before the Council, suggested that such embankments should be maintained by the Government. That suggestion had been accepted, and they had been so maintained. These consisted of the embankments numbered 55 and 56, the old and new embankments, to protect the station of Rampore Beaulah, and the embankment numbered 57, to protect the station of Maldah. In regard to this latter embankment a doubt was expressed by an hon'ble member as to the correctness of the names of the pergunnahs inserted in the schedule. On further inquiry he had ascertained that the actual terminal point of the embankment was situated in smaller pergunnahs lying within the large pergunnah named in the schedule. Therefore, he would first ask for leave that in item No. 57, lines 6 and 8, for the word "Sheershabad," the words "Amcerabad" and "Vatra" should be respectively substituted.

The motion was agreed to.

That disposed of the whole of the embankments in the Bill as it now stood. But since the last occasion on which this matter was before the Council, the Government had taken the subject of the remaining embankments maintained at its expense into consideration. It had been stated that the delay in settling the schedule was due to the fact that the mover of this Bill was himself ignorant of what embankments the Government were bound, and what they were not bound, to maintain. MR. SCHALCH had long ago formed his opinion, and to that opinion he still adhered, that the embankments entered in the schedule now attached to the Bill, were the only embankments which the Government were bound to maintain. There were other embankments which were now maintained by Government, and it was a question how far the Government

though not bound to maintain them, was inclined to do so. In dealing with that question the Government of Bengal had to decide, not only with reference to their own funds and the allotments made to them, but in regard to the funds received from the Government of India for the purpose; and therefore some correspondence had been entered into with the Government of India on the subject. That correspondence had now been completed, and the Government were now prepared to state what further embankments they would undertake to maintain. To lay the matter fully before the Council there had been circulated a note by him on the subject, and with that was printed a statement showing all the embankments which on the latest information were found to be now maintained by the Government, in addition to the fifty-seven items included in the schedule attached to the Bill. It would be found at page 3 of the note that these consisted of four classes of embankments, 1st those in the 24-Pergunnahs, extending to 216 miles 138 feet; 2nd, of a long line of embankments in Moorshedabad, on the left bank of the Bhagiruttee, which extended in connection with certain roads and zemindaree embankments over a distance of 93 miles; 3rd, of an embankment on the Matabhanga river; and 4th, of the Khooly Khal line. Of the 93 miles of the Bhagiruttee embankments 72½ miles were maintained by Government, and the remainder consisted of zemindaree bunds, and roads which served as bunds, the zemindaree bunds forming about 7¼ miles. For the reasons stated in the Note he certainly considered that the Government were in no way bound to maintain the Bhagiruttee embankments: the Government were under no engagement to maintain any one of them. But on the other hand the zemindars of the estates in the Moorshedabad district, which were protected by these embankments, agreed at the time of the decennial settlement that they would, according to custom, maintain the embankments within their estates. But however that might be, these embankments not only protected a very large tract of country, but also the important stations of Berhampore and Moorshedabad, and on the whole the Government had determined not only to continue to maintain the embankments which they had hitherto maintained, but also that portion of these embankments, which had hitherto been maintained at the expense of the zemindars.

MR. SCHALCH had yet said nothing about the embankments in the 24-Pergunnahs. The history of these embankments was fully given in the Note of the hon'ble member on his left (Mr. Bernard) and in the letter of the Board of Revenue of the 2nd May 1837 to which Mr. SCHALCH had already referred. After much discussion the point arrived at was that the Government should either maintain these embankments, or allow the zemindars to do so, giving for the repairs the sum of Rs. 16,000 which they formerly received from Government towards the expense of maintaining them. Shortly before that time the Government had actually abandoned these embankments, but on this report from the Board they determined that they should retain them. There was no distinct engagement that Government should maintain these embankments. But looking to the fact that they lay along the Hooghly and along the numerous streams of the Sunderbunds, where heavy inundations generally took place, the Government had determined to maintain them. These embankments commenced a little below Garden Reach on the left bank of the Hooghly, went down to north of Mud Point, then went across to the eastward along the Sunderbunds, turning up northwards and came back to Tolly's Nullah. So that the whole of the 24-Pergunnahs lay within a ring-fence formed by these embankments. Of the remaining embankments now maintained by Government, there remained the Katchekatta embankment on the right bank of the Matabhanga river. This was rather a portion of the works connected with the navigation of the Matabhanga river, but as it was very much in the nature of an embankment, to prevent misconception it was thought proper to bring it into the schedule. There remained of those now maintained by Government only the Khooly Khal embankment. He had annexed to his Note a correspondence with regard to this embankment. And he thought from a perusal of that correspondence the Council would concur in thinking that they were embankments not maintained formerly by the Government, which the Government had not bound themselves to maintain, but which in the year 1869 in consequence

of the heavy inundations of the previous year, had been repaired by Government with the distinct reservation that this concession was not to be held to pledge the Government to maintain them in future. But having got into the hands of the Public Works Department, they had been repaired from time to time. These embankments were not of very great importance, and fell quite within the province and power of the zemindars to maintain, and if it should be found on inquiry that the maintenance of these embankments was necessary, they would have to be maintained by Government at the expense of the zemindars, on the principle on which a very large number of embankments were now so maintained, the embankments in Midnapore, Sarun, and Tirhoot, being maintained in the same way.

The result of the inquiries had been that it was now proposed to introduce in the schedule the embankments numbered from 58 to 93, both inclusive, lying within the 24 Pergunnahs, and he would move accordingly.

The motion was agreed to.

MR. SCHALCH would now move that the Bhagiruttee line of embankments, set forth in item No. 94, be added to the schedule.

HIS HONOR THE PRESIDENT said he thought it was necessary that he should explain what might seem an inconsistency in accepting, on the part of the Government, the Bhagiruttee embankments, since in doing so the Government undertook certain duties that were undoubtedly the duties of the zemindars. He had on several occasions expressed his opinion that the zemindars were bound to perform certain duties which they had at the time of the permanent settlement engaged to perform; that they ought to be strictly held to these duties, and that it was contrary to principle, and to the duty of the Government to the people of the country that we should relieve the zemindars of those duties, and impose the expense of performing any such duties on the general tax-payer. It was now proposed to make one limited exception with regard to these Bhagiruttee embankments; the considerations under which the Government proposed to undertake this duty had been to a certain extent explained by the hon'ble member in charge of the Bill. The fact was that this was a long line of embankments protecting a very large tract of country. That line was in effect and reality, as it had been shown to be, one continuous line of embankments. It might be described as consisting of three classes of embankments. First, there were the embankments protecting the station of Berhampore and town of Moorsshedabad which the Government was bound to maintain; secondly, there were the embankments of much greater length protecting large tracts of country, which we believed the Government was not strictly bound to maintain, but which for a long time past had been so maintained, and which therefore we were willing to maintain; and thirdly, there were the zemindaree bunds which were to this day maintained by the zemindars. But seeing that these various classes of embankments were in reality, or ought to be, one continuous embankment; seeing that they protected an immense tract of country, not only in the district of Moorsshedabad, but in two or three other districts; seeing that these embankments were of such importance to the country; seeing that it would be a task of extreme difficulty and delicacy—that it would be in fact almost impossible to apportion the cost amongst the zemindars whom it benefited; seeing that the expense of the zemindaree portion of the embankment had hitherto been comparatively limited; seeing that we should be able, by taking over the whole embankment, to shorten somewhat the line, to make it more effective and effectual;—we had thought it consistent with our duty to make this concession to the zemindars to undertake to maintain the line as one continuous line, as a Government line of embankments, and not to charge the zemindars and other holders of land directly or indirectly benefited by the embankments. That was a concession of very considerable importance. That must be done subject to the sanction of the Government of India, who paid for the maintenance of the embankments, and who had not yet been consulted on this point. He hoped that by scientific and careful management the Government would not lose much, whilst the people and the zemindars would be benefited. And with that view this Government was willing to accept this continuous line of

embankment, if the Government of India did not object. He had no doubt the Council would not be unwilling to add it to the schedule.

The motion was agreed to.

THE HON'BLE MR. SCHALCH said the only other embankment remaining was the Katcheekatta embankment, marked as No. 95, in the list which he now moved should be added to the schedule.

The motion was agreed to.

THE HON'BLE BABOO DIGUMBER MITTER said he had to thank His Honor, on behalf of the zemindars and ryots as well, for the spirit of moderation and fairness manifested in meeting the difficulties which the question of the schedule at one time presented. When he last had the honor of addressing the Council on this subject, the difference between the miles of embankments now being maintained at the cost of the State, and those included in the schedule was 535 miles. It had now been reduced to 153 miles, and he had every hope, from the care and attention with which the inquiry on the subject was still prosecuted, that this difference would either altogether disappear, or be satisfactorily accounted for.

On the motion of the HON'BLE MR. SCHALCH the schedule as amended was then agreed to.

THE HON'BLE MR. SCHALCH moved that Schedule F be added to the Bill. The schedule referred to certain embankments in two pergunnahs in regard to which the Government had for many years paid a certain sum to the zemindars towards the repairs, the zemindars being bound to maintain them. It was now proposed that that payment should be continued as heretofore, and disposed of in the manner noted in section 41A. The schedule was as follows:—

SCHEDULE F.—(*Referred to in Section 41A.*)

Pergunnah.	District.		Amount of contribution.		
			Rs.	A.	P.
Futtehsingh	...	Moorshedabad	...	1,706	10 8
Rokanpore	...	Ditto	...	1,466	2 0

The schedule was agreed to.

HIS HONOR THE PRESIDENT said he proposed that the consideration of the Bill should be postponed for twelve weeks, and directed that the Bill as now amended by the Council be published in every alternate *Gazette* during that time.

EMIGRATION TO THE LABOR DISTRICTS.

THE HON'BLE THE ACTING ADVOCATE-GENERAL moved that the time prescribed for the presentation of the report of the Select Committee on the Bill to amend the law relating to the emigration of laborers to the Districts of Assam, Cachar, and Sylhet, and to regulate contract-labour and service, be extended for a fortnight. He said it was well known to the Council that this Bill was placed in his charge but lately, and that the important character of the Bill was such that he considered the Committee had not had sufficient time to make their report. He now asked for an extension of time. But it was necessary to state that the Committee did not intend to make a final report, but only a preliminary one at present. The reasons why the Committee would at present be unable to make a final report on this important Bill were obvious. The amendments proposed to be made by the Bill had two objects in view—the first related to the re-arrangement of the provisions of the Bill in parts, chapters, and short sections, clothing those sections in simple language in order that they might be clearly and readily understood; the second object related to the consideration of a few substantial amendments which were proposed to be made in the existing law. The consideration of those substantial amendments required some time and attention, and it was for the purpose of putting forward the views of the Committee on those substantial amendments that this extension of time was required. It would be found in the end that the substantial amendments proposed had for their object the comfort of the coolies and the protection of their lives. And he thought that instead of doing injustice to planters the Bill would be ultimately found, after due opportunity of maturing the Bill was afforded, to be beneficial to all parties concerned. Under these circumstances he asked for a fortnight's time to enable the Co.

mittee to make their preliminary report, and their report would, amongst other things, contain a recommendation that the Bill as amended by the Committee should be printed in double columns with the columns of the old Bill and the new Bill placed in juxtaposition and published in that form. A fortnight's time was asked for to enable the Committee to arrive at the point above indicated in the consideration of the Bill in reference to the inquiries directed by the Council.

THE HON'BLE MR. COLVIN said, in supporting the motion for an extension of time, he would say, speaking as a fractional part of the Select Committee on the Bill, that if the Council saw fit to grant an extension of time, the best endeavours of the Committee would be used to come to such a conclusion on the main features of the Bill as would enable them to make such a preliminary report as the President desired. And he would say that in so far as the differences of opinion on the Bill and the objections raised by the hon'ble member who usually sat on his right (Mr. Robinson) and himself related not so much to the objects to be attained as to the best means of attaining those objects, he thought it would not be difficult to arrive at a general agreement on the questions at issue, subject to the reservation of similar objections and differences of opinion on particular points and special sections. If the Bill was published in the form suggested with the clauses of the old law, and the new Bill placed side by side, such a publication would, so far as it extended, help those interested in the measure to make a readier and perhaps fairer comparison between the old and the new law, and enable those most conversant with the practical working of the special subjects relating to it to note precisely the points in which changes were proposed, and to say whether in their opinion they were for better or for worse. No doubt a considerable amount of time and trouble would have to be devoted to the consideration of the Bill, and of the numerous papers relating to it before it reached its final stage, but he trusted it would be time well spent, and trouble rewarded with a satisfactory result.

HIS HONOR THE PRESIDENT said he hoped the Council would think the course proposed was a satisfactory one. It appeared to him to be better not to make two mouthful of a cherry, but in the case of a very large mouthful as this Bill was, he thought it was an easier and more satisfactory way that we should make two bites of it. There could be no doubt that the susceptibilities of the gentlemen interested in tea plantations had been disturbed and excited by the introduction of this Bill. He believed it would be found that the change was not so much a change in the character and disposition of an old friend, as a more satisfactory re-arrangement of his dress. The learned Advocate-General had been good enough to take charge of the Bill, and the Committee had met several times. We had the greatest hope that when all were striving to attain the same object; when the representatives of Government who were fully desirous of promoting emigration, and when those who to some extent represented the great European interests engaged in tea; when men representing different views honestly strove for the same object with the desire of arriving at a conclusion, we might hope that in course of the first few weeks, a great many of the difficulties would be smoothed over, a great many of the differences of appearance which disguised our old friend would be got rid of, and he might be presented in a shape in which he might be received in a more dispassionate and unprejudiced manner than in the dress put upon him on his first appearance. That being so, the course proposed was that on this fortnight being given, the Bill should be amended as far as possible, and then republished, and considerable further time would then be given to those interested, thoroughly to consider the subject and to make such recommendations and representations as they might desire to offer, while the Committee also would he hoped, continue their labours.

The motion was agreed to.

The Council was adjourned to Saturday the 12th instant, with an intimation that as that day fell in Easter week, the Council would not be asked to sit unless business actually required that there should be a meeting of the Council.

THE JUTE TRADE.

It being desirable to publish periodical reports of the local inquiries of the Jute Commissioners, the following first report of the kind is published.

Dated 27, Dalhousie Square, Calcutta, the 10th April 1878.

From—HAMILTON ANSTRETH, Esq., and Babu HEM CHUNDER KERR, on special duty to inquire into the production of and trade in Jute in Bengal;
To—The Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Statistical Department.

UNDER instructions received from His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, we have the honor to submit the following report on jute in the sub-divisions visited by us up to date.

In so doing we for the present confine ourselves to the information we have gathered from the ryots respecting last year's crop and the prospects of the crop of 1873-74.

We shall defer touching on the subject of present modes of cultivation, preparation of the fibre, possible improvements in both, &c., until our final report, to be made when we shall have completed our survey of the principal jute growing districts.

On the 22nd ultimo we visited Baraset, a sub-division of the 24-Pergunnahs, in which the description of jute commonly known as *desi* is extensively cultivated.

The total area of this sub-division is about 370 square miles, of which it is estimated that one-sixteenth part was under jute cultivation last year, equal to say 44,770 beegahs; and taking the yield per beegah at an average of three maunds, we estimate that the outturn of jute for the sub-division of Baraset last season will amount to about 134,310 maunds. We examined a number of ryots who had been collected from different parts of the sub-division.

One result of the examination was to put beyond a doubt the fact that the cultivation of jute last season entailed loss on the growers.

With regard to the season now coming on, it is evident that the ryots in Baraset do not purpose to cultivate so much jute as they did last year.

It is impossible to arrive at an idea of the extent of the probable reduction on the cultivation, as one and all of the ryots we examined say they cannot decide how much or how little jute they will grow until the sowing season comes on, i.e., about the beginning of next month.

Should the weather then be favorable, considerably more jute will be sown than will otherwise be the case.

Showers of rain in the commencement of May favour the sowing and growth of jute in the districts near Calcutta.

Of the jute of last season's growth in Baraset, a large quantity still remains unsold in the hands of the cultivators, or if sold by them, kept in stock by the Mahajuns; and from what can be gathered from the ryots, it is probable that one-fourth of the jute, equal to say 33,500 maunds, grown in this district last season still remains to be disposed of.

On the 3rd current we visited Barripore, one of the southern sub-divisions of the 24-Pergunnahs.

It is estimated that about 5,000 beegahs of land in this sub-division were cultivated with jute last season. The description grown is *desi*. Calculating the average outturn of jute per beegah to be 3 maunds, we may put down 15,000 maunds as the amount of jute produced in Barripore last season.

We examined a number of ryots collected from different parts of the sub-division. They stated that it was their intention to cultivate much less jute during the coming season than they did last year, but that the extent of their cultivation depended upon the weather in the early part of May.

They further stated that one-fourth of the jute grown in the sub-division last season still remained unsold. The amount may be estimated at between 3,500 and 4,000 maunds.

On the 7th current we visited Ooterparah, in the sub-division of Serampore, where, owing to the valuable assistance rendered to us by the experienced zemindar, Babu Joykishen Mookerjee, we were enabled to ascertain important particulars regarding jute grown in the district of Hooghly.

The description of jute generally cultivated is *desi*. The approximate area of this district, Howrah included, as taken from the census report of 1872, is 1,424 square miles; of which it is estimated that about one hundred square miles was under jute cultivation last season: this is equivalent to 198,600 beegahs.

The outturn of jute per beegah in the district of Hooghly averages by all accounts $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 maunds; and allowing it to be the former amount, we may estimate the total yield for the district to have been 677,600 maunds.

A number of ryots were examined, and they one and all stated that in their opinion the cultivation of jute during the coming season in the district of Hooghly would be much reduced, but that the amount cultivated would depend upon the weather at the sowing time, *i.e.*, in the beginning of May.

They further stated that a large quantity of the produce of last season still remained unsold: indeed that all who could afford to do so had held back in hopes of better prices.

Ryots from different villages variously estimated the unsold portion of last season's crop to be from one-fourth to even three-fourths.

How far these proportions may be depended upon it is impossible to say at present, but the fact is undoubted that a large quantity of last season's crop still remains to come forward to the market; and estimating it even as one-fourth of last year's outturn, it would appear that about 169,400 maunds are still in the hands of the growers in the district of Hooghly.

On the 8th current we visited the western portion of Jessore *via* Choodangah, but found that but little jute was grown in that part of the district, the soil not being at all suitable; that what little was cultivated was consumed locally; and that the part of Jessore which produced jute for the market was to the east, north-east, and south-east.

THE TRADE IN SAFFLOWER.

RESOLUTION.

AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Calcutta, the 9th April 1873.

IN September last, the attention of the Lieutenant-Governor was drawn to the growing trade and exportation of safflower from Dacca, and he desired all Commissioners to report on the cultivation of this staple within their divisions. From the reports which have now been received, it is evident that although safflower is not yet an important article of produce in Bengal generally, it is very generally grown for local use and consumption over a great part of the country. From the Behar districts it is observed that there is a slight exportation to Calcutta. The remainder of the western and the central and south-western districts produce enough for the local requirements of the population, but do not export. In the country about Dacca, however, there is a very considerable cultivation and export trade. The principal Dacca dealers report the total outturn as from 15,000 to 16,500 maunds, and that of this about 11,000 or 12,000 maunds are the produce of the Dacca district. The remainder is chiefly from Mymensingh, Tippera, and Furruckpore. If we may take the average value of the dye at Rs. 60 per maund, the value of the exports from this district would in round numbers be from nine to ten lakhs of rupees, of which from six to seven lakhs represents the outturn in the district of Dacca itself.

2. The cultivation of safflower is said to be largely increasing. The competition which has of late years so greatly increased in consequence of the establishment of European agents in the interior on behalf of mercantile firms in Calcutta, is annually, says the Commissioner of Dacca, forcing up the prices

of every article of country produce. The producer gets larger profits while the merchant or exporter gets smaller.

8. So far as the cultivator is concerned the rise in the price of produce is satisfactory. The growing prosperity of the people in Eastern Bengal is now beyond question and has been repeatedly brought to the notice of Government. To the jute trade mainly and afterwards in a much less degree to the demand for safflower and other products this prosperity is attributable, and His Honor would do what he could to stimulate their extension. His thanks are due to the Commissioner and Collector of Dacca for the interest they have accorded to this inquiry.

Rainfall, Weather, and State and Prospects of the Crops.

Statement showing Rainfall, Weather, State and Prospects of the Crops in the different Districts of Bengal, as reported to Government during the week ending the 12th April 1873.

No.	District.	Date of return from each district.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather in the district as far as known.	State and prospects of the crops at date.	REMARKS.
BENGAL.						
<i>Western Districts.</i>		1873.				
BURDWAN DIVISION.	1 Burdwan	April 15th*	Nil.	Weather very hot	Common teel and other crops in want of rain; grain market unchanged.	Fever decreasing; some cholera and small-pox.
	2 Bancoorah	" 12th	Nil.	Hot	The outturn of sugarcane, wheat, and barley has been good. Cotton and khasla teel doing well.	Some cases of cholera reported to the south.
	3 Beerbhoom	" 12th	Nil.	Hot	Rain is much wanted.	
	4 Midnapore	" 12th	Nil.	Very hot	Rain wanted, but the injury for want of it is not serious.	Sporadic cholera in many police stations, and fever prevalent in the town; the heat &c.
	5 Hooghly	" 12th	Nil.	Clear and close, and very hot winds from south.	Rain very much wanted for ploughing. Sugarcane crops also require rain, and such vegetables as are on the ground.	
	Howrah	" 12th	Nil.	No rain; very hot south winds.	The police report that some boro paddy has been sown in low lands in Sankrail. Want of rain is greatly felt.	
<i>Central Districts.</i>						
PRESIDENCY DIVISION.	6 24-Pergunnahs	" 15th	Nil.	Cloudy weather prevailing in the early part of the week; passed off without storm or rain. The last two days very oppressive, with hot westerly winds.	No crops to notice. Rain much wanted.	Cholera still lingering, but mortality diminished. A few cases of remittent fever are reported in the sudder subdivision, where intermittent fever is rather prevalent.
	7 Nuddea	" 12th	Nil.	Hot and windy in the day time.	Rain is much required now.	
	8 Jessore	" 12th	Nil.	Clear, hot and sultry; the last two days of the week. The barometer has been very low.	As mentioned last week, there is very great want of rain for the spring sowings, the October indigo and the aus crop.	Cholera is prevalent.
RAJSHAHY DIVISION.	9 Moorshedabad	" 12th	Nil.	Extremely hot. No rain in the district during the week.	Rain much wanted for the spring sowings; boro dhan is in ears in some places.	Small-pox and cholera slightly on the decrease.
	10 Dinagepore	" 12th	Nil.	Weather sultry; clouds on the evenings of the 7th and 8th.	Ploughing going on for next year's crops.	
	11 Maldah	" 12th	Nil.	Very warm and dry, with hot westerly winds during the end of the week.	Rubee crop almost all reaped; average crop expected; boro dhan thriving; rain much wanted for indigo and for agricultural operations generally.	Cholera still prevalent in many parts of the district.
	12 Rajshahye	" 12th	Nil.	Cloudy mornings, hot and clear afternoons and clear nights.	Indigo is flourishing; lands are being ploughed for paddy crop.	
	13 Rungpore	.....	.....	.....	.....	Return not received.
	14 Bograh	" 12th		Dry, hot and sultry...	Rain much needed for ploughing.	Rain much needed for health; a slight shock of earthquake at 2-40 P.M. of the 8th.
	15 Pubna	" 12th	Nil.	Cool in evening and morning, but hot and close during the day. Rain wanted.	Lands under cultivation for amun crops.	

* Telegram of the 15th April received on the same day.

No.	District.	Date of return from each district.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather in the district as far as known.	State and prospects of the crops at date.	REMARKS.
BENGAL.—(Contd.)						
<i>Central Districts.—(Contd.)</i>		1873.				
COOCH BEHAR DIVN.	16 Darjeeling	April 12th	0.88	Occasional showers with hail.	Same as reported last week. Some of the tea gardens on the Hope Town spur have suffered from hail of last week.	
	17 Julpigoree	" 12th	3.94	Weather cool and seasonable. Repeated storms, and heavy showers of rain.	Ploughing has commenced under favorable conditions.	
	Cooch Behar	" 12th	5.97	Frequent thunder-storms and gales of wind with rain and hail.	Good.	
<i>Eastern Districts.</i>						
DACCA DIVISION.	18 Dacca	" 15th*	0.05	Weather very dry; rain here purely local.	Rain much wanted.	
	19 Furreedpore	" 12th	Nil.	Drought continues with powerful sun.	Sowings of the year are being delayed on account of rain, and the fruit crop is suffering all over the district.	
	20 Backergunge	" 12th	Nil.	Hot ...	Good; rain wanted.	
	21 Mymensing	" 12th	Nil.	Occasionally cloudy, but mostly dry and hot.	Continued want of rain is seriously injuring the prospects of the crops. The boro crop of rice has been fairly good.	Two slight shocks of earth-quake felt on 8th at 1 P. M., apparently from south-east.
	22 Sylhet	" 5th	1.75	Wonderfully cool for this time of the year.	Good. Amun sowings commenced.	
	23 Cachar	" 5th	0.25	Days fair and nights cloudy; weather cool and pleasant.	Tea-making has commenced.	
CHITTAGONG DIVISION.	24 Chittagong	" 5th	Nil.	Hot and hazy wind generally from westward.	Chillies, tobacco, and other dry weather crops are much in want of rain, which is also desired for the tea.	Cholera has not yet disappeared, but is not very prevalent.
	25 Noakhally	" 5th	Nil.	Fair during the week; cloudy on the 5th April.	Chillies, onions, &c., progressing favourably.	
	26 Tipperah	" 12th	Nil.	Very sultry in the early part of the week; very strong breeze from south during the last three days.	Good enough, but rain much wanted.	
	27 Chittagong Hill Tracts	" 5th	.02	Strong wind on the 1st and 2nd; cloudy on the 5th; weather very hot and dry; no rain.	The tobacco is nearly gathered. The hill people have begun to burn their jooms.	
	Hill Tipperah	" 5th	0.01	Warm and dry, with occasional clouds; a few drops of rain on Sunday morning.	No important change to report. Rain greatly wanted.	Cholera continues to prevail.
BEHAR.						
PATNA DIVN.	28 Patna	" 15th*	Nil.	Weather seasonable; strong west winds prevailing during the greater part of the week.	No crops on the ground worth reporting on.	Cases of cholera and small-pox still reported from all parts of the district, but more especially to the east of it in the Barh subdivision.
	29 Gya	" 12th	Nil.	Hot	No crops on the ground.	
	30 Shahabad	" 12th	Nil.	Seasonable	Rubee all cut; cheena—the only crop on the ground.	Small-pox in places; cholera at Buxar and Dehri.

* Telegram of the 15th April received on the same day.

No.	District.	Date of return from each district.	Rainfall at Sndder Station in inches.	Character of the weather in the district as far as known.	State and prospects of the crops at date.	REMARKS.
BEHAR.—(Contd.)		1873.				
PATNA DIVISION.	31 Tirhoot	... April 12th	Nil.	Hot west wind prevailing.	The rubee crops have all been cut and harvested. Rice and moong sowing going on.	
	32 Sarun	.. „ 12th	Nil.	Weather hot with east and west winds.	Indigo is doing well; cheena has germinated; fields are being prepared for the bhadoi crops.	
	33 Chumparun	... „ 12th	Nil.	Hot days, but usually at night east wind.	The rubee crop has nearly all been cut and harvested. The outturn is not expected to be very good.	
BHAUGULPORE DIV.	34 Monghyr	... „ 12th	Nil.	Fair ...	Harvest nearly in; outturn good.	
	35 Bhaugulpore	... „ 15th*	Nil.	Hot westerly winds since Thursday.	Hardly any crops on the ground now.	Small-pox still bad in Bhaugulpore, and cholera very prevalent to the north of the Ganges.
	36 Purneah	... „ 12th	Nil.	Warm in day, cold east wind at night.	Rain wanted for bhadoi sowing.	Cholera very prevalent.
	37 Southal Pergunnahs	... „ 12th	Nil.	Weather very hot, strong west winds blowing.	In Rajmehal wheat is said to be very good, and the same is the state of sugarcane in Deoghur; mohowa is everywhere short.	
ORISSA.						
ORISSA DIV.	38 Cuttack	.. „ 15th*	Nil.	Weather hot and cloudy. Rain fell only at Jagutsingpore 0.30.	Rain wanted.	
	39 Pooree	... „ 5th	Nil.	Cloudy.	Want of rain rather complained of.	
	40 Balasore	... „ 12th	Nil.	Hot and close	Want of rain has prevented ploughing.	Cholera almost disappeared, but fever very prevalent.
CHOTA NAGPORE.						
	<i>South-West Frontier Agency.</i>					
	41 Hazareebaugh	... „ 12th	Nil.	Seasonable. Dry westerly wind.	No crops now on the ground.	Small-pox still prevalent.
	42 Loharduggah	... „ 12th	Nil.	Very hot, with strong north-west wind.	No crops now on the ground.	
	43 Singbhoom	... „ 5th	Nil.	Very hot and dry and cloudy since two days.	No crops on the ground.	
	44 Maunbhoom	... „ 12th	Nil.	Warmer	No crops on the ground; the mohowa crop will be a good one.	Cholera and small-pox reported both on the Hazareebaugh and Midnapore boundaries.
ASSAM AND ADJACENT HILLS.						
	45 Goalparah	... „ 5th	60	Cloudy, with occasional rain. A storm accompanied with strong wind and hailstone on the night of the 4th. Another storm occurred in pergunnah Metchpara on the 27th March, blowing down many thatched houses.	The late rains have been beneficial to asu crops, which are being sown.	There have been a few cases of small-pox at head-quarters of the district.
	46 Kamroop	... „ 14th†	2.25	The nights were generally squally and wet, and the days pleasantly cool.	Aus paddy being sown; prospects of tea favorable.	Public health good.
	47 Durrung	... „ 5th	1.93	Temperature very variable, north-east wind during the day, south-east squalls and thunder-storms at night.	Prospects of tea season continue favorable.	

* Telegram of the 15th April received on the same day.

† Telegram of the 14th April received on the 15th.

No.	District.	Date of return from each district.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather in the district as far as known.	State and prospects of the crops at date.	REMARKS.
ASSAM AND ADJACENT HILLS.—(Contd.)		1873.				
48	Nowgong	.. April 5th	2.35	Weather unsettled, frequent violent storms at nights with heavy rain and hail; days generally clear and hot.	The spring aus crops have been sown; the rain that has fallen is beneficial; tea plucking commenced. The rain at nights and hot bright days are favorable to the tea bushes.	
49	Sebsaugor	.. 5th	1.43	The weather was pretty cool, being partly fair and partly cloudy, with a few showers of rain accompanied by thunder storms.	Aus dhan being sown.	
50	Luckimpore	.. 5th	0.18	Fine bright weather; rain much wanted. At North Luckimpore weather cloudy and rainy at intervals.	Rice land being prepared for dry crop; sugarcane being planted out.	District very healthy.
51	Naga Hills	.. Mar. 28th	0.24	Clear and pretty cool for this time of the year.	The new cut jooms have not all been fired yet, but all those for kumee dhan and Indian-corn have been fired and sown.	
52	Khasi and Jynteah Hills.	April 5th	1.92	Heavy showers, with hailstone.	Potato sowing is going on, and rice lands are being prepared for seed.	
53	Garo Hills	.. 5th	2.18	Hazy, changeable; wind gradually increased during the week. Towards night thunder, lightning, and rain, and violent gusty wind on the night of Friday and the whole of Saturday; very heavy rain during last night.	There are a few clearances yet unburnt.	

Published for general information.

CALCUTTA,
The 15th April 1873.H. J. S. CORTON.
Offg. Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Weekly Report of Rainfall compiled at the Meteorological Reporter's Office.

DIVISION.	DISTRICT.	STATION.	Rain from 23rd to 29th Mar. 1873.	Rain from 5th Mar. to 5th Apl. 1873.	RAIN FROM 1ST JANUARY 1873.		REMARKS.
					Inches.	Up to date.	
BENGAL.							
BURDWAN.	WESTERN DISTRICTS.		Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	1873.	
	Burdwan	Burdwan	Nil.	0.08	2.08	5th April.	Not received 9th to 15th Mar.
		Cutwa	ditto	Nil	2.15	ditto.	
		Culina	ditto	ditto	1.23	ditto.	
		Hood-Hood	ditto	ditto	2.24	ditto.	
		Raneesungge	ditto	0.62	1.41	ditto.	
	Bancoorah	Jehanabad	ditto	Nil.	0.83	ditto	
		Bancoorah	ditto	ditto	5.40	ditto.	
		Sooree	ditto	ditto	1.15	ditto.	
	Midnapore	Midnapore	ditto	ditto	0.90	ditto.	
		Tumlook	ditto	ditto	0.91	ditto.	
		Gurbetta	ditto	0.40	1.90	ditto.	
	Hooghly	Contal ... { Dy. Collr.'s Office	ditto	Nil.	0.43	ditto.	
		Hooghly ... { Exe. Engr.'s Office	ditto	ditto	0.17	ditto.	
		Serampore	ditto	0.03	0.93	ditto.	
		Howrah	ditto	Nil.	1.22	ditto.	
PRESIDENTY.	CENTRAL DISTRICTS.						
	24-Pergunnahs	Saugor Island	ditto	ditto	1.90	ditto.	
		Calcutta	ditto	ditto	1.18	ditto.	
		Allpore... { Dispensary	ditto	ditto	1.30	ditto.	
		... { Jail	ditto	ditto	1.11	ditto.	
		Busseerhaut	ditto	ditto	0.65	ditto.	
		Barasat	ditto	ditto	0.61	ditto.	
		Diamond Harbour	ditto	ditto	1.12	ditto.	
		Burripore	ditto	ditto	1.39	ditto.	
		Satkhernah	ditto	ditto	0.98	ditto.	
		Barrackpore	ditto	ditto	1.11	ditto.	
	Nuddea	Dum-Dum	ditto	ditto	1.41	ditto.	
		Kishninghur	ditto	ditto	1.15	ditto.	
		Bongong	ditto	ditto	0.90	ditto.	
		Meherpore	ditto	ditto	1.70	ditto.	
		Choonadangah	ditto	ditto	1.57	ditto.	
Jessore	Kooshita	ditto	ditto	1.11	ditto.		
	Ranghat	ditto	ditto	0.44	ditto.		
	Jessore	ditto	ditto	0.85	ditto.		
	Nurail	ditto	ditto	3.79	ditto.		
	Khoolneah	ditto	ditto	1.05	ditto.		
	Jenidah	ditto	ditto	0.90	ditto.		
	Hasirhaut	ditto	ditto	1.08	ditto		
	Magoorah	ditto	ditto	0.54	ditto.		
	RAJSHAHY.	Herhampore	ditto	ditto	1.71	ditto.	
		Ramporehaut	ditto	ditto	2.16	ditto.	
City Moorshedabad		ditto	ditto	1.40	ditto.		
Junkipore		ditto	ditto	1.54	ditto.		
Azimkunge		ditto	ditto	1.93	ditto.		
Dinagopore		ditto	ditto	1.39	ditto.		
Maldah		ditto	ditto	0.74	ditto.		
Beaulah		ditto	ditto	2.12	ditto.		
Natore		ditto	0.82	2.42	ditto.		
Rangpore		ditto	0.10	1.29	ditto.		
COOCH BEHAR.	Bhowanungge	ditto	0.91	2.11	ditto		
	Titalya	1.00	1.00	3.30	ditto.		
	Bogra	Nil.	Nil.	0.81	ditto.		
	Pubna	ditto	1.54	2.51	ditto.		
	Serajungge	ditto	0.32	1.99	ditto.		
	Darjeeling	Darjeeling { Telegraph Office	Not rec.	Not rec.	2.72	15th Mar.	
		... { Hospital	0.10	2.10	3.03	5th April.	
		Julpigoree	Nil.	1.40	2.25	ditto.	
		Pallacotta	ditto	0.17	1.90	ditto.	
		Boda	ditto	1.30	3.09	ditto.	
COOCH BEHAR Tributary State		ditto	1.05	2.51	ditto.		
Bhutan Doars		Not rec.	Not rec.	2.40	15th Mar.		
EASTERN DISTRICTS.							
DACC.	Dacca	Dacca ... { Telegraph Office	0.60	Nil.	2.00	5th April.	
		... { Hospital	0.30	ditto	1.25	ditto.	
		Moonshegunge	0.64	ditto	2.31	ditto.	
	Furreedpore	Manickgunge	Nil.	ditto	0.26	ditto.	
		Furreedpore	ditto	ditto	1.83	ditto.	
		Goalundo	ditto	ditto	0.20	ditto.	
	Backergunge	Burrisaul	ditto	ditto	1.71	ditto.	
		Perozepore	ditto	ditto	1.45	ditto.	
		Madaripore	ditto	ditto	0.69	ditto.	
	Mymensing	Patoonkhally	ditto	ditto	0.10	ditto	
		Dowlat Khan	ditto	ditto	2.42	ditto.	
		Mymensing	0.15	0.70	1.15	ditto.	
	Sylhet	Jamulpore	Nil.	1.15	2.20	ditto.	
		Atenah	ditto	Nil.	0.66	ditto.	
		Kishoregunge	0.18	0.30	1.46	ditto.	
	Cachar	Sylhet	3.32	1.66	0.80	ditto.	
Cachar		2.29	0.25	11.27	ditto.		
Hylakandy		3.31	Not rec.	12.30	29th Mar.		
CHITTAGONG.	Chittagong	Koyah	1.03	Nil.	0.02	5th April.	
		Chittagong { Telegraph Office	Nil.	ditto	0.20	ditto.	
		... { Jail	ditto	ditto	0.35	ditto.	
	Chittagong Hill Tracts	Cox's Bazar	ditto	Not rec.	0.90	29th Mar.	
		Bumzanutee Hill	Not rec.	0.03	0.43	5th April.	
		Noakhally	Nil.	Nil.	4.34	ditto.	
	Tipperah	Noakhally	ditto	ditto	1.76	ditto	
		Comillah	ditto	ditto	2.09	ditto.	
		Brahmanbariah	0.53	ditto	2.03	ditto.	
	Hill Tipperah	0.46	0.01	2.05	ditto.		

DIVISION.	DISTRICT.	STATION.	Rain from 23rd to 29th Mar. 1873.	Rain from 30th Mar. to 5th Apr. 1873.	RAIN FROM 1st JANUARY 1873.		REMARKS.
					Inches.	Up to date.	
PATNA.	BEHAR.	Patna	Nil.	Nil.	1.07	5th April.	
		Behar	ditto	ditto	0.97	ditto.	
	Patna	Barh	ditto	ditto	0.76	ditto.	
		Dinapore { Jail	ditto	ditto	0.81	ditto.	
	Gya	... { Cantonment	ditto	ditto	0.85	ditto.	
		Gya	ditto	ditto	1.11	ditto.	
	Shahabad	Nowadah	ditto	ditto	0.74	ditto.	
		Aurangabad	ditto	ditto	0.74	ditto.	
	Shahabad	Jehanabad	ditto	ditto	0.68	ditto.	
		Arrah	ditto	ditto	1.44	ditto.	
	Tirhoot	Sasaram	ditto	ditto	0.68	ditto.	
		Buxar	ditto	ditto	1.15	ditto.	
	Tirhoot	Blubooah	ditto	ditto	5.50	ditto.	
		Mozufferpore	ditto	ditto	4.40	ditto.	
	Tirhoot	Darbhanga	ditto	ditto	1.45	ditto.	
		Hajipore	ditto	ditto	0.95	ditto.	
	Tirhoot	Mudhubani	ditto	0.10	2.92	ditto.	
		Seetanares	ditto	Nil.	2.50	ditto.	
	Tirhoot	Tajpore	ditto	ditto	2.43	ditto.	
	Sarun	Chuprah	ditto	ditto	1.99	ditto.	
		Sewan	ditto	ditto	1.12	ditto.	
	Ohumparun	Moteehari	ditto	ditto	5.90	ditto.	
		Bettiah	ditto	ditto	5.25	ditto.	
	Monghyr	Monghyr	ditto	ditto	1.43	ditto.	
		Begoweral	ditto	ditto	0.54	ditto.	
	Bhaugulpore	Jamooie	ditto	ditto	1.23	ditto.	
		Bhaugulpore	ditto	ditto	1.00	ditto.	
	Bhaugulpore	Sonpool	ditto	ditto	1.07	ditto.	
		Mudheypoorah	ditto	ditto	1.00	ditto.	
	Purneah	Banka	ditto	ditto	1.07	ditto.	
		Purneah	ditto	ditto	1.19	ditto.	
	Purneah	Kishengunge	ditto	ditto	0.89	ditto.	
		Arrarah	ditto	ditto	2.00	ditto.	
	Sonthal Pergunnahs	Deoghur	ditto	ditto	1.99	ditto.	
		Jamtara	ditto	ditto	0.45	ditto.	
ORISSA.	Cuttack	Rajmelial	ditto	ditto	0.20	ditto.	
		Pakour	ditto	ditto	0.40	ditto.	
	Cuttack	Nya-Doomka	ditto	ditto	1.80	ditto.	
		Godda	ditto	ditto	1.02	ditto.	
	Cuttack	Cuttack { Telegraph Office	ditto	ditto	2.40	ditto.	
		... { Hospital	ditto	ditto	2.71	ditto.	
	Cuttack	Jajipore	ditto	Not rec.	0.80	29th Mar.	
		Kendrapara	ditto	ditto	0.60	ditto.	
	Cuttack	Jucutinsingapore	ditto	ditto	2.37	ditto.	
		False Point	ditto	ditto	0.05	ditto.	
	Pooree	Pooree	ditto	Nil.	1.11	5th April.	
		Khoordah	ditto	ditto	0.62	ditto.	
	Balasore	Balasore	ditto	ditto	0.92	ditto.	
		Bhuddruck	ditto	ditto	Nil.	ditto.	
	Cuttack	Tributary	ditto	ditto	Nil.	ditto.	
		Mohals	ditto	ditto	Nil.	ditto.	
	CHOTA NAGPORE.	Sambalpore	Not rec.	Not rec.	ditto	1st Feb.	
		
	SOUTH-WESTERN FRONTIER AGENCY.	Hazareebaugh	Nil.	Nil.	0.94	5th April.	
		Hazareebaugh { Jail	ditto	ditto	1.10	ditto.	
	Hazareebaugh	... { Dispensary	ditto	ditto	1.17	ditto.	
		Pachumba	ditto	ditto	1.63	ditto.	
	Loharduggah	Banchoe	ditto	ditto	0.90	ditto.	
		Palanow	ditto	ditto	0.02	ditto.	
	Singbhoom	Chyabassa	ditto	Nil.	2.55	ditto.	
		Purulia	ditto	ditto	2.36	ditto.	
	Maunbhoom	Gobindpore	ditto	ditto	1.90	ditto.	
		
	ASSAM & ADJACENT HILLS.	Goalparah	0.11	0.60	2.79	ditto.	
		Goalparah	Nil.	0.50	1.95	ditto.	
	Goalparah	Dhoothree	0.22	2.01	4.71	ditto.	
		Gowhatty	0.05	0.87	3.21	ditto.	
	Kamroop	Burpottah	0.15	Not rec.	2.96	29th Mar.	
		Taspor	1.10	ditto	4.48	ditto.	
	Durrung	Munclodye	0.38	2.30	5.29	5th April.	
		Nowkong	2.89	Not rec.	11.39	29th Mar.	
	Seebeaugor	Soelbaugor	Not rec.	ditto	4.50	15th Mar.	
		Golchhat	ditto	ditto	7.08	22nd Mar.	
	Seebeaugor	Jorehaut	...	...	...	...
		
	Luckimpore	Debrooghur	0.63	ditto	8.47	29th Mar.	
		North Luckimpore	0.57	ditto	5.62	ditto.	
	Naga Hills	Suddya	1.14	ditto	9.01	ditto.	
		Sannogoodting	Not rec.	ditto	0.27	18th Feb.	
	Khasi and Jynteah Hills.	Shillong	Nil.	ditto	1.05	29th Mar.	
		Jaowai	ditto	ditto	5.30	ditto.	
	Garohills	Chorrapoonjee	7.33	ditto	15.51	ditto.	
		Tura	0.70	2.18	5.20	5th April.	
	Garohills	Benares	Nil.	Nil.	0.22	ditto.	
		Akyab	ditto	ditto	0.60	ditto.	

CALCUTTA,
The 12th April 1873.

H. F. BLANFORD, C
Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

Meteorological Telegraphic Report for the period 6th to 12th April 1873.

STATIONS.	Date.	Hour.	Barometer reduced to 32°.	Barometer reduced to sea-level.	THERMOMETER.		Humidity Sat. = 100	WIND.		Rain.	Clouds	Weather initials	
					Dry	Wet		Direction.	Velocity.				
CALCUTTA.	April												
	6th	10	29.845	29.863	84.2	78.5	76	S S W	...	...	S	o
	16	29.743	29.761	83.5	76.4	55	S W	...	...	...	...	o
	7th	10	29.900	29.918	83.5	79.0	81	S by E	...	...	...	o
	16	29.835	29.853	81.0	73.3	67	S by E	...	...	...	...	o
	8th	10	29.830	29.844	81.1	76.5	78	S E	o
	16	29.761	29.782	82.2	78.0	59	S	...	...	...	CK, CS, CK	...
	9th	10	29.860	29.878	82.2	79.0	65	S W
	16	29.701	29.719	81.5	78.2	53	S by W	...	...	...	...	...
	10th	10	29.809	29.827	82.5	79.0	64	S by W
	16	29.630	29.678	80.5	81.6	51	S S W	...	...	...	...	...
	11th	10	29.696	29.714	80.7	81.7	63	S W
16	29.533	29.551	80.5	83.3	51	S by E	...	...	...	...	...
12th	10	29.631	29.649	81.7	81.7	63	S W	...	...	...	...	...
16	29.505	29.523	103.5	75.5	24	N W	...	...	...	...	...	...
SAGOR ISLAND.	6th	10	29.867	29.873	84	79	70	S	4.9	...	N	m, o, w	
	16	29.769	29.775	85	75	60	S S E	6.9	...	...	...	m, o
	7th	10	29.906	29.912	82	79	87	S S E	3.7	...	N	o	
	16	29.823	29.832	81	73	61	E S E	18.4	...	N	o		
	8th	10	29.913	29.919	81	77	82	N	6.0	...	N	d, o	
	16	29.804	29.810	84	78	75	S S E	4.8	...	N	...	...
	9th	10	29.880	29.890	81	80	75	S W	16.1	...	K	b, m, scuds.	
	16	29.743	29.749	80	80	75	S	15.0	...	CS	...	b	
	10th	10	29.840	29.846	87	80	72	S W	19.7	...	KS	b, m, scuds.	
	16	29.710	29.714	86	81	70	S W	15.5	...	...	...	b, m, scuds.
	11th	10	29.716	29.722	86	81	70	S W	17.0	...	...	b, m, scuds.
	16	29.590	29.596	86	81	70	S	15.8	...	...	...	b, m, scuds.
12th	10	29.644	29.650	89	82	73	S W	18.0	...	...	b, m	
16	29.539	29.545	88	83	80	S S W	13.0	...	...	...	b, m	
CHITTAGONG.	6th	10	29.814	29.806	84	77	71	E N E	3.0	...	KS	m	
	16	29.733	29.725	83	77	75	...	...	...	...	...	...
	7th	10	29.847	29.839	83	77	75	N	2.1	...	KS	g, m	
	16	29.772	29.804	83	78	74	W S W	5.4	...	KS	u		
	8th	10	29.882	29.874	85	77	68	N N W	2.7	...	K, KS	h, m	
	16	29.754	29.846	87	77	61	...	6.0	...	C, CK, KS	m		
	9th	10	29.849	29.841	87	75	55	W	3.2	...	CK	b, m	
	16	29.749	29.801	88	76	55	W	11.3	...	CK, C	b		
	10th	10	29.806	29.809	87	77	61	S	4.7	...	K	b, m	
	16	29.684	29.776	87	78	65	W	5.1	...	K	b, m		
	11th	10	29.697	29.788	83	78	63	S	17.3	...	K, KS	u	
	16	29.575	29.607	86	78	68	S W	8.8	...	K, KS	b		
12th	10	29.665	29.757	87	79	68	S W	20.9	...	...	b, m	
16	29.543	29.635	87	80	72	S S E	...	...	...	...	...
MADRAS.	6th	10	29.794	29.724	84	77	71	W	7	...	...	m
	16	29.607	29.697	86	79	72	S E	8	...	...	...	m
	7th	10	29.791	29.821	89	77	56	E by S	4	...	...	o
	16	29.680	29.710	88	77	58	E N E	15	...	...	...	bo
	8th	10	29.838	29.868	87	78	65	E N E	4	o
	16	29.710	29.740	87	80	72	E by S	10	...	...	...	...
	9th	10	29.846	29.876	88	80	69	E by S	5
	16	29.739	29.769	88	80	69	E by S	12	...	...	...	...
	10th	10	29.859	29.889	89	78	69	K by S	4
	16	29.736	29.766	89	79	63	E by S	10	...	...	...	...
	11th	10	29.882	29.912	88	77	56	S E by E	10
	16	29.752	29.782	86	78	68	S E by S	13	...	...	...	...
CUTTACK.	6th	10	29.696	29.778	87	78	65	S S W	0.8	...	CK, N	u	
	16	29.601	29.683	87	76	58	S	6.5	...	KS	u		
	7th	10	29.803	29.830	80	68	51	E S E	1.9	...	N	d	
	16	29.688	29.770	84	72	53	E	0.3	...	KS, N, O	...	...
	8th	10	29.820	29.902	83	73	60	N E	1.1	...	KS, N, C
	16	29.744	29.827	79	75	82	E N E	5.6	...	KS, N	d	...	
	9th	10	29.835	29.918	82	74	60	S	2.7	...	CK, N, C
	16	29.713	29.795	88	73	46	S S W	3.7	...	CK, KS, C	...	...
	10th	10	29.802	29.884	89	76	52	S S W	2.3	...	C
	16	29.642	29.723	97	76	35	S	6.5	...	S	...	...
	11th	10	29.767	29.838	91	73	53	W S W	0.6
	16	29.617	29.698	99	76	31	S S W	7.5	...	...	...	...
AHMEDABAD.	6th	10	29.794	29.724	84	77	71	W	7	...	...	m
	16	29.607	29.697	86	79	72	S E	8	...	...	...	m
	7th	10	29.791	29.821	89	77	56	E by S	4	...	...	o
	16	29.680	29.710	88	77	58	E N E	15	...	...	...	bo
	8th	10	29.838	29.868	87	78	65	E N E	4
	16	29.710	29.740	87	80	72	E by S	10	...	...	...	...
	9th	10	29.846	29.876	88	80	69	E by S	5
	16	29.739	29.769	88	80	69	E by S	12	...	...	...	...
	10th	10	29.859	29.889	89	78	69	K by S	4
	16	29.736	29.766	89	79	63	E by S	10	...	...	...	...
	11th	10	29.882	29.912	88	77	56	S E by E	10
	16	29.752	29.782	86	78	68	S E by S	13	...	...	...	...

• Velocity of wind in miles per hour.

CALCUTTA,

H. F. BLANFORD,

29. $\int_0^1 \int_0^1 \int_0^1 \frac{1}{1+x^2+y^2+z^2} dx dy dz$ Can be solved by R -method

Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Surveyor-General's Office, Calcutta, from 8th to 14th April 1873.

Month.	Date.	Mean reduced barometer.	THERMOMETER.			Mean dry bulb.	Mean wet bulb.	Computed mean dew-point.	Mean degree of humidity.	WIND.			Rain.	Moon's phases.	GENERAL REMARKS.
			Highest reading.	Lowest reading.	Max. solar radiation.					Prevailing direction.	Max. pressure.	Daily velocity.			
April ...	8th	Inches. 29.837	° 90.0	° 74.5	° 143.0	° 81.0	° 75.4	° 71.5	0.74	S S W & S by E	lb ...	Miles 123.8	In. ...	...	Cirrocumuli, overcast and clear.
	9th	.780	94.0	75.0	140.4	83.8	77.6	73.3	.72	S by E, S by W & S	...	157.8	...	...	Clear & cirrocumuli.
	10th	.728	98.5	77.8	143.5	86.1	78.8	73.7	.68	S S W & S W	...	232.3	...	...	Clear.
	11th	.619	102.0	78.2	149.5	87.2	79.7	75.2	.68	S W & S S W	0.4	262.1	...	...	Clear.
	12th	.561	103.5	78.6	151.5	89.3	78.9	72.7	.59	S S W & S W	0.2	245.2	...	...	Clear.
	13th	.009	101.9	80.3	143.0	88.3	80.8	76.3	.09	S W & S S W	1.5	154.2	...	○	Chiefly clear.
	14th	.646	99.0	82.0	145.7	88.1	81.8	78.0	.73	S S W & S by W	0.2	221.0	...	...	Clear & scuds.

The mean barometer as likewise the dry and wet bulb thermometer means are derived from the twenty-four hourly observations made during the day.

The dew-point is computed with the Greenwich constants.—The figures in column 10 represent the humidity of the air, the complete saturation of which being taken at unity. The receiver of the lower rain gauge is 1½ feet, and that of the anemometer 70 feet 10 inches above the level of the ground. The velocity of wind, as indicated by Robinson's anemometer, is registered from noon to noon.

The extreme variation of temperature during the past seven days	...	29.0
The max. temperature during the past seven days	...	103.5
The max. temperature during the corresponding period of the past year	...	100.5
The mean humidity during the past seven days	...	0.69
The mean humidity during the corresponding period of the past year	...	0.62
		Inches.
The total fall of rain from 8th to 14th	... { by lower rain gauge	Nil
	... { by anemometer gauge	Nil
Ditto ditto ditto	average of nineteen previous years	0.30
Ditto ditto between the 1st January and the 14th April		1.18
Ditto ditto ditto	ditto, average of nineteen previous years	3.59

GOPENAUTH SEN,
In charge of the Observatory.

The 15th April 1873.

Weekly Return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways.

NALHATI STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 29th March 1873, on 27½ miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.			MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.			Total receipts.
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.		Weight carried.	Receipts.		
		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week	2,359½	1,635 0 0	163 10 0	7,506 0	511 0 0	51 2 6	214 12 0
Or per mile of railway	87	60 0 0	6 0 0	275 0	19 0 0	1 18 0	7 18 0
For previous 12 weeks of half-year..	20,354	14,754 0 0	1,475 8 0	80,929 0	6,567 0 0	656 14 0	2,132 2 0
Total for 13 weeks	22,713½	16,389 0 0	1,638 18 0	88,435 0	7,078 0 0	707 16 0	2,346 14 0
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of pre- vious year ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Per mile of railway correspond- ing week of previous year ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of pre- vious year



The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 23, 1873.

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PART I.

Orders and Notifications by the Lieut.-Governor of Bengal, the High Court, Government Treasury, &c.

Notification.

The 21st April 1873.—His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor will leave Calcutta for Darjeeling on Tuesday, the 22nd instant.

Communications are to be sent to Calcutta in all Departments as usual; but urgent matters requiring the Lieutenant-Governor's immediate attention may be sent to the Secretary with the Lieutenant Governor at Darjeeling up to the 15th June.

H. L. DAMPIER,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

ORDERS BY THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR OF BENGAL

REVENUE AND GENERAL DEPARTMENTS.

No. 1073R.

APPOINTMENTS.

The 5th April 1873.—The following gentlemen are appointed to form a Committee for the management of the Charitable Dispensary established at Kassimpore, in Rajshahye:—

Babu Tariney Kant Chowdry.

Babu Bhabani Sharun Khan.

„ Rashbehary Chowdry.

„ Golucknath Chowdry.

Babu Grish Chunder Lahoree, Rai Bahadoor, to be Secretary to the Committee.

The 7th April 1873—The following officers are appointed to officiate in the Fourth Grade of District Superintendents of Police:—

Mr. William Dering Pratt.

Mr. Alexander Douglas Larmore.

The 14th April 1873.—The following gentlemen are appointed to form a Committee for the management of the Charitable Dispensary established at Augurparah, in the 24-Per-gunnahs:—

The Magistrate of the 24-Pergunnahs.

Babu Biresbur Bose.

„ Cantonment Magistrate of Barrackpore.

„ Hurkishen Sircar.

„ Civil Surgeon of the 24-Pergunnahs.

„ Rajkishen Banerjee.

Babu Bunkobehary Chatterjee.

„ Umbica Churn Mookerjee.

Babu Biresbur Bose to be also Secretary to the Committee.

The 16th April 1873.—Moulvi Syed Iqbal Hossein to be Sub-Registrar of Mashrak, in Sarun, *vice* Moulvi Abdool Hye, resigned.

Mr. Robert Hamilton Grant Irvine, District Superintendent of Police, Maldah, is allowed subsidiary leave from the 3rd to the 24th April 1873 preparatory to proceeding on furlough.

Under Section 85 of Act VII of 1871 (the Indian Emigration Act), the Lieutenant-Governor has authorized Mr. Arthur Forbes, B.A., Officiating Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector, 24-Pergunnahs, to perform the duties and exercise the powers of the Magistrate of the District under that Act.

The 17th April 1873.—Babu Sohan Lall to be Secretary to the Patna District School Committee, *vice* Mr. J. W. McCrindle, resigned.

Moulvi Duleelooddin to be a Member of the Patna District School Committee.

Babu Hurry Churn Surma, Rai Bahadoor, to be a Special Extra Assistant Commissioner.

Mr. S. E. J. Clarke is appointed to be an Honorary Magistrate at Chandballee, in the district of Balasore, and is vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the Third Class.

Mr. Colman Patrick Louis Macaulay, M.A., to officiate as Magistrate and Collector of Bancoorah in the Fourth Grade till the arrival of Mr. W. R. Larminie.

Babu Govinda Chundra Sinha is appointed to be Deputy Inspector of Schools in the Sonthal Pergunnahs.

The 18th April 1873.—Mr. Lucas Blacker Burnet King to be Junior Superintendent of Survey, but to continue to officiate as Magistrate and Collector of the Fourth Grade in Noakhally.

Mr. Joseph Samuel Armstrong to be a Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector of the First Grade.

Mr. John Boxwell to be a Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector of the Second Grade, but to continue to officiate as a Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector of the First Grade.

Babu Kristo Chunder Roy, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Moonsheegunge, to have charge of the Patookhallee Division in Backergunge.

Second Grade Sub-Assistant Surgeon Unnoda Churn Kastogree to have charge of the Charitable Dispensary at Jessore.

Babu Nuddear Chand Roy to be a Member of the District Road Committee in the Bancoorah District.

Mr. Marcus Burgh Rochfort to officiate as District Superintendent of Police, Tipperah, during the absence on duty of Mr. J. Masters, or until further orders.

Mr. Charles Jennins to officiate as District Superintendent of Police, Goalparah, during the absence on leave of Mr. W. H. Cornish, or until further orders.

The 19th April 1873.—Mr. Thomas Norman is appointed to be an Assistant to the Magistrate and Collector of Cuttack, and to officiate as a Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector of the First Grade. Mr. Norman is vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the First Class.

Mr. H. Blochmann, M.A., to officiate as Principal of the Calcutta Madrassah as a temporary arrangement.

Babu Chundra Prosonno Dutt to be a Member of the Town Committee of Jajpore under Section 25, Act VI of 1868.

The 21st April 1873.—The Revd. W. Simpson to be Chaplain of Bankipore.

Mr. John Edward Addis Eyre, Deputy Collector of Sasseram, is vested with the powers of a Collector under Act X of 1870 for the acquisition of land required for the Seeanwunk Main Distributary in the Soane Circle.

Sub-Assistant Surgeon Aughurnath Basu to have medical charge of the Palamow Division and of the Charitable Dispensary there.

Sub-Assistant Surgeon Opendronath Sen to have medical charge of the Beegoosera Division and of the Charitable Dispensary there.

Captain William Leycester Samuells to officiate as Cantonment Magistrate of Barrackpore and Judge of the Small Cause Court of that Cantonment during the absence on furlough of Captain A. H. Eckford, or until further orders. Captain Samuells will exercise the powers of a Magistrate of the First Class.

Under Section 85, Act VII of 1871 (the Indian Emigration Act), the Lieutenant-Governor has authorized the following officers to perform the duties and exercise the powers of the Magistrate of the District under that Act.

Mr. Thomas Taylor Allen, Officiating Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, First Grade, Bhaugulpore.

Mr. Frederick Wyer, B.A., Officiating Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, First Grade, Purneah.

Moulvi Abdool Jubber, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Monghyr.

Mr. W. M. Smith, Extra Assistant Commissioner of Doomka, Southal Pergunnahs.

The 22nd April 1873.—Mr. Andrew William Cochran, Officiating Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector, 2nd Grade, Sarun, to have charge of the Durbhanga Division, in Tirhoot, during Mr. J. A. Crawford's absence on leave, or until further orders.

Babu Bhugwan Chunder Bose, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, is appointed to have charge of the Cutwa Division, in Burdwan, and is vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the 2nd class.

Babu Juggessur Mookerjee, M.A. and B.L., Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Cutwa, to officiate as Personal Assistant to the Commissioner of the Burdwan Division.

Mr. Thomas N. Cargill is appointed to be an Honorary Magistrate in the District of Nowgong, and is vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the Third Class.

Mr. Henry Mortimer Durand to be a Municipal Commissioner for the town of Howrah, and to be temporarily Vice-Chairman of the Municipal Commissioners for that town.

The following gentlemen are appointed to be Municipal Commissioners for the town of Monghyr, viz.—

Dr. H. B. Purvis. | Colonel C. Murray. | Mr. Trevor John Chichele Grant.

Babu Hura Gobind Sen to be Secretary to the Rajshahye District School Committee, vice Babu Gobind Chunder Mitter.

The following gentlemen are appointed to be Members of the Committee for the management of the Charitable Dispensary at Jhenidah, in Jessore, viz.—

The Sub-Divisional Officer.

Babu Benod Behary Dey Chowdry.

Mr. G. R. Clarke.

„ Bissessur Chuckerbutty.

Babu Krishna Mohun Mookhopadhyay.

„ Nobogopal Dutt.

The Sub-Divisional Officer to be President of the Committee.

Lieutenant William Alexander Holcombe to officiate temporarily as Cantonment Magistrate of Barrackpore and Judge of the Small Cause Court of that Cantonment till relieved by Captain W. L. Samuells. Lieutenant Holcombe is vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the First Class.

Mr. Robert Cornish, B.A., Assistant Magistrate and Collector of Meherpore, is vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the Second Class.

Mr. John James Livesay to officiate as Magistrate and Collector of Balasore in the Fourth Grade during Mr. J. Beames' absence, or until further orders.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

The 16th April 1873.—Sub-Assistant Surgeon Kally Das Bose, Superintendent of Vaccination, North Division, Calcutta, for three months, under Section 18 of the Civil Leave Code.

The 17th April 1873.—Babu Kalidas Palit, Special Commissioner under the Chota Nagpore Tenures' Act, for four months, under Section 3, Supplement F of the Civil Leave Code, in extension of the leave granted to him under orders of the 7th October 1872.

Mr. Edward Augustus Bradbury, c.s., Manager of the Cooch Behar Chaklajat Estates, for fourteen days, to enable him to present himself for examination in Bengali by the high proficiency test at the examinations which will be held in Calcutta in July next.

Mr. Henry Blunt Beames, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, is allowed sixteen days' privilege leave under Section 18 of the Civil Leave Code, in addition to the time allowable to him to join his appointment from Burdwan to Chittagong.

The 18th April 1873.—Lieutenant-Colonel William Turton Fagan, District Superintendent of Police, is allowed the usual subsidiary leave from the 27th ultimo, the day following the date of his arrival at Bombay on his return from furlough, to enable him to join his appointment at Rajshahye.

Mr. William Barton Savi, Assistant Superintendent of Police, Cachar, for three months, under Section 18 of the Civil Leave Code.

The two weeks' leave of absence without pay which was granted to Babu Koonjololl Banerjee, a Judge of the Calcutta Small Cause Court, under orders of the 20th ultimo, is commuted to privilege leave.

The 19th April 1873.—Mr. Thomas Norman, c.s., is allowed the usual subsidiary leave of absence from the 12th instant, the day following the date of his arrival in Calcutta on his return from furlough, to enable him to join his appointment.

Mr. A. H. Warde-Jones, Special Sub-Registrar of Mozufferpore, for one month under Section 3, Supplement F of the Civil Leave Code, in extension of the leave granted to him under orders of the 31st January last.

The 21st April 1873.—The Revd W. Simpson, whose services were recently placed under this Government by the Government of the North-Western Provinces, is allowed the usual subsidiary leave of absence from the day following the date of his return from furlough, to enable him to join his appointment at Bankipore.

Mr. Edward Maxwell Reilly, Officiating Extra Assistant Commissioner of Fallacotta, for six months on medical certificate, under Section 3, Supplement F of the Civil Leave Code.

Mr. Samuel Wanchope, c.s., Officiating Commissioner of Police, Calcutta, is allowed three months' leave under Section 18 of the Civil Leave Code from the 24th instant, and is authorized to make over charge of his duties to Mr. H. A. Cockerell.

The 22nd April 1872.—Mr. John Beames, Magistrate and Collector of Balasore, for fifteen days, under Section 18 of the Civil Leave Code, from the date on which he may have taken the leave.

NOTIFICATIONS.

The 9th April 1873—The appointment of Mr. J. H. Mendies to be a Sub-Deputy Collector in Midnapore, sanctioned under orders of the 10th ultimo, will take effect from the 6th idem.

The 16th April 1873—Babu Heeralall Mookerjee having taken charge of the Hooghly Survey Office on the afternoon of the 19th ultimo, the unexpired portion of the leave granted to him under orders of the 27th January last is cancelled.

The 17th April 1873—Lieutenant-Colonel William Turton Fagan, of the Bengal Police, reported his arrival at Bombay on the 26th ultimo on his return from furlough.

The 18th April 1873—The services of Lieutenant-Colonel Arthur Elderton, Officiating Cantonment Magistrate of Dum-Dum, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of India in the Military Department at his own request.

Mr. Thomas Norman, c s., reported his arrival in Calcutta on the afternoon of the 11th instant on his return from furlough.

The 19th April 1873—Mr Frederick Horatio Elphinstone, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, having joined his appointment at Patna on the forenoon of the 19th ultimo, the unexpired portion of the leave granted to him under orders of the 30th December last, is cancelled.

Babu Obhoy Chunder Das, Personal Assistant to the Commissioner of Dacca, having returned to duty on the forenoon of the 1st instant, the unexpired portion of the leave granted to him under orders of the 11th January last, is cancelled.

The 21st April 1873—The services of the Revd. A. W. R. Quinlan, Chaplain of Howrah, are placed at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab, with effect from the 28th instant.

The 22nd April 1873—The following Medical Officers are declared to be passed in Bengali at the recent Departmental Examination.—

Dr. R. A. Barker

Dr. James A. Greeve

H. L. DAMPIER,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal

RESOLUTION.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

Calcutta, the 22nd April 1873.

READ—

The replies from the several Commissioners to the circular which invited a statement of sub-divisional establishments required for each district.

1. RESOLUTION.—In the Resolution of the 20th March 1872, the Lieutenant-Governor explained the scheme which he had, with the advice of some experienced officers, framed for giving executive establishments to sub-divisions, and for thereby enabling the district officers to administer the country more completely. It was explained that district and sub-divisional officers would be able, with the assistance now proposed, to perform a good deal of revenue and executive work which had heretofore been done expensively, and perhaps not always efficiently, by temporary establishments. The collection of useful and reliable statistics was especially kept in view.

2. The Lieutenant-Governor proposed at the outset to have one hundred sets of sub-divisional establishments, and to divide them into three grades, somewhat as follows—

33 First Class Establishments—

Sub-deputy on	...	150 a month	
Canoongo and surveyor on	...	50	"
4 chainmen, on Rs. 8 each	...	32	"
6 messengers, on Rs. 6 each	...	36	"
Total	...	268	Rs. -
			$\times 12 \times 33 = 1,06,128$

33 Second Class Establishments—

Sub-deputy on	...	100 a month.	
Canoongo and surveyor on	...	25	"
2 chainmen, on Rs. 8 each	...	16	"
4 messengers, on Rs. 6 each	...	24	"
Total	...	165	Rs. -
			$\times 12 \times 33 = 65,340$

84 Third Class Establishments—

Canoongo and surveyor on	...	50 a month.
2 chainmen, on Rs. 8 each	...	16 "
2 messengers, on Rs. 6 each	...	12 "

Total , ... $78 \times 12 \times 34 = 30,624$

Total ... 2,02,092

It was explained that the Sub-Deputies would be entrusted with 3rd class magisterial powers if deemed fitted to be so trusted. It was pointed out that one great incidental advantage of the scheme would be that capable young men would be admitted, after passing an open examination, into the lower grades of the Native Civil Service, and would in course of time become fit for Deputy Magistracies and higher appointments, which appointments will ordinarily be made from among those who have done well as Sub-Deputies.

3. The opinion of the local officers was invited, and the replies received from the Divisional Commissioners showed that they and the district officers were of opinion that the proposed establishments would be of the very greatest assistance to district and sub-divisional officers. The total requirements of the several divisions came to 114 sets of sub-divisional establishments, exclusive of the wants of the Sonthal Pergunnahs. The Commissioner of Assam reported that sub-divisional establishments were not required in his division, as the indigenous agency of the mouzahdars discharged the duties which were to be performed by the new establishments. The Lieutenant-Governor doubts, however, whether surveyors are not much wanted in Assam. It is also to be observed that in Orissa, a very liberal canoongo establishment has already been sanctioned. There will be very ample employment for all the sanctioned establishments in the rest of Bengal and Behar.

4. The Government of India, to whom the Lieutenant-Governor's scheme was submitted, at first approved the appointment of 20 Sub-Deputies as an experimental measure; but asked for some explanations regarding the other establishments. The Lieutenant-Governor thereupon submitted an explanation of the duties the proposed establishments would have to perform. He further explained that the sub-divisional establishments might be expected to do certain work hitherto done by temporary establishments, which, on the average of past years, had cost the Imperial Government close upon one lakh of rupees a year. The special or occasional duties which the new sub-divisional staff would render it possible for the local officers to undertake without special assistance were—

Duties in connection with the ordinary administration hitherto occasionally performed by Supernumerary Deputy Collectors.

Duties hitherto performed at sub-divisions by Additional Deputy Magistrates and Collectors, of whom there are now three.

Settlements not exceeding 2,000 acres in any one district in any one year.

Management of Government estates yielding not more than Rs. 1,000 per annum.

Taking up land for public purposes not exceeding 20 acres in extent.

5. The Government of India has now been pleased to accord approval to the Lieutenant-Governor's scheme, and has granted one lakh per annum towards its cost from imperial revenues, on condition that no further charge is in future made for the services above recapitulated. The orders of the Government of India reviewing the correspondence and sanctioning the proposed establishments are summed up in the following paragraph:—

"Having regard to the absence in the Lower Provinces of Bengal of any local agency corresponding with that of other provinces of India, and bearing in mind the various measures of reform which have yet to be undertaken in Bengal, under an improved system of administration, the Governor-General in Council is satisfied that the establishments proposed are actually required."

6. It remains now to allot the establishments to the several divisions, to explain further the work they are to do, and to arrange for the appointment of competent persons to the several grades.

Although the reports of the Commissioners have shown that 114 sets of establishments are required, besides those wanted for the Sonthal Pergunnahs,

still the Lieutenant-Governor would wish, for the present at any rate, to keep the cost of the new staff within the limits originally proposed. To meet the cost of these establishments two lakhs of rupees have been provided, viz. one lakh in the provincial budget and one lakh by the additional imperial assignment now made. The Lieutenant-Governor has accordingly allotted establishments on the scale set out in paragraph 2 of this resolution to the several divisions, in accordance with the schedule appended to this resolution. He would leave it to the several Commissioners to assign the establishments to districts and sub-divisions, reporting the distribution they propose as soon as possible. As there are some sub-divisions where the judicial work is light,* the Lieutenant-Governor will not object to the Commissioners' occasionally, when necessary, distributing the officers of a first-class establishment over two sub-divisions; for in-

* Commissioners have available in their offices very complete statements showing the number of cases coming before each sub-divisional officer in their divisions.

stance, the Sub-Deputy, one or two chainmen, and two or three messengers might be posted at one sub-division, while the canoongo and surveyor with the same subordinate staff might be retained for work in the sudder sub-division.

7. In distributing the establishments it is to be a rule that no more than a third class establishment is to be employed at the sudder sub-division without the special sanction of Government. Now that the sub-divisions are sufficiently manned there can be no ground for centralising the abkaree or other departments at the sudder; and the Assistants and Deputies may well be made available there for the work performed by the Sub-Deputies in sub-divisions. As soon as the office work of valuation is completed, the active work of administering the road cess may also be done by the sub-divisional officers in the outlying parts of the district.

8 The Lieutenant-Governor desires that very particular care be taken by Commissioners, Magistrate-Collectors, and sub-divisional officers, that the new establishments are not employed as mere clerks to work in offices, but as executive agents to help the district and sub-divisional officers in administering the various departments under their charge. They are to be employed actively for executive, statistical, and (where magisterial powers are given) judicial work. The Magistrate-Collectors will give such instructions as may be necessary in regard to the accommodation of the new class of officers in sub-divisional cutcherries during the hours they may be employed at head-quarters. The question of putting them in occasional charge of sub-divisional treasuries or other departments may also be considered.

9. The Lieutenant-Governor especially trusts that the various calls for statistical inquiries which have been made and have yet to be complied with will now receive very special and particular attention. Before action must come knowledge, and the Lieutenant-Governor considers that the first and most important duty of the district and sub-divisional officers under the system now inaugurated, is to put the Government in possession of information of a practical and useful character regarding the people, the productions, and the resources of their respective charges. He believes that the sub-divisional establishments may now be rendered really effective for executive as well as for judicial purposes.

10. In regard to filling up the several classes of appointments, the Lieutenant-Governor adheres to the plan laid down in the resolution of March 1872, by which these appointments are ordinarily to be restricted to candidates who, having certain other qualifications, have passed the examinations required to render them eligible either for all appointments, or for the lower grade of appointments with salaries under Rs. 100 per mensem only.

At the very commencement of the new system it may be necessary to make some exceptions in favour of men of very well tried service who have not been able to attend and pass the required examinations, but the rule must soon be enforced in its integrity.

11. There are already in several divisions temporary Sub-Deputies and other persons who have been entertained for statistical or other business under the circular orders of August 1872. These appointments must all be absorbed in the establishments now sanctioned; none can be continued in addition to those

establishments. Very few of the men already employed have passed the Native Civil Service Examination; but still, if they are clearly and thoroughly efficient, the Lieutenant-Governor will have no objection to the Commissioners' sanctioning their temporary retention in appropriate grades, subject to their passing in surveying and engineering at the next Native Civil Service Examination. Before they can receive promotion, such men will have to pass the Native Civil Service Examination in all branches. Appointment rolls of the men to be retained under this paragraph must be submitted for the approval of Government.

12. For the rest, for all appointments of Rs. 25 per mensem and upwards, Commissioners must select candidates from the list (published in the Gazette of the 16th April 1872) of men who have qualified at the recent examination for the public service, so far as they will go. A distribution list of names apportioned to each division is annexed, and these men are to be employed in that division in one grade or other, unless the Commissioner has any special objection to any of them or can arrange an exchange of any of them with those assigned to other divisions. Detailed lists showing the past service, the university or other attainments of each candidate, and the special subjects in which he passed in the recent examinations, with a note whether he passed with credit or with high distinction in any subject or on the whole, will be forwarded to Commissioners and to Magistrate-Collectors. When the names on that list are exhausted, Commissioners may nominate men whose efficiency is approved by long service and no others. All such appointments are to be specially reported. In Orissa only will it be necessary to permit departure from the rule, that no unpassed candidate may be appointed to appointments on Rs. 25 and upward. Very few Oorlahs presented themselves for the Native Civil Service Examination; on the other hand the Commissioner and the Orissa officers are very properly most anxious that the Native Civil Service of Orissa should be manned by Oorlahs. The Lieutenant-Governor accordingly would leave Mr. Ravenshaw a discretion to appoint unpassed Oorlahs to posts in his division, on the condition that they pass in surveying and engineering at the Native Civil Service Examination of 1874.

13. During the last fortnight, eight of the successful examinees have already been appointed to the service, on the representation of the Member of the Board of Revenue, that additional assistance was urgently required for the road cess work of seven of the principal districts. The names of the men so appointed are—

Nobin Krishua Bannerjee to be an Offg. Deputy Collector in the 24-Pergunnahs.

Mohanundo Gupto, B.A., to be a Sub-Deputy in the 24-Pergunnahs.

Khetter Gopal Roy to be a Sub-Deputy in the Nuddea district.

Shoshee Bhushan Dutt, B.A., to be a Sub-Deputy in the Jessore district.

Okhoy Comar Chatterjee to be a Sub-Deputy in the Moorshedabad district.

Umakanta Das to be a Sub-Deputy in the Tipperah district.

Sant Persad to be a Sub-Deputy in the Purneah district.

Chundee Churn Bose to be a Sub-Deputy in the Dacca district.

The seven Sub-Deputies will be brought on the strength of the sub-divisional establishments assigned by the Commissioner to the districts wherein they are employed; but for the present they will continue to work in the Road Cess Department, unless the Commissioner prefers to employ them in the ordinary line and to appoint men of more practical experience for road cess work, in which case Commissioners are permitted to do so.

14. The Lieutenant-Governor considers it will be most convenient to make the salaries of sub-deputyships and canoongo-surveyorships personal rather than local; so that it will be within the discretion of the Commissioner to employ these officers where they are most wanted, and to authorize a Magistrate-Collector temporarily to detach a Sub-Deputy for particular duties of the kind described in the extract quoted at paragraph 4 of this resolution.

15. In Orissa the officers elsewhere designated "Canoongo and Surveyor" will be called 'Surveyor' only; and looking to the presence of a canoongo establishment, the Lieutenant-Governor thinks that it will be possible to split up the sets allotted to Orissa so as not to give more than one officer either a Sub-Deputy or a surveyor to each sub-division.

16. His Honor proposes to invest with third-class magisterial powers those officers whose examination seems to show a competent knowledge, and he will be prepared so to invest any other Sub-Deputy whom the Commissioner may recommend. Where they are so invested, it will be understood that the object is to allow them to keep up the judicial routine and dispose of very petty cases, while the sub-divisional officer does active executive and statistical work, or goes out to make judicial inquiries on the spot.

17. It is to be understood that ordinarily the subordinate establishments appointed under this resolution will not draw travelling allowance when in the interior of their districts unless their work is of such a character that, in the opinion of the Commissioner, a travelling allowance is really necessary. Officers of corresponding rank in the executive department of other provinces do not draw travelling allowance; neither do Inspectors nor Sub-Inspectors of the Police Department.

18. As regards all appointments of untried or little-tried men which may now be made, it is to be understood that they are appointed for a year on probation, and that their confirmation depends on the practical efficiency shown by them. The district officers will report on this point through the Commissioner after the expiry of a year.

19. The sanctioned staff of Deputy Collectors of the sixth grade will at once be reduced from 46 to 43, so as to carry out one of the reductions of imperial charge promised by the Lieutenant-Governor. As there are at present three permanent vacancies in the sixth grade, the reduction ordered will not cause inconvenience. The three second Deputies now at sub-divisions will be withdrawn, first class Sub-Deputies being substituted.

20. The Board of Revenue, the Commissioners of Division, and all Magistrate-Collectors, will be requested to bear in mind the undertaking given by this Government, that the sub-divisional establishments now sanctioned shall perform the duties described in paragraph 4 of this resolution without additional charge.

21. Candidates for employment, whose names are included in the annexed distribution list, are recommended to report themselves as soon as possible to the Commissioners of the Divisions to which they are assigned as eligible for employment. Any candidates who wish to exchange, by mutual arrangement with other candidates, places in the allotment list, may jointly ask permission to do so within fifteen days of the publication of the notification: no other applications for transfer can be received; but Commissioners who have exhausted their own lists may select men from the other lists with the consent of the Commissioner to whom the candidate has been allotted.

22. Copy of this resolution, with the appended schedule and distribution lists of passed candidates, will be forwarded to all Commissioners of Division (except Assam) with the request—

- (1)—that they will report, as soon as convenient, how they propose to allot the sanctioned establishments to the different districts;
- (2)—that they will forward appointment rolls of the persons they would appoint to posts of Rs. 50 and Rs. 25 a month; and recommendation rolls (with details) of the persons they would nominate to appointments above Rs. 50 a month;
- (3)—that they will make such recommendations as they may see fit for investing their Sub-Deputies with magisterial powers.

Commissioners are authorized to appoint, in anticipation of the confirmation of Government, any persons who are qualified for sub-deputyships under the rules laid down in this resolution. When Commissioners recommend persons not qualified under these rules, they will have to state at length the reasons for such recommendation, and show that they have not passed over any competent man in the list allotted to them.

Copy will also be forwarded to the Board of Revenue and the Commissioner of Assam for information.

C. BERNARD,

Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

SCHEDULE ATTACHED TO RESOLUTION OF THE 22ND APRIL 1873.

Schedule showing the Number and Class of Sub-Divisional Establishments assigned by the Lieutenant-Governor to each Division.

				Number of establishments allotted.
<i>Burdwan Division.</i>				
I	Class establishments	...	...	4
II	" "	...	...	5
III	" "	...	...	5
				— 14
<i>Presidency Division.</i>				
I	Class establishments	...	...	6
II	" "	...	...	6
III	" "	...	...	2
				— 14
<i>Rajshahye Division.</i>				
I	Class establishments	...	...	3
II	" "	...	...	5
III	" "	...	...	4
				— 12
<i>Cooch Behar Division.</i>				
I	Class establishments	...	...	0
II	" "	...	...	1
III	" "	...	...	2
				— 3
<i>Dacca Division.</i>				
I	Class establishments	...	...	4
II	" "	...	...	4
III	" "	...	...	6
				— 14
<i>Chittagong Division.</i>				
I	Class establishments	...	...	2
II	" "	...	...	1
III	" "	...	...	2
				— 5
<i>Patna Division.</i>				
I	Class establishments	...	...	6
II	" "	...	...	6
III	" "	...	...	5
				— 17
<i>Bhaugulpore Division, including Sonthal Pergunnahs.</i>				
I	Class establishments	...	...	5
II	" "	...	...	3
III	" "	...	...	4
				— 12
<i>Orissa Division.</i>				
I	Class establishments	...	...	2
II	" "	...	...	0
III	" "	...	...	3
				— 5
<i>Chota Nagpore Division.</i>				
I	Class establishments	...	...	1
II	" "	...	...	2
III	" "	...	...	1
				— 4
Total {	I Class establishments	...	...	33
	II " "	...	...	33
	III " "	...	...	34
Grand total				— 100

Distribution List of Candidates for Employment who have Passed the prescribed Examinations.

Names.	Residence.	Particulars of past service or University Degree.	REMARKS.
BURDWAN DIVISION.			
CLASS I.—Candidates eligible for all appointments.			
Radha Sham Sinha	Beerbhoom	Has passed the Entrance Examination ...	Highly distinguished in Gymnastics.
Nilmoney Coowar	Chandernagore	Has served 8 years as a Teacher, and has passed the Entrance.	Passed in Botany and Chemistry.
Shama Puddo Chowdry	Hooghly	Pleader; has passed the L.L. Examination	Ditto
Prankissen Roy	Bagnapara	Has served as a Teacher for 6 years, and was almost for a year as a Clerk in the Hooghly Road Cess Office.	Passed in Gymnastics.
Annodaprosad Pattack	Tribanie	Has passed the Entrance Examination ...	Highly distinguished in Botany and Chemistry, and passed in Gymnastics.
Jogendro Nath Gupto	Natagore	Has served for more than 3 years; is a Clerk in the General Post Office.	Passed in Gymnastics.
Deno Nath Dey	Chinsurah	Has passed the Entrance	Passed in Gymnastics.
Deno Nath Ghose	Beerbhoom	Sheristadar, Beerbhoom Judge's Court.	
CLASS II.—Will be eligible for all appointments after one year's service in the lower grade.			
Benode Behary Sirkar	Chandernagore	Has passed the Entrance Examination ...	Passed in Gymnastics.
Bhuggebutty Churn Bhatacharjee	Chinsurah	Has passed the Entrance Examination ...	Highly distinguished in Botany and Chemistry.
Sosheebhusun Sen	.....	Has passed the F.A. Examination.	
Lall Mohun Shome	.....	Ditto	Passed in Gymnastics.

CLASS III.—Candidates eligible for appointments under Rs. 100 per mensem.

Shama Churn Dutt	Hooghly	Has passed the Entrance Examination ...
Janokey Nath Shaha	Chinsurah	Has passed the F.A. Examination ...
Deno Nath Ghose	.....	Ditto
Hem Chunder Mookerjee	Hooghly	Has passed the Entrance Examination ...
Dwarka Nath Neogy	Ditto	Ditto
Bhoobun Mohun Soor	Chandernagore	Has served for more than 3 years in the Education Department. Is at present a Clerk in the Sub-Divisional Court of Serampore.
Nilmoney Banerjee	Gurparah	Holds Sub-Overseer's certificate; has served as Ferry Fund Supervisor for two years.

PRESIDENCY DIVISION.

CLASS I.

Porno Chunder Roy, B.A.	.....	Is a B.A.	Passed in Gymnastics.
Khetter Gopal Roy (Apptd.)	Anocha, Nuddea	Entrance Examination; has served for upwards of a year as a teacher	Highly distinguished in Law, Botany, and Chemistry.
Mahanundo Gooplo, B.A., (Apptd.)	Chinsurah	Is a B.A.	Highly distinguished in Botany and Chemistry.
Radhakant Banerjee	Howrah	Has served for about 6 years as Head Clerk in the Assistant Commissioner's Office, Rajmehal.	
Soorjee Coomar Sen	Kanchraparah	Honorary Manager of Wards' Estate, Nuddea.	
Shoshee Bhassun Dutt, B.A., (Apptd.)	Ranaghat	Is a B.A.; has served as a teacher for 2 years.	Passed in Botany, Chemistry, and Gymnastics.
E. McL. Smith	.....	...
Girindro Nath Chatterjee	Anoolia, Ranaghat	Has passed the F.A. Examination	Highly distinguished in Law.

Names.	Residence.	Particulars of past service or University Degree.	REMARKS.
Annoda Peráad Sen	...	...	Passed in Botany and Chemistry.
Jugut Chunder Shome	...	...
C. N. Banerjee	...	...
	
Heera Lall Biswas	Calcutta	...	
CLASS II.			
Boroda Das Bose	.....	Has passed the Entrance Examination.	Highly distinguished in Botany and Chemistry. Passed in Gymnastics.
Prankishen Das	Chandernagore	Ditto ditto	
Nobin Kishna Banerjee	Chinsurah	Has passed the F.A. Examination	
Radhakissore Sett	.....	Has passed the Entrance Examination.	
CLASS III.			
Bonomally Poramanick	Raughat	Has passed the Entrance Examination	...
Bipinbehary Poramanick	Nudda	Ditto	

Boydyo Nath Mookerjee	...	.....	Holds Sub-Overseer's certificate	...
Shurut Chunder Das	...	Hooghly	Has passed the F.A. Examination	...
Abinash Chunder Bhutto	...	.....	Has passed the Entrance Examination.	...
Khodeerang Poddar	...	Hooghly	Ditto.	...
Chunder Siker Dey	...	Hooghly	Ditto..	...
RAJSHAHYE DIVISION.				
CLASS I.				
Nolin Chunder Roy	...	Calcutta	Has served for 4 years in the Sealdah Lock Hospital as Native Doctor, and has passed the Entrance Examination.	Passed in Botany and Chemistry.
Jogut Chunder Roy	...	.....	Has passed the F.A. Examination	Passed in Gymnastics.
Okhoycoomar Chatterjee (Apptd.)	...	Seerajunge	Has served as a Sub-Divisional Head Clerk for more than 5 years.	Passed in Gymnastics.
Jogendro Nath Sen	...	Garifa, Baraset	Has passed the F.A. Examination. Is a Teacher at the Calcutta Madrassah.	
Brojo Mohon Roy	...	Pubna	Has served in the Education Department for 15 years. Is Head Master of the Pubnah School.	Highly distinguished in Law, Botany, and Chemistry.
Koylash Chunder Bose	...	Rajshahye	Has served as Head Clerk in the Rajshahye Magistracy for 12 years.	
Kristo Coomar Sen	...	Dinagapore	Has served for 10 years as Head Master of Zillah School.	Passed in Gymnastics.
Behari Lal Mitter, B.A.	...	.....	Is a B.A.	
Shoshi Siker Dutt	...	Pubna	Has served for 6 years. Is a Sub-Inspector of Police.	
T. J. Mendes	...	Rajshahye	Has served 18 years. Is an Inspector of Police.	
Okhoy Coomar Bose	...	Pubna	Inspector of Police, Pubnah. Has passed the F.A. Examination.	

Names.	Residence.	Particulars of past service or University Degree.	REMARKS.
Class II.			
Faizollah Khan	...	Has passed the Entrance Examination ...	Highly distinguished in Gymnastics.
Gogon Chunder Chatterjee	Chandernagore	Has passed the F.A. Examination ...	Passed in Botany and Chemistry.
Class III.			
Deno Nath Chuckerbutty	...	Has passed the Entrance Examination ...	
Abul Hossein	Hooghly	Ditto	Passed in Gymnastics.
Huree Mohun Dutt	...	Ditto	
Wajeuddeen Ahmud	Rajshahye	.....
COOCH BEHAR DIVISION.			
Class I.			
Rojonee Coomar Dutt	Goalparah	Has served as Clerk in the Kooshtea Small Cause Court, and from July 1862 has been serving as a teacher in the Education Department. Is now Head Master of the Goalparah School.	Highly distinguished in Law.
Anshotosh Sirkar	...	Has passed the Entrance Examination ...	Passed in Gymnastics.
Opandro Chunder Mozoomdar	...	Head Clerk, Deputy Commissioner's Office, Khasi and Jyntia Hills.	
Class III.			
Indresshur Borooah	Assam	No service	

DACCA DIVISION.

CLASS I.

Bipin Behary Mookerjee (Apptd.)	...	Julpigoree	...	Has been for 7 years Head Clerk and Sheristadar in the Office of the Deputy Commissioner of Julpigoree; served for a short time as Special Deputy Collector for the Cooch Behar Settlements. Is a B.A.	Highly distinguished in Law and Gymnastics.
Mohim Chunder Ghose, B.A.	...	.....	.....	Is a B.A.	Passed in Botany and Chemistry.
Mohesh Chunder Son, B.A. Chunder Coomar Dutt	...	Dacca	...	Was for 3 years Clerk of a Small Cause Court.	Passed in Botany, Chemistry, and Gymnastics.
Anshootosh Goopto Chundee Churn Bose (Apptd.)	...	Dacca	...	Has passed the F.A. Examination ... Has served for 3 years. Is at present a Sub-Inspector of Police.	Passed in Gymnastics.
Mohendro Chunder Mozoomdar, B.A.	...	Ditto	...	Has served in the Education Department for 14 years. Is a B.A.	
Gobind Chunder Bysack, B.L.	...	Ditto	...	Is a pleader in the Dacca Judge's Court	

CLASS II.

Bunkoobehary Buxee Poolin Chunder Sandyal	...	.....	...	Has passed the F.A. Examination ... Has passed the Entrance Examination ...	Passed in Botany and Chemistry. Passed in Gymnastics.
Jodu Nath Das	...	.....	...	Ditto ditto	
Chunder Coomar Mitter	...	Dacca	...	Ditto ditto	Highly distinguished in Gymnastics.

CLASS III.

Bhugwan Chunder Bose	...	Ditto	...	Has been in the service of Government for 6 years. Is Clerk of the Bohor, &c., Small Cause Courts.	
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Names.	Residence.	Particulars of past service or University Degree.	REMARKS.
Ram Soondar Bysack	Dacca	Is Head Clerk in the Office of the Inspector of Schools, Eastern Bengal.	Passed in Gymnastics.
Okhoy Coomar Chatterjea	Ditto	Has served in the Education Department for 4 years.	
Behary Lal Ghosal	Chinsurah	Has passed the Entrance Examination.	
Habeebur Rohoman	Hooghly	Ditto ditto.	
Abdool Waheb	Ditto	Ditto ditto.	
Saheb Jaun	Ditto	Ditto ditto.	
Russick Lal Bose	Dacca	Has served for more than 6 years in the Dacca Commissioner's Office.	
CHITTAGONG DIVISION.			
CLASS I.			
Rosomoy Dutt	Passed the Entrance Examination.	Passed in Gymnastics.
Tariny Lal Chowdry	.....	Ditto ditto
Umakanto Das, (Apptd.)	Rajshahye	Has served in the Education Department for 8 years. Is a Deputy Inspector of Schools. Has passed the F.A. Examination.	
Mahomed-ul-Nobi	Kishnugger	Has passed the Entrance Examination.	
Gour Mohon Bysack, B.A.	Dacca	Is a B.A. Has served in the Education Department for 9 years. Is a Teacher of the Dacca Collegiate School.	Highly distinguished in Gymnastics.
Fuzloor Rohoman	.....	Has passed the Entrance Examination ...
CLASS II.			

CLASS III.

Hem Chunder Bhattacharjee
Koylash Chunder Pal

Has passed the Entrance Examination.
Has served in the Education Department
for 5 years.

Hooghly

PATNA DIVISION.

CLASS I.

Highly distinguished in Law.

Lala Jankee Prosad	Arrah	Has been Head Clerk in the Arrah Sub-Registry Office for 8 years.
Gouree Sunker Biswas	Tirhoot	Has served as a Translator for 6 years, and as Head Clerk in the Tirhoot Col-lectorate for 1 year.
Gunga Nath Roy	Mozufferpore	Has served Government for 7 years, and has passed the F.A. Examination.
Roghoo Nundun Prosad	Mozufferpore	Has served for more than 8 years; is at present a Translator in the Tirhoot Judge's Court.
Akbar Hossein	Patna	Has served as Head Clerk of different Sub-Registry Offices for 3 years.
Salamat Ally	Ditto	Has served Government for 12 years; is at present Head Clerk of the Shere-gotty Sub-Registry Office.
Bam Churn Lal	Ditto	Has served for 3 years as Nazir of the Moonsiff's Court at Arrah.
G. A. Paptiste	Ditto	Has served for 3 years as Clerk in the Patna Commissioner's Office.
Syud Sadik Ally	Tirhoot	Has served Government for 6 years. Is Surveying Master of the Mozuffer Government School. Holds Sub-Overseer's certificate.
Syud Azid Buksh	Mozufferpore	Has served Government for more than 6 years.
Dwarkan Prosad	Tirhoot	Has served for 10 years; is at present a Civil Court Ameen.
Rajendro Nath Roy	Patna	Is Secretary to the Municipal Commissioners for the town of Patna. Passed Entrance. Holds Sub-Engineer's certificate.

Names.	Residence.	Particulars of past service or University Degree.	REMARKS.
CLASS II.			
Khyrat Ahmud	Bankipore	Has passed the Entrance Examination ...	Highly distinguished in Law.
Mahomed Serajsh Huq	Patna	Ditto ditto.	
Abdool Rezzak	Ghazee-pore	Nil.	
Berhamdeo Navain	Patna	Has passed the Entrance Examination.	
Shama Churn	Ditto	Ditto ditto.	
Rajkissore Narayan	Sarun	Ditto ditto.	
Jodunath Sirkar	Bankipore	Ditto ditto.	
CLASS III.			
Grish Chunder Sircar	Patna	Has passed the F.A. Examination.	
Gouri Sunker	Ditto	Ditto ditto.	
Shyma Nath Pundit	Ditto	Has passed the Entrance Examination.	
Nundokissore Dyal	Ditto	Ditto ditto.	
Abdool Aziz	Tirhoot	Has passed the Entrance Examination, and has served Government for more than 10 years. Is at present Peshkar of the Tirhoot Moonsiffce.	Highly distinguished in Law.
Mahomed Khan	Mozufferpore	Has served Government for 3 years.	
Mahomed Yahia	Patna	Nil.	
Goneesh Prosad	Tirhoot	Has served in the Education Department for 16 years. Is a Sub-Deputy Inspector of Schools.	

BHAUGULPORE DIVISION INCLUDING SONTHAL PERGUNNAHS.

CLASS I.

Sant Prosad (Apptd.)	...	Arrah	...	Has served upward of 6 years as Nazir of the Shahabad Collectorate.	Highly distinguished in Law.
Chunder Narian Gopta, B.A.	...	Patna	...	Is a B.A.	Ditto
Shere Ali	...	Ditto	...	Has served for more than 6 years in the Education Department.	ditto.
Synd Zakir Hossein	...	Ditto	...	Has passed the Entrance Examination ...	
Unesh Chunder Banerjee	...	Ditto	...	Has served for 3 years, and has passed the Entrance.	
Indur Beharee	...	Chumparun	...	Has served for 13 years. Is Peshkar of the Chumparun Collectorate.	

CLASS II.

Mahomed Nussiruddeen	...	Patna	...	Has passed the Entrance Examination	
Shama Churn Mitter	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	ditto.
Ram Anogroho Naryan	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	ditto.
Danesh Prosad	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	ditto.

CLASS III.

Koylash Chunder Chatterjee	...	Bankipore	...	Has passed the Entrance Examination	
Rash Behary Dutt	...	Patna	...	Ditto	ditto.
Bnowani Shahoy	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	ditto.
Huryhur Nath	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	ditto.
Joogul Kissoore	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	ditto.
Protap Narian Singh	...	Morghyr	...	.....
Mahomed Waris Ali Khan	...	Tirhoot	...	Has served for 7 years.	

ORISSA DIVISION.

CLASS I.

Komul Nath Ghose	Has served for 6 years, and has passed the Junior Scholarship Examination.	Highly distinguished in Law.
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CLASS III.

Hursho Nath Gangooly	Has passed the Entrance Examination	
Nilamber Pal	...	Chandernagore	...	Ditto.	ditto
Khogendro Nath Roy	...	Calcutta.	...		

Names.	Residence.	Particulars of past service or University Degree.	REMARKS.
CHOTA NAGPORE DIVISION.			
CLASS I.			
Rai Chitrn Ghose, B.A.	Hooghly	Is a B.A., and has passed the L.L. Examination.	Passed in Gymnastics.
Mahomed Soban Hydar	Shahabad	Has passed the examination for Tehsildarship, and has served 9 years. Is at present Revenue Sheristadar, Benares Collectorate.	
Kastoree Lal	Tirhoot	Has served for 3 years	...
CLASS II.			
Nundjee	Patna	Has passed the Entrance Examination	...
CLASS III.			
Abinash Chunder Bhattacharjee	.....	Has passed the B.A. Examination	
Ramdyal Chukerbutty	.....	Has passed the Entrance Examination	...
Nazir Roheemoolah	Tirhoot	Has served 15 years. Is Nazir in a Sub-divisional Court.	

C. BERNARD,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

Rules for the Instruction and Examination of Candidates for the Native Civil Service.

I.—INSTRUCTION.

THE Lieutenant-Governor has been pleased to make the following arrangements for instructing young men desirous of qualifying themselves for the Native Civil Service of Government.

1. At the Hooghly College a two years' course has been established for the purpose of teaching the prescribed subjects. Students who attend this course for one session, that is till February next, may be passed for the lower grade of appointments. Students who being admissible under rules (a), (b), (c), and (d) of the Examination Rules attend one session will, on passing the higher standard of examination, be eligible as candidates for all appointments. Hereafter attendance at the full two years' course will be required from candidates for the higher grade who have not already rendered approved service under Government.

2. Arrangements for teaching surveying and engineering, law, botany, chemistry, riding, and gymnastics, have been made at the Hooghly College. A fee of Rs. 10 once for all will be charged for instruction in riding.

3. All students of the Hooghly College, and other persons whom the Principal may consider to be fit and eligible, and possessed of sufficient education, will be admitted to the Civil Service class on payment of the ordinary college fees as now charged for ordinary students and for Mahomedans (the college being originally a Mahomedan endowment) respectively, that is to say, Rs. 5 per mensem for ordinary students, and Re. 1 for Mahomedans.

4. Students who elect to follow the Civil Service course must, unless they have passed the First Arts Examination, continue to attend the college English classes in which English as a language is taught, but attendance in the other classes will be optional with them. The Principal will have discretion to exempt from the operation of this rule any students whose attainments in English are, in his opinion, sufficiently good to enable such student to converse freely and conduct correspondence in English.

5. In addition to the arrangements for teaching the Civil Service course in the Hooghly College, a special class in the Presidency College for teaching drawing, surveying, and engineering, as required for the Native Civil Service, will open on 17th June. The fees for this special class will be—entrance Rs. 5 and a monthly fee of Rs. 3. Instruction in the other subjects required of candidates may be obtained in Calcutta.

6. Competent teachers of drawing, surveying, and engineering have been sent to Patna, Dacca, and Cuttack. Lectures in chemistry and botany have been arranged in the Patna College, where, if the number of candidates suffices, a Civil Service course will be held. Considerable facilities have also been given in the Dacca College, and teachers of surveying have been sent to several of the higher schools as well as to the minor colleges. The teaching of gymnastics has been arranged at several places and will be extended as opportunity offer.

7. The following elementary books on botany and chemistry will be studied by the students attending the first year Civil Service class, viz.—

Oliver's Manual of Indian Botany.

Roscoe's Lessons on Elementary Chemistry.

Other books will hereafter be added to the list.

8. The following detail of the text-books and instruction in the subjects of drawing, surveying, and engineering is prescribed for the first year's Civil Service course:—

Subject.	Details.	Text-books and mode of acquiring.
<i>Surveying.</i>		
1. Mensuration	Of the line, superficies, and the simpler solids. Cubical contents of earth-work in cuttings and embankments.	Todhunter's Mensuration.
2. Surveying with chain, and with compass and chain.	To make a survey of a tract of country 2 or 3 square miles in area.	Roorkee Papers on Surveying, Chapters II, III. Also practically taught in the field.

Subject.	Details.	Text-books and mode of acquiring.
<i>Surveying,—(Contd.)</i>		
3. Levelling.	To make all the necessary sections for a supposed road between two given points.	Roorkee Papers on Surveying, Chapters XI, XIII. Practical instruction in the field.
4. Construction of field-book, plotting and tracing on the ground.	To lay out the foundations of a simple building on the ground.	Instruction by lecture. Roorkee Papers on Surveying.
<i>Drawing.</i>		
5. Construction and use of scales.	Geometrical figures, orthographic projection as applied to the delineation of simple engineering structures.	Ellis Davidson on "Projection." Davidson on "Linear Drawing." Class instruction.
<i>Engineering.</i>		
1. General knowledge of properties of building materials in most common use, and of constructive trades.	Stone, brick, timber, lime, mortar, cement.	Roorkee Treatise, Volume I, Chapters 1, 2, 4, 5.
2. Estimating of a simple building or bridge.	To design simple draw-bridges, culverts, and wooden bridges of small span, and to estimate the quantity and cost thereof.	Instruction principally by lecture.
3. Construction of simple buildings.	Stone masonry, brick masonry, masonry in arches, and foundations.	Roorkee Treatise, Volume I, Chapters 13, 14, 15, to end of paragraph 299; 16 to end of paragraph 322.
4. Construction of simple roofs and bridge trusses for small spans.	... ..	Instruction by lecture.
5. Elements of road-making, including the construction of culverts and small bridges.	Laying out roads, formation of cuttings and embankments, construction of road surface, drainage, &c.	Roorkee Treatise, Volume I, Section 5; Volume II, Section 8.

9. The Lieutenant-Governor will be particularly glad if heads of offices can give deserving and capable public servants leave of absence on favourable terms for the purpose of qualifying in the above special subjects.

II.—EXAMINATION AND ELIGIBILITY FOR OFFICE.

1. An examination of candidates for admission into the roll of persons qualified for admission into the Native Civil Service under this Government will be held in the month of February 1874, at Hooghly, Dacca, Patna, Cuttack, and Gowhatty. There will, if need be, be special examinations for the Police, the Non-Regulation Provinces, and the Opium Department. For the ordinary branches of the service there will be two standards—one higher, qualifying for all appointments, and another lower, qualifying for appointments of less than Rs. 100 per mensem only.

2. A preliminary examination in English and the vernacular, of those candidates who have not already qualified in those subjects, will be held, as also a preliminary examination in riding and walking. Persons who have passed the First Arts Examination, or the Entrance Examination in the first division, or who possess a University degree or certificate in law or engineering, will not be liable to the preliminary examination in English. Persons who have gained vernacular scholarships, or who have served with credit in vernacular offices, will not be liable to examination in the vernacular. The preliminary examinations will be held on some date in January, to be locally notified by the Magistrate of the district, at the undermentioned stations, where the medical officers will also examine candidates and grant certificates of sound health under Rule 7 :—

Alipore.
Kishnaghur.
Jessore.
Burdwan.
Hooghly.
Midnapore.
Berhampore.
Dinapore.

Rajshahye.
Rungpore.
Julpigoree.
Dacca.
Burrisaul.
Mymensing.
Sylhet.

Chittagong.
Comillah.
Patna.
Gya.
Arrah.
Mozufferpore.
Chupprah.

Bhaugulpore.
Purneah.
Cuttack.
Ranchoe.
Gowhatty.
Durrung.
Debrooghur.

3. All Candidates of good character, who satisfy the preliminary requirements, will be admitted to the Native Civil Service Examination, and candidates who pass will be eligible for the public service,

provided that either before or after the examination they fulfil the conditions laid down in Rules 4 and 5 which follow below. No candidate will be admitted to the special examination for the Police, Non-Regulation Service, or the Opium Department without a special certificate, which can only be granted under the orders of the Lieutenant-Governor.

4. The following persons having passed the required standard will be eligible to the Native Civil Service in all appointments:—

(a)—Persons who have served Government for six years.

(b)—Persons who have passed the Entrance Examination and have served Government for three years.

Provided that they have in each case attained and have held for not less than one year a responsible permanent appointment, above that of copyist, in one of the civil departments of the Government service, and can produce a sufficient certificate of ability, good conduct, and fitness for promotion from their official superiors.

(c)—Persons who have taken a University degree in arts, law, medicine, or engineering.

(d)—Persons who may be specially declared eligible for all appointments by a certificate under the hand of a Secretary to Government.

(e)—Persons declared to have passed the Native Civil Service Examination with high distinction.

5. The following persons having passed the required standard will be eligible to the Native Civil Service in appointments of less than Rs. 100 per mensem:—

(a)—Persons who have served Government with credit and efficiency for not less than three years, whose thorough facility in the use of the vernacular is certified, and who pass a preliminary examination in English.

(b)—Natives of Hindustan, Orissa, and Assam, natives of Bengal of Mahomedan families, and natives of any other districts which may be hereafter specially notified, who have served Government with credit and efficiency for not less than three years, and who can show that they have received a thoroughly good education in the vernacular. This privilege is limited to two years from this date, and it must be understood that such persons cannot expect advancement unless they qualify in English, that being the language of official correspondence in Bengal.

(c)—Persons who have passed the Entrance Examination.

(d)—Persons who may have been specially declared eligible for appointments of the lower grade by a certificate under the hand of a Secretary to Government.

6. The examination papers for candidates for both grades of the service will be the same; but the passing marks will be considerably higher for the higher than for the lower grade. A candidate who passes for the lower grade only will not be eligible for promotion to the higher grade of appointments until he passes for the higher grade at some future examination in at least two of the subjects numbered (2), (3), and (4) in the next foregoing rule. Candidates who pass for the higher grade will be subject to no further examination except the higher standard departmental examination, and the opium laws examination for those candidates who are appointed to the Opium Department without having taken the opium papers.

Preliminary Requirements.

7. A certificate will be required from every candidate of his character, respectability, and general moral fitness, such certificate being signed by two gentlemen of his own nationality, resident in the district of which he is a native or where he usually resides, and also signed by the Judge or Magistrate of such district. The certificate of the two first named is expected to be based upon personal knowledge, and the certificate of the Judge or Magistrate to indicate that the gentlemen who have signed it are qualified by their position and character to give such a certificate, and that the Judge or Magistrate himself knows nothing to the prejudice of the candidate. In the case of the town of Calcutta instead of the signature of the Judge or Magistrate, the certificate should bear that of any Judge of the High Court, or the Commissioner of Police, or the Commissioner of the Presidency Division.

8. Each candidate will be required to produce a certificate from a Government medical officer, stating that the candidate is generally a man of sound health, that he has expressed his willingness to serve in any district of the Lower Provinces, and that he (the medical officer) believes him to be capable of doing so, so far as can be judged antecedently.

9. (a)—Every candidate for the higher appointments will also be required to prove that he can ride, and for this purpose he may apply to the Magistrate of the district, who will either satisfy himself on the point, or select some other person he thinks competent for that purpose. The examiner must certify from his own personal observation that the candidate can ride not less than 12 miles at a rapid pace, and is in this respect competent for all practical purposes of district

work; and if such examiner be not the Magistrate himself, the certificate must be countersigned by the Magistrate. All candidates presenting themselves without such certificate will be required to appear before some person in Calcutta who will be selected for the purpose.

(b)—Every candidate for an appointment of less than Rs. 100 will be required to prove either that he can ride as above, or that he can walk twelve miles within 3½ hours without difficulty or prostration, to be certified in the same manner as the riding.

10. Previous to the other examinations, European candidates who have not passed any University examination will be required, besides passing an examination in English, to show that they possess a thorough knowledge of writing and arithmetic. They must be able to write well, quickly, and correctly, from dictation, to compose a report, and to do all ordinary arithmetic correctly and quickly, which must be duly certified by the examiners.

By European is meant any person whose native language is English or any other European tongue.

11. Besides procuring the above certificates, all candidates, subject to the exceptions mentioned in these rules, will be required to pass an examination—

- (1)—In the vernacular.
- (2)—Drawing, surveying, and engineering.
- (3)—In law.

They may also pass in the following special subjects :—

- (4)—In the elements of botany and chemistry.
- (5)—In gymnastics.

And a qualification in these last subjects will count *pro tanto* in their favour. As a rule no candidate who has not already served with credit will be admitted in future to the Government service without passing in these subjects.

Examination in the Vernacular.

12. All native candidates will be required to show that they can read and write office papers and orders in the vernacular with complete facility.

13. All European candidates will be examined as to their ability to speak and understand a vernacular language, to read it in print, and translate it. Their knowledge of it must be sufficient to enable them to do business easily immediately on appointment.

14. The vernacular language in which candidates will be required to pass under the two preceding rules may be either Bengali or Hindustani, Oorish or Assamese.

Candidates who pass in Bengali only will not be eligible for vacancies in Behar, nor will candidates who pass in Hindustani only be eligible for vacancies in Bengal or Orissa.

Examination in Drawing, Surveying, and Engineering.

15. Candidates will be examined in the following subjects :—

- I.—*Drawing.*
- II.—*Surveying.*

Including 1.—Mensuration.

2.—Surveying with chain, and with compass and chain.

3.—Levelling.

4.—Construction of field-book, plotting, tracing on the ground.

5.—Construction and use of scales.

III.—Engineering.

Including 1.—General knowledge of properties of building materials in most common use and of constructive trades.

2.—Estimating for a simple building or bridge.

3.—Construction of simple buildings.

4.—Construction of simple roof and bridge trusses for small spans.

5.—Elements of road-making (including the construction of culverts and small bridges).

16. Candidates for all appointments who have obtained an Overseer's certificate, and candidates for appointments under Rs. 100 per mensem, who have obtained a Sub-Overseer's certificate, will be exempted from examination in drawing, surveying, and engineering.

Examination in Law.

17. Candidates who possess a degree in Indian Law will not be required to pass the examination in law.

18. All others will be examined in the elements of the law prevailing in Bengal in the following branches:—

(a)—To qualify for the Police and Non-Regulation appointments—

Criminal Law.

Penal Code.

New Code of Criminal Procedure.

Police Act V of 1861.

In this examination books will be allowed.

(b)—To qualify for Subordinate Executive Service and other Civil appointments—

1. Criminal Law as in (a).

2. Revenue and General Law as follows:—

Regulations I, VIII, and XIV of 1793, and XII of 1817.

Ditto I, II, and VI of 1819.

Ditto VII of 1822, IX and XI of 1825, and IX of 1833.

Acts IX of 1847, XXXI of 1858, and IV (B.C.) of 1868.

„ XI of 1859.

„ VII (B.C.) of 1868 and VIII (B.C.) of 1869.

„ XXI of 1856, XXIII of 1860, and modifying Act of the Bengal Council

„ V of 1861.

„ VIII of 1871.

„ X (B.C.) of 1871.

Municipal Acts in force in Lower Bengal.

In the examination in Revenue and General Law books will not be allowed.

(c)—To qualify for the Opium Department.

Act XXI of 1856.

„ XIII of 1857.

The Board's rules for the guidance of officers in the Opium Department.

In this examination books will not be allowed.

Fees and Certificates.

19. Every candidate when submitting his application for admission to examination

Procedure—Fees.

should state the subjects in which he desires to be examined, and annex certificates in any other subjects in which he is required or permitted by these rules to show that he is duly qualified. He must at the same time tender a fee for each subject in which he has to be examined, computed according to the scale given below, if he is a candidate for the higher class of appointments:—

	Rs.
Elementary English examination for European candidates	8
Law	8
Surveying and engineering	8
Each vernacular	4
Medical examination	4
Riding or walking examination	4

Candidates for appointments of less than Rs. 100 per mensem will pay fees at half the above rates.

20. Applications for admission may be made to the Magistrate of any district named in Rule 2. The Magistrate, if he is satisfied that the candidate is admissible to the examination under these rules, shall receive and credit the fees, desire the candidate to undergo the required medical and riding or walking examination; and when all certificates are complete, shall forward the application with the certificates of health, character, &c., riding or walking, of payment of fees, and certificates in any subject described in Rules 16 or 17, to the Under-Secretary to the Government of Bengal (Examination Department). No fee is required when a certificate is sufficient and is produced.

21. To every candidate who passes the examinations above prescribed, a certificate will be given, stating the subjects and the grade in which he has passed. If he is immediately eligible to the Native Civil Service in either grade his certificate will be so endorsed, and if he subsequently becomes so eligible by service, a similar endorsement will be made.

N.B.—This certificate will give no claim to an appointment.

C. BERNARD,

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

The 22nd April 1873.

[Second Publication.]

THE following Notification is re-published in a slightly revised form :—

RESOLUTION.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Calcutta, the 15th April 1873.

THE Lieutenant-Governor has proposed to the Government of India the establishment of parallel lines of promotion in the executive and judicial branches of the covenanted civil service in Bengal. His Excellency in Council has provisionally accepted this proposal, and has now, subject to the sanction of the Secretary of State, approved of the following proposals of the Lieutenant-Governor, viz.—

1. That Judges, including Additional Judges, shall be classified in two grades; those in the first grade, up to the number of fifteen, drawing each a salary of Rs. 2,500 a month, and the remainder in the second grade a salary of Rs. 2,000;
2. That Magistrate-Collectors shall be classified in two grades, with salaries fixed at Rs. 2,250 and (for the present) Rs. 1,800, respectively;
3. That effect shall be given at once to the proposed scheme, so far that as funds become available, from the reduction in the salaries of the Judges on the occurrence of vacancies, the pay of some of the Magistrate-Collectors may be raised to Rs. 2,250, whilst fresh promotions which would hitherto have been made to the existing first grade on Rs. 1,916, shall now be made to a salary of Rs. 1,800 only; the difference being used to raise the salaries of officers now drawing Rs. 1,500 to the same rate of Rs. 1,800.

The Lieutenant-Governor desires it to be clearly understood that all promotions, substantive or acting, which may be made to the different grades of Judges or Magistrate-Collectors from this date up to the time when the orders of the Secretary of State may be received, will be conditional on the approval of the Secretary of State, and that any increase to the pay of Magistrate-Collectors whom His Honor may select for promotion in the meantime, must be refunded if that approval be withheld.

The judicial appointments on Rs. 2,500 and Rs. 2,000 will be designated Judgeships of the 1st and 2nd grade respectively, and, so long as the arrangements are in a state of transition, for the sake of convenience the executive appointments on Rs. 2,250, Rs. 1,916, Rs. 1,800, or Rs. 1,500 respectively, will be styled Magistrate-Collectorships of the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, and 4th grades respectively.

At the present moment two Judgeships are vacant, owing to the promotion of Mr. Rivers Thompson and to the retirement of Mr. W. Tucker, and an Additional Judgeship, owing to the retirement of Mr. Pepper. His Honor is pleased to make the following appointments :—

Mr. J. M. Lewis to be District and Sessions Judge of Bancoorah in the second grade. Mr. Lewis will, however, continue to officiate as District and Sessions Judge of Bhaugulpore in the 1st grade.

Mr. A. J. R. Bainbridge to be Additional Judge of Jessore and Backergunge in the second grade of Judges. Mr. Bainbridge will continue to act as District and Sessions Judge of Moorshedabad in the first grade.

Mr. H. T. Prinsep to be District and Sessions Judge of Dacca in the second grade. Mr. Prinsep will continue to act as District and Sessions Judge of Hooghly in the first grade.

Mr. A. Abercrombie to be District and Sessions Judge of Mymensing in the first grade.

Mr. S. H. C. Tayler, District and Sessions Judge of Beerbhoom, to be in the second grade of Judges.

Mr. W. Cornell, Officiating Judge of Bancoorah, to officiate in the second grade of Judges.

Mr. A. B. Falcon, Officiating Additional Judge of Backergunge, Jessore, and Furreedpore, to officiate in the second grade of Judges.

Mr. C. B. Garrett, Officiating Judge of Dacca, to officiate in the second grade of Judges.

The following officers to be Magistrate-Collectors of the first grade:—

Mr. W. Leff. Robinson, Magistrate and Collector of Dinagepore.

„ A. W. Palmer, „ „ „ of Gya.

„ G. N. Barlow, C.S.I., „ „ „ of Monghyr.

„ S. C. Bayley, „ „ „ of Patna.

„ H. Hankey, „ „ „ of Moorshedabad.

Messrs. Barlow, Bayley, and Hankey, will continue to officiate as Commissioners of the Bhaugulpore, Patna, and Chittagong Divisions, respectively.

The following officers will officiate as Magistrate-Collectors of the first grade *vice* Messrs. Barlow, Bayley, and Hankey:—

Mr. V. Taylor, Magistrate-Collector of Bhaugulpore.

„ J. H. Reynolds, B.A., „ of Mymensingh.

„ F. M. Halliday, „ of Tirhoot.

The following officers to be Magistrate-Collectors of the districts shown against each in the fourth grade:—

Mr. H. L. Harrison, Magistrate-Collector of Midnapore.

„ A. Smith, „ of Jessore.

„ A. C. Mangles, „ of Noakhally, but to continue to act in Patna.

„ J. Monro, „ of Rungpore, but to continue to act as Deputy-Collector of Customs.

Mr. H. L. Harrison will continue to act as a Magistrate-Collector of the second grade.

Mr. F. Jones, Junior Superintendent of Survey, to be Senior Superintendent of Survey (ranking as a Collector-Magistrate of the 4th grade).

ORDER.—Ordered that a copy of this resolution be forwarded to all Commissioners of Divisions for information and communication to all executive and other covenanted officers other than Judges in their respective divisions. Also to the High Court and to all Judges.

H. L. DAMPIER,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

[Second Publication.]

RESOLUTION.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

SECTION B.

Calcutta, the 15th April 1873.

THE appended lists of candidates who have been passed at the recent Native Civil Service Examination are published for general information.

2. The Lieutenant-Governor has this time been very liberal in admitting as “qualified for the higher grade of appointments” candidates who gave evidence of practical ability, even though they fell a little short of full pass-marks. The Government wished to have a sufficient number of passed men to choose from for present requirements. Higher grade appointments cannot however at once be provided for all the men who are declared qualified for that grade; and those who do not at once obtain higher grade appointments are recommended to accept lower grade appointments, and to try to work themselves up, since so far as examination goes they are declared to be qualified for the higher grade.

3. The Lieutenant-Governor has admitted as “qualified for the higher grade” a few candidates who did not possess the qualification of Government service or university degree required for the higher grade of appointments. The men so specially admitted are those who have done particularly well in the recent examination. For the rest, such candidates as did not possess the necessary qualifications and yet have passed the examination, are declared to be

qualified for the higher grade after serving one year in the lower grade of appointments.

4. Of the sub-deputies who have been appointed in the Burdwan, Rajshahye, Dacca, Chittagong, Patna, and Bhaugulpore divisions during the last eight months, only Lal Zama Khan of Chumparun, Karamat Hossein of Gya, appeared for the Native Civil Service Examination, though all appointments to temporary sub-deputyships had been made subject to passing the prescribed examination; and they did not pass. The Lieutenant-Governor desires that each sub-deputy may now be informed that if retained he will be required to pass. His Honor leaves it to the discretion of Commissioners to retain during the present year any sub-deputies who may have been appointed in 1872-73, and who may be really efficient men.

5. Candidates who have passed for the higher grade of appointments will not be required to pass any further examination, unless they become Deputy Magistrates, in which case they will be liable to the higher standard departmental examination. Having passed the Native Civil Service Examinations, they will be exempt from the lower standard departmental test.

6. Certificates, as provided by rule 21 of the Notification of the 6th July, will be given to the successful candidates on application at the Bengal Office. Candidates can obtain their certificates either by personal application, or by written application forwarded through the Principal of the Hooghly, Dacca, or Patna College, or through the Magistrate of the district where the candidate may be residing.

List of Candidates at the Native Civil Service Examination of 1873 who, having submitted the necessary certificates of character, health, and ability to ride or walk, have been examined and declared to have passed the tests necessary to qualify them to hold appointments.

Class I.—Candidates who are admitted as eligible to hold appointments of the higher grade on Rs. 100 a month and upwards:—

Bipin Behary Mookerjee.
Radha Sham Sinha.
Lala Jankee Prosad.
Poorno Chunder Roy, B.A.
Khetter Gopal Roy.
Sant Prosad.
Mohim Chunder Ghose, B.A.
Nolin Chunder Roy.
Mohanundo Goopto, B.A.
Gourisunker Biswas.
Rosomoy Dutt.
Chunder Narain Gupta, B.A.
Jogut Chunder Roy.
G. M. Gregory.
Rajonee Coomar Dutt.
Okhoy Coomar Chatterjee.
Nilmony Coomar.
Gunga Nath Roy.
Shama Puddo Chowdhry.
Tarini Lal Chowdhry.
Roghoo Nundun Prosad.
Novin Krishna Banerjee.
G. A. Lorimer, M.A.
Athar Hossein.
Radhakant Banerjee.
Mahomed-ul-Nobi.
Jogendro Nath Sen.
Salamut Ally.
Soorjee Coomar Sen.
A. Christian.
Shoshee Bhusun Dutt, B.A.
Mohesh Chunder Sen, B.A.
Brojo Mohun Roy.
Umakanto Das.
Prankrishna Roy.
Koylas Chunder Bose.
Kristo Coomar Sen.

Chunder Coomar Dutt.
Aushootosh Sircar.
Annoda Pershad, to Cottack.
Ram Churn Lall.
Komul Nath Ghose.
Chundee Churn Bose.
Rai Churn Ghose, B.A., L.L.
Shere Ali.
G. A. Baptiste.
Mahomed Soban Hydar.
E. McL. Smith.
Mohendro Chunder Mozoomdar, B.A.
Beharilal Mitter, B.A.
Gour Mohun Bysack.
Shoshi Siker Dutt.
Jogendro Nath Gupta.
T. J. Mendes.
Gobiind Chunder Bysack, B.L.
Girindhro Nath Chatterjee.
Aushootosh Sircar.
Deno Nath Dey.
Anoda Persad Sen.
Jugut Chunder Somé.
Shama Churn Das.
Syud Zaker Hossein.
Syud Sadek Ali.
Umesh Chunder Bannerjee.
Shaik Azad Baksh.
Kastooreo Lall.
Dwarka Persad.
Rajendro Nath Roy.
Indur Beharee.
C. N. Banerjee.
Deenonath Ghose.
Heera Lall Biswas.
Opendra Chandra Mozoomdar.
Okhey Coomar Bose.

Class II.—Candidates who have passed the tests necessary for the higher grade of appointments, but who are not eligible for such appointments till after at least one year's service in the lower grade:—

Khyrut Ahmed.
Mahomed Nussiruddeen.
Shama Churn Mitter.
Mahomed Serajut Huq.
Bunko Behary Buxee.
Abdool Rezzak.
Benode Behary Sircar.
Fuzloor Rohoman.
Poolin Chunder Sanyal.
Borodadas Bose.
Faizoolah Khan.
Berhamdeo Narain.
Jodu Nath Dass.
Bhogobutty Charn Bhattacharjee.

Ram Anogoocho Narain.
Shama Churn.
Nundjee.
Chunder Coomar Mitter.
Prankishen Das.
Danesh Persad.
Hem Chunder Mitter.
Rajkishore Narain.
Gogun Chunder Chatterjee.
Shoshee Bhusan Sen.
Jadu Nath Sircar.
Lall Mohun Shome.
Nobin Kishna Banerjee.
Radha Kishore Sett.

Class III.—Candidates who are admitted as eligible for the lower grade of appointments:—

Bonomali Poramanick.
Koylas Chunder Chatterjee.
Abinash Chunder Bhatta.
Bepin Behary Poramanick.
Deno Nath Chuckerbutty.
Grish Chunder Sircar.
Hem Chunder Bhatta.
Rash Behary Dutt.
Hursho Nath Gangooly.
Nilmony Banerjee.
Boidyo Nath Mookerjee.
Shama Churn Dutt.
Abul Hossein.
Hurra Mohun Dutt.
Shurut Chunder Das.
Abinash Chunder Bhatta.
Ram Dyal Chuckerbutty.
Nilamber Pal.
Bhugwan Chunder Bose.
Janokey Nath Shaha.
Ram Soonder Bysak.
Jogendro Chunder Bhunjo.
Okhoy Coomar Chatterjee.
Bhowani Shahoy.
Wajeeuddeen Ahmud.
Deno Nath Ghose.

Hem Chunder Mookerjee.
Dwarka Nath Neogy.
Gouri Sunker.
Indresshur Borooah.
Bhubun Mohun Soor.
Hurryhur Nath.
Shyama Naryan Pundit.
Behary Lal Ghosal.
Nundo Kishore Dyal.
Hubeebur Rohman.
Khoodeeram Poddar.
Joogul Kissore.
Koilas Chunder Pal.
Chunder Siker Dey.
Abdul Waheb.
Saheb Jan.
Abdul Aziz.
Protap Naryan Sing.
Mahomed Khan.
Syud Mahomed Yahia.
Mahomed Waris Ali Khan.
Gonesh Prosad.
Nazir Raheemoolah.
Khogendra Nath Roy.
Russik Lall Bose.

Class IV.—Candidates who were admitted as qualified for the Opium Department or the Non-Regulation Provinces only:—

J. C. Sarkies	..	..	..	Non-Regulation Provinces.
J. C. Shaw	..	..	..	Opium.
L. L. Parrott.	..	..	..	Ditto.

The undermentioned officers of the Opium Department having attended the Native Civil Service Examination in Surveying, Chemistry, and Botany, passed in the subjects opposite to their names:—

Mr. C. Patterson	..	..	..	In Surveying.
" H. Matthews	..	..	..	Ditto.
" A. F. McKenzie	..	..	..	In Surveying and Botany.
" D. Ridsdale	..	..	..	In Surveying.
" H. Hastings	..	..	..	Ditto.
" C. Hathorn	..	..	..	Ditto.
" Sayce	..	..	..	In Botany.

C. BERNARD.

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

[Third Publication.]

ACQUISITION OF LAND.

DECLARATIONS UNDER SECTION 6 OF ACT X OF 1870.

The 7th April 1873.—Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz. for the construction of a deviation in the East Indian Railway in the Mouzah Musanoo, Pergunnah Bhaugulpore, Zillah Bhaugulpore, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a piece of land, measuring more or less 25 beegahs 7 cottahs 2 chittacks of standard measurement, bounded on the north by Musanoo; south by Musanoo; east by Ghogah Nullah; west by Mouzah Dinmahomedpore, is required within the aforesaid Mouzah.

This Declaration is made, under the provisions of Section 6 of Act X of 1870, to all whom it may concern.

WHEREAS it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz. for the construction of a deviation in the East Indian Railway in the Mouzah of Dinmahomedpore, Pergunnah Bhaugulpore, Zillah Bhaugulpore, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a piece of land, measuring more or less 33 beegahs 7 cottahs 3 chittacks of standard measurement, bounded on the north by Mouzah Furka; south by Dinmahomedpore; east by Musanoo; west by Rajpore, is required within the aforesaid Mouzah.

This Declaration is made, under the provisions of Section 6 of Act X of 1870, to all whom it may concern.

WHEREAS it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz. for the construction of a deviation in the East Indian Railway in the Mouzah of Dinmahomedpore, Pergunnah Bhaugulpore, Zillah Bhaugulpore, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a piece of land, measuring more or less 73 beegahs 1 chittack of standard measurement, and bounded on the north by Mouzah Furka; south by Mouzah Rajpore; east by Mouzah Musanoo; west by Mouzah Rajpore, is required within the aforesaid Mouzah.

This Declaration is made, under the provisions of Section 6 of Act X of 1870, to all whom it may concern.

WHEREAS it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz. for the construction of a deviation in the East Indian Railway in the Mouzah of Rajpore, Pergunnah Bhaugulpore, Zillah Bhaugulpore, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a piece of land, measuring more or less 7 cottahs 1 chittack of standard measurement, bounded on the north by Mouzah Dinmahomedpore; south by Mouzah Rajpore; east by Mouzah Dinmahomedpore; west by Mouzah Soyedpore, is required within the aforesaid Mouzah.

This Declaration is made, under the provisions of Section 6 of Act X of 1870, to all whom it may concern.

WHEREAS it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz. for the construction of a deviation in the East Indian Railway in the Mouzah of Dinmahomedpore, Pergunnah Bhaugulpore, Zillah Bhaugulpore, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a piece of land, measuring more or less 10 beegahs 10 cottahs 15 chittacks of standard measurement, bounded on the north by Mouzah Dinmahomedpore; south by Mouzah Rajpore; east by Mouzah Musanoo; west by Mouzah Rajpore, is required within the aforesaid Mouzah.

This Declaration is made, under the provisions of Section 6 of Act X of 1870, to all whom it may concern.

WHEREAS it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz. for the construction of a deviation in the East Indian Railway in the Mouzah of Rajpore, Pergunnah Bhaugulpore, Zillah Bhaugulpore, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a piece of land, measuring more or less 16 beegahs 16 cottahs 7 chittacks of standard measurement, bounded on the north by Mouzah Dinmahomedpore; south by Mouzah Rajpore; east by Mouzah Dinmahomedpore; west by Mouzah Soyedpore, is required within the aforesaid Mouzah.

This Declaration is made, under the provisions of Section 6 of Act X of 1870, to all whom it may concern.

WHEREAS it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz. for the construction of a deviation in the East Indian Railway in the Mouzah of Soyedpore, Pergunnah Bhaugulpore, Zillah Bhaugulpore, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a piece of land,

measuring more or less 3 beegahs 5 cottahs 5 chittacks of standard measurement, bounded on the north by Mouzah Rajpore; south by Mouzah Rajpore; east by Mouzah Rajpore; west by Mouzah Furreedpore, is required within the aforesaid Mouzah.

This Declaration is made, under the provisions of Section 6 of Act X of 1870, to all whom it may concern.

WHEREAS it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz. for the construction of a deviation in the East Indian Railway in the Mouzah of Furreedpore, Pergunnah Bhaugulpore, Zillah Bhaugulpore, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a piece of land, measuring more or less 2 beegahs 6 cottahs 9 chittacks of standard measurement, bounded on the north by Mouzah Rajpore; south by Mouzah Furreedpore; east by Mouzah Soyedpore; west by Mouzah Brahimpore, is required within the aforesaid Mouzah.

This Declaration is made, under the provisions of Section 6 of Act X of 1870, to all whom it may concern.

WHEREAS it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz. for the construction of a deviation in the East Indian Railway in the Mouzah of Brahimpore, Pergunnah Bhaugulpore, Zillah Bhaugulpore, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a piece of land, measuring more or less 2 beegahs 15 cottahs 9 chittacks of standard measurement, bounded on the north by Mouzah Brahimpore; south by Mouzah Brahimpore; east by Mouzah Furreedpore; west by Mouzah Soyedpore, is required within the aforesaid Mouzah.

This Declaration is made, under the provisions of Section 6 of Act X of 1870, to all whom it may concern.

WHEREAS it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz. for the construction of a deviation in the East Indian Railway in the Mouzah of Soyedpore, Pergunnah Bhaugulpore, Zillah Bhaugulpore, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a piece of land, measuring more or less 2 beegahs 10 cottahs 7 chittacks of standard measurement, bounded on the north by Mouzah Brahimpore; south by Mouzah Soyedpore; east by Mouzah Brahimpore; west by Mouzah Chunnaree, is required within the aforesaid Mouzah.

This Declaration is made, under the provisions of Section 6 of Act X of 1870, to all whom it may concern.

WHEREAS it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz. for the construction of a deviation in the East Indian Railway in the Mouzah of Chunnaree, Pergunnah Bhaugulpore, Zillah Bhaugulpore, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a piece of land, measuring more or less 7 beegahs 19 cottahs 12 chittacks of standard measurement, bounded on the north by Mouzah Khanketta; south by Mouzah Chunnaree; east by Mouzah Soyedpore; west by Mouzah Allynuggur, is required within the aforesaid Mouzah.

This Declaration is made, under the provisions of Section 6 of Act X of 1870, to all whom it may concern.

WHEREAS it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz. for the construction of a deviation in the East Indian Railway in the Mouzah of Chunnaree, Pergunnah Bhaugulpore, Zillah Bhaugulpore, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a piece of land, measuring more or less 10 beegahs 9 cottahs of standard measurement, bounded on the north by Mouzah Khanketta; south by Chunnaree; east by Soyedpore; west by Mouzah Allynuggur, is required within the aforesaid Mouzah.

This Declaration is made, under the provisions of Section 6 of Act X of 1870, to all whom it may concern.

WHEREAS it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz. for the construction of a deviation in the East Indian Railway in the Mouzah of Khanketta, Pergunnah Bhaugulpore, Zillah Bhaugulpore, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a piece of land, measuring more or less 7 cottahs 15 chittacks of standard measurement, bounded on the north by Mouzah Khanketta; south by Mouzah Chunnaree; east by Mouzah Chunnaree; west by Mouzah Allynuggur, is required within the aforesaid Mouzah.

This Declaration is made, under the provisions of Section 6 of Act X of 1870, to all whom it may concern.

WHEREAS it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz. for the construction of a deviation in the East Indian Railway in the Mouzah of Allynuggur, Pergunnah Bhaugulpore, Zillah Bhaugulpore, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a piece of land,

measuring more or less 5 beegahs 16 cottahs 7 chittacks of standard measurement, bounded on the north by Mouzah Allynuggur; south by Mouzah Soyed Imad; east by Mouzah Chunnaree; west by Mouzah English, is required within the aforesaid Mouzah.

This Declaration is made, under the provisions of Section 6 of Act X of 1870, to all whom it may concern.

WHEREAS it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz. for the construction of a deviation in the East Indian Railway in the Mouzah of English, Pergunnah Bhaugulpore, Zillah Bhaugulpore, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a piece of land, measuring more or less 16 cottahs 14 chittacks of standard measurement, bounded on the north by Mouzah English; south by Mouzah Subbore; east by Mouzah Allynuggur; west by Mouzah Subbore, is required within the aforesaid Mouzah.

This Declaration is made, under the provisions of Section 6 of Act of X 1870, to all whom it may concern.

WHEREAS it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz. for the construction of a deviation in the East Indian Railway in the Mouzah of Subbore, Pergunnah Bhaugulpore, Zillah Bhaugulpore, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a piece of land, measuring more or less 6 beegahs 12 cottahs 5 chittacks of standard measurement, bounded on the north by Mouzah Subbore; south by Mouzah Soyedpore; east by Mouzah English; west by Mouzah Mullah Chuck, is required within the aforesaid Mouzah.

This Declaration is made, under the provisions of Section 6 of Act X of 1870, to all whom it may concern.

WHEREAS it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz. for the construction of a deviation in the East Indian Railway in the Mouzah of Subbore, Pergunnah Bhaugulpore, Zillah Bhaugulpore, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a piece of land, measuring more or less 1 beegah 5 cottahs 8 chittacks of standard measurement, bounded on north by the Mouzah Subbore; south by Mouzah Soyedpore; east by Mouzah English, west by Mouzah Mullah Chuck, is required within the aforesaid Mouzah.

This Declaration is made, under the provisions of Section 6 of Act X of 1870, to all whom it may concern.

WHEREAS it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz. for the construction of a deviation in the East Indian Railway in the Mouzah of Mullah Chuck, Pergunnah Bhaugulpore, Zillah Bhaugulpore, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a piece of land, measuring more or less 1 beegah 15 cottahs 14 chittacks of standard measurement, bounded on the north by Mouzah Mullah Chuck; south by Mouzah Mullah Chuck; east by Mouzah Subbore; west by Mouzah Monshorpoor, is required within the aforesaid Mouzah.

This Declaration is made, under the provisions of Section 6 of Act X of 1870, to all whom it may concern.

WHEREAS it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz. for the construction of a deviation in the East Indian Railway in the Mouzah of Monshorpoor, Pergunnah Bhaugulpore, Zillah Bhaugulpore, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a piece of land, measuring more or less 3 beegahs 10 cottahs 13 chittacks of standard measurement, bounded on the north by Mouzah Monshorpoor; south by Mouzah Monshorpoor; east by Mouzah Mullah Chuck; west by Mouzah Futtehpore, is required within the aforesaid Mouzah.

This Declaration is made, under the provisions of Section 6 of Act X of 1870, to all whom it may concern.

WHEREAS it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz. for the construction of a deviation in the East Indian Railway in the Mouzah of Futtehpore, Pergunnah Bhaugulpore, Zillah Bhaugulpore, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a piece of land, measuring more or less 1 beegah 6 cottahs 14 chittacks of standard measurement, bounded on the north by Mouzah Futtehpore; south by Mouzah Futtehpore; east by Mouzah Monshorpoor; west by Mouzah Jhoorkhoorah, is required within the aforesaid Mouzah.

This Declaration is made, under the provisions of Section 6 of Act X of 1870, to all whom it may concern.

H. L. DAMPIER,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal,

[Third Publication.]
NOTIFICATION.

The 1st April 1873.—In accordance with the provisions of Section V of the Rules under the Local Public Works Loan Act, 1871, the following applications from the Port Improvement Commissioners for loans amounting to nine lakhs of rupees is published for general information :—

No. 1970, dated Calcutta, the 9th December 1872.

To—The Offg. Secretary to the Government of Bengal, General Department.

In compliance with the orders contained in your endorsement No. 3752, dated the 25th October 1872, we, the undersigned Commissioners for making Improvements in the Port of Calcutta, do hereby apply to His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor for a loan to be granted us under the provisions of Act XXIV of 1871. The particulars required to be set forth by the rules published under this Act are hereto annexed—

(1) The work for the construction or repair of which the loan is required ;

and an estimate of the cost thereof.

(2) The amount of loan applied for.

(3) The cesses, rates, duties or taxes, and the receipts from property on the security of which it is proposed that the loan shall be made.

(4) The law or laws under which the said cesses, rates, duties, taxes, or receipts from property are levied.

(5) The period for which the loan is required.

The number and amount of the instalments, if any, in which it is proposed the loan shall be made.

Dates proposed for receiving such instalments ;

and the instalments in which it is proposed to repay the loan.

(6) The proceeds of each of the cesses, rates, duties or taxes, or of the receipts from property, and of all other income received by the Port Commissioners for the purposes of the Act ;

and of all expenditure incurred for such purpose in each of the three last preceding years.

(7) All existing prior charges upon any source of income received for the purpose of Act V (B.C.) of 1870, or of any property vested in the Commissioners.

(a) To complete the connection of jetty heads.

(b) „ erect hydraulic machinery and cranes.

(c) „ erect No. 7 jetty and sheds.

(a) Cost of completing jetty heads ... Rs. 1,50,000

(b) „ erecting hydraulic cranes „ 1,50,000

(c) „ „ No. 7 jetty and shed „ 3,00,000

Rs. 6,00,000

The landing charges, wharf rents, and removal charges, levied at the jetties and inland wharves belonging to the Commissioners.

Act V (B.C.) of 1870.

30 years.

Instalments as required, but amount of each not to be less than one lakh of rupees.

Two lakhs on the 15th day of December 1872, the balance on the dates to be given hereafter.

Half-yearly instalments (at the rate of Rs. 3,054 per lakh) of such sums as will liquidate the loans with interest in 30 years ; provided that in case of any unforeseen circumstance occurring to prevent the regular half-yearly payment of the principal, the Commissioners shall be at liberty to defer making such payment.

Return for 1871-72 (the only complete year the Commissioners have held office)—

	Rs.	A.	P.
Received from jetties ...	3,63,706	14	3
„ „ upper inland wharf	1,19,330	5	9
„ „ lower ditto ...	79,125	15	9
„ „ rents of Strand Bank	78,259	9	8
„ „ port charges on ships	4,43,111	8	0
Expenditure on jetties ...	2,04,773	10	7
„ „ upper inland wharf	29,857	0	10
„ „ lower ditto	16,156	1	0
„ „ Strand Bank land	12,819	5	5
„ „ port establishment	2,50,930	3	5

Charges for interest at $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. per annum on ten lakhs. Principal repayable by ten triennial instalments ; first instalment due August 1873.

Charge for interest on Rs. 17,65,000 at $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. Principal not repayable.

(Signed) V. H. SCHÄLCH, *Chairman.*

„ W. DUFF BRUCE, *Vice-Chairman.*

„ J. A. CRAWFORD.

„ T. H. WORDIE.

„ J. W. RUTHERFORD.

„ T. A. VLASTO.

„ H. LEONARD.

„ J. B. KNIGHT.

„ T. A. APCAR.

No. 2199, dated Calcutta, the 10th January 1873.

From—The Commissioners for making Improvements in the Port of Calcutta.

To—The Offg. Secretary to the Government of Bengal, General Department.

In compliance with the orders contained in your letter No. 4529, dated the 17th ultimo, we, the undersigned Commissioners for making Improvements in the Port of Calcutta, do hereby apply to His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor for a loan to be granted us under the provisions of Act XXIV of 1871. The particulars required to be set forth by the rules published under this Act are hereto annexed:—

(1) The work for the construction or repair of which the loan is required;

Taking up the land and constructing a river-side road between Ahcreeetollah Ghât and Mohuntony's Ghât, being the first section of the extension of the new road from Ahcreeetollah Ghât to the Chitpore Canal.

and an estimate of the cost thereof.

Estimate of cost of land and construction of road, Rs. 3,00,000.

(2) The amount of loan applied for.

Rs. 3,00,000.

(3) The cesses, rates, duties or taxes, and the receipts from property on the security of which it is proposed that the loan shall be made.

The rent of Strand Bank lands, landing charges, wharf rents, and removal charges, levied at the jetties and inland wharves belonging to the Commissioners.

(4) The law or laws under which the said cesses, rates, duties, taxes or receipts from property are levied.

Act V (B.C.) of 1870.

(5) The period for which the loan is required.

Thirty years.

The number and amount of the instalments, if any, in which it is proposed the loan shall be made.

Instalments as required, but amount of each not to be less than *one lakh of rupees*.

Dates proposed for receiving such instalments;

As required, but precise dates cannot be fixed until arrangements have been made to take up the land.

and the instalments in which it is proposed to repay the loan.

Half-yearly instalments (at the rate of Rs. 3,054 per lakh) of such sums, &c., &c. [as in the six lakhs loan].

(6) The proceeds of each of the cesses, rates, duties or taxes, or of the receipts from property, and of all other income received by the Port Commissioners for the purposes of the Act;

Return for 1871-72 (the only complete year the Commissioners have held office)—

	Rs.	A.	P.
Received from rents of Strand Bank	78,259	9	3
„ from jetties ...	3,63,706	14	3
„ „ upper inland wharf	1,19,330	5	9
„ „ lower ditto ...	79,125	15	9
„ port charges on ships ...	4,48,111	8	0
Expenditure on Strand Bank lands	19,849	5	5
„ „ jetties ...	2,04,778	10	7
„ „ upper inland wharf	29,857	0	10
„ „ lower ditto	16,156	1	0
„ „ port establishment	2,80,939	3	5

and of all expenditure incurred for such purpose in each of the three last preceding years.

Charge for interest and repayment on Rs. 10,00,000 debited to the Commissioners on 1st August 1870.

(7) All existing prior charges upon any source of income received for the purpose of Act V (B.C.) of 1870, or of any property vested in the Commissioners.

Charge for interest and repayment on a loan of Rs. 6,00,000 applied for in the Commissioners' letter No. 1970, dated 19th December 1872.

Charge for interest and repayment of loan for Rs. 5,50,000 applied for in Commissioners' letter No. 2086, dated the 21st December 1872.

(Signed) V. H. SCHALCH, *Chairman*.

„ W. DUFF BRUCE, *Vice-Chairman*.

„ J. W. RUTHERFORD.

„ T. A. VLASTO.

„ T. H. WORDIE.

„ J. A. CRAWFORD.

„ H. LEONARD.

„ T. A. APCAR.

„ J. B. KNIGHT.

H. L. DAMPIER,

Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

[Third Publication.]

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

RESOLUTION.

Calcutta, the 12th April 1873.

It has been brought to the notice of the Lieutenant-Governor that the arrangement of storm signals which, on the recommendation of the Master-Attendant, was prescribed for the approaches to the Port by the Government Notification of the 22nd February 1873, published in the *Gazette* of 5th March 1873, differs from that in use by the Port Commissioners under the nineteenth Rule for the Port of Calcutta, made by the Government of Bengal, with the sanction of the Governor-General in Council, under Section 7, Act XXII of 1855, as published in the *Gazette* of the 30th October 1872; and the continuation of the said rule published in the same *Gazette*. The arrangement of the Port Commissioners under the last-named rules is, however, in accordance with the practice which has been in force in the Port of Calcutta for some years. Considering uniformity to be very essential, the Lieutenant-Governor has been pleased to direct that the following Notification shall be issued:—

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

THE Notification dated February 22nd, 1873, and published in the *Gazette* of the 5th of March 1873, on the subject of storm signals, is hereby cancelled, and the following Notification is published instead of it:—

When there is bad weather in the Bay of Bengal, the following signals will be hoisted at the Flag Staff near the Light-house on Saugor Island; at Mud Point; at the Flag Staff, Diamond Harbour, near the Telegraph Station; at the Flag Staff near the Government Dockyard, Kidderpore, and on the roof of the Sailors' Home—

*During the Day.**Bad weather signal.*

A single cone indicates that bad weather is probable.

Warning signal.

A black double cone indicates that a cyclone is probable, as a cyclonic vortex is believed to be forming in the Bay.

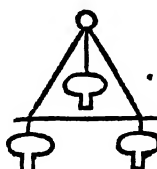
When this signal is up Pilots will not put to sea, unless in their judgment the local weather symptoms are such that this course is not imprudent; and unless the Master, concurring in this opinion, distinctly takes upon himself the responsibility of going to sea, and gives the Pilot a writing to that effect.

Danger signal.

A black drum indicates that a cyclone is approaching, a vortex having been formed. When this signal is hoisted, Masters or Pilots in charge of vessels are forbidden to put to sea from Saugor, or proceed down from Diamond Harbour, and should make their vessels as snug and secure as possible.

At Night.

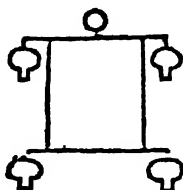
The following signals only will be used:—

Warning signal.

Three lights in a triangle.

Cyclone probable.

Danger signal.



Four lights in a square.

Cyclone approaching.

The following rules for the guidance of Running Pilots are also published for general information :—

RULE 28A OF THE RULES FOR THE GUIDANCE OF RUNNING PILOTS.

Rule 28A.—When the warning signal, as described in the Notification of the 12th April 1873, is hoisted on the Flag Staff at Saugor Island near the Light-house, or at Mud Point, officers in pilotage charge of vessels will not put to sea, unless in their judgment the local weather symptoms are such that this course is not imprudent; and unless the Master, concurring in this opinion, distinctly takes upon himself the responsibility of going to sea, and gives the Pilot a writing to that effect.

Rule 28B.—When the danger signal, as described in the Notification of the 12th April 1873, is hoisted on the Flag Staff at Saugor Island near the Light-house, or at Mud Point, officers in pilotage charge of vessels shall not put to sea, but should make the vessels under their charge as snug and secure as possible; nor should they proceed below Diamond Harbour, when a black drum is hoisted at the Flag Staff near the Custom House.

A. BAKER, *Captain,*
Deputy Master-Attendant, in charge.

H. L. DAMPIER,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

The following orders, issued by the Government of India, in the Department of Agriculture, Revenue, and Commerce, are republished for general information :—

No. 92.—Fort William, the 11th April 1873.—Notifications.—Emigration.—Under the provisions of Section 24, Act VII of 1871 (The Indian Emigration Act), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to declare that the emigration of natives of India shall be lawful to the Island of Nevis. It is also, in conformity with the same section, hereby declared that the Governor-General in Council has been duly certified that the Government of Nevis has made such laws and other provisions as the Governor-General in Council thinks sufficient for the protection of natives of India emigrating to that Island.

No. 371.—The 10th April 1873.—General.—During the absence from Calcutta of the Governor-General in Council, Colonel B. E. Bacon, Officiating Secretary to the Government of India in the Military Department, will remain in charge of that part of the office of the Department of Agriculture, Revenue, and Commerce which is left in Calcutta.

The following orders, issued by the Government of India in the Financial Department, are republished for general information :—

No. 2450.—Fort William, the 15th April 1873.—Notifications.—Accounts.—Mr. H. D. Sandeman was left by the Pilot at sea on the 28th March 1873.

No. 2458.—The 16th April 1873.—Privilege leave for three months is granted to Mr. T. W. Biss, Officiating Deputy Accountant-General, Bengal.

Mr. J. Taylor, Assistant to the Accountant-General, Bengal, to officiate as Deputy Accountant-General, Bengal, during the absence of Mr. Biss on privilege leave.

No. 2532.—The 17th April 1873.—Mr. T. W. Biss made over, and Mr. J. Taylor received, charge of the Office of Deputy Accountant-General, Bengal, on the afternoon of the 16th instant.

No. 2540.—The 18th April 1873.—In supersession of Notification from this Department, No. 1785, dated 8th March 1872, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to empower Mr. E. W. Mathews, Assistant to the Comptroller-General and in charge of the Money Order Office, Calcutta, to sign Promissory Notes for the Secretary to the Government of India.

SEPARATE REVENUE.

S. AMPS.

The 18th April 1873.

No. 2544.—In continuation of Financial Notification No. 2025, dated the 15th August 1872, published in page 782 of Part I of the *Gazette of India* of the 17th idem, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to notify that, in cases in which stamp duty has been paid on Probates or Letters of Administration in respect of the gross assets of the estates of deceased persons, refunds of the duty may be made by the Chief Executive Revenue Authority under the Local Government in each Presidency or Province, if he thinks right, in respect of such portion of the assets as is actually applied in discharging the debts of the deceased.

H. L. DAMPIER,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

No. 462J.

APPOINTMENTS.

The 16th April 1873.—Babu Krishnanath Roy, B.L., to officiate as one of the Munsifs of Alipore, in the 24-Pergunnahs, during the absence of Babu Brojendro Kumar Sil.

Babu Chuckradhur Prosad to officiate as Additional Munsif of Patna during the absence on duty of Moulvi Abdool Karim, or until further orders.

The 19th April 1873.—Babu Ramchunder Chakee to officiate as Munsif of Thakoor-gong, in Dinagepore, during the absence on leave of Moulvi Dubeerooddin Ahmed, or until further orders.

A. MACKENZIE,
Junior Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

[First Publication.]

NOTIFICATION.

The 16th April 1873.—It is hereby notified that under the provisions of Section 5 of the Indian Registration Act (VIII of 1871), the Lieutenant-Governor has been pleased to form a new sub-district within the present sub-district of Patooakhalee, in the district of Backergunge, comprising Thannah Gulsakhali only. The head-quarters of the new sub-district will be at Gojkhali, in Thannah Gulsakhali. Moonshee Mohamed Ainuddeen of Gojkhali will be Sub-Registrar of Gulsakhali.

This notification shall take effect on and from 1st June 1873.

A. MACKENZIE,
Junior Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

[Second Publication.]

DECLARATION.

The 7th April 1873.—Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz. for the purpose of making a large tank for the use of the public in the village of Khatshali, otherwise called Raneegunge, Pergunnah Shergurh, Zillah Burdwan, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a piece of land, measuring more or less 18 beegahs 19 cottahs and 3 chittacks of standard measurement, bounded on the north by Khaki Babajee's house and a lane leading to the Junction Road; on the east by the Junction Road; on the west by the lands in occupation by Haridayal Marwari; and on the south by the cultivated lands in the possession of Baden Chunder Nundee and Keotgora tank, is required within the aforesaid village of Khatshali.

This Declaration is made, under the provisions of Section 6 of Act X of 1870, to all whom it may concern.

A. MACKENZIE,
Junior Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

[Third Publication.]

NOTIFICATION.

The 4th April 1873.—In supersession of the Notification dated the 18th February 1873, published in the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 26th idem, the following is published for general information :—

Whereas one Lall Doss and one Nund Ram, Jemadar, in the District of Monghyr, have died intestate, leaving landed estates, one containing three cottahs and five dhoors, and the other five cottahs and twelve dhoors, situated in English Burhya, Pergunnah Selimabad, in the above-named district, and whereas no claims have been established to the estates within the period of six months after the issue of a formal notification, the said estates are hereby declared to be escheated to Government.

A. MACKENZIE,
Junior Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

[Third Publication.]

NOTIFICATION.

The 7th April 1873.—It is hereby notified for general information that under the power vested in the local Government by Section 8 of Act XI of 1865, the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal has been pleased to sanction the abolition of the Court of Small Causes at Arrah, with effect from the 1st May 1873. Cases of the class which have hitherto been instituted in this Court will now be instituted in the Ordinary Civil Courts having jurisdiction.

A. MACKENZIE,
Junior Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

[Third Publication.]

NOTIFICATION.

The 26th February 1873.—It is hereby notified for general information that the local limits of the Small Cause Court at Rampore Beaulah will now be conterminous with the limits of the thannahs of Beaulah, Godagarie, and Bhalookgatchee. The Munsif of Beaulah will take up and dispose of all suits of a Small Cause Court nature arising within the limits of the police stations of Beelmariah, Charghat, Tannore, Manda, Bagmarrah, and Bandhaikharrah.

A. MACKENZIE,
Junior Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

[Third Publication.]

DECLARATION.

The 1st April 1873.—Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz. for the construction of a police outpost in the Village of Para, Pergunnah Para, Zillah Maunbhoom, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a piece of land, measuring more or less 2 beegahs and 5 cottahs of standard measurement, bounded on the north by a line drawn from the Gobindpoor road due east for 60 yards; on the south by a line drawn from the Gobindpoor road parallel to the above line for 60 yards; on the east by a line uniting the eastern extremities of the above two lines; on the west by the Gobindpoor road, is required within the aforesaid village of Para.

This Declaration is made, under the provisions of Section 6 of Act X of 1870, to all whom it may concern.

A. MACKENZIE,
Junior Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

[Third Publication.]

DECLARATION.

The 1st April 1873.—Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz. for the Police Station of Soroh, in the Village of Utrasur, Pergunnah, Banchas, Zillah Balasore, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a piece of land, measuring more or less 1 acre 1 rood 8 poles of standard measurement, bounded on the north by the waste land of Kamarpore; on the south the village path of Mouzah Barapakhari; on the east the cultivated land of Markund Panda; and on the west the Cuttack Trunk Road, is required within the aforesaid village of Utrasur.

This Declaration is made, under the provisions of Section 6 of Act X of 1870, to all whom it may concern.

A. MACKENZIE,
Junior Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT,—BENGAL.

ESTABLISHMENT.

The 19th April 1873.

No. 150.—Leave of Absence.—Mr. W. Smith, Superintending Engineer, Second Grade, Presidency Circle, is allowed privilege leave for three months, under Chapter 6, Section 18 of the Civil Leave Code.

No. 151.—Appointment.—Mr. G. Potheary, Executive Engineer, Second Grade, Officiating Assistant to the Chief Engineer and Officiating Assistant Secretary in this Department, is confirmed in his present appointment.

No. 152.—Promotion.—Mr. W. H. Nightingale, Assistant Engineer, First Grade, Officiating Executive Engineer, Burdwan District, is promoted to the rank of Executive Engineer, Fourth Grade, with effect from the 15th March 1873.

No. 153.—Notification.—Shaik Joynuddeen, Supervisor, Second Grade, joined the Third Calcutta Division on the 4th April 1873, before noon.

No. 154.—Baboo Koonjobehary Chowdry, Supervisor, Second Grade, joined the Howrah and Hooghly Districts on the 14th April 1873, before noon.

No. 155.—Transfers.—Baboo Sreeram Chunder Dutt, Overseer, Third Grade, from the Rungpore and Bograh to the Monghyr District.

No. 156.—Baboo Gopaul Chunder Banerjee, Accountant, Third Grade, from the Central Office of Accounts, Bengal, to the Brahminee Division.

No. 157.—Baboo Harrao Chunder Bose, Accountant, Fourth Grade, from the Central Office of Accounts, Bengal, to the Second Calcutta Division.

Baboo Sreenath Ghose, Accountant, Fourth Grade, from the 2nd Calcutta Division to the Central Office of Accounts, Bengal.

H. LEONARD, C.E.,

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal,
P. W. D.

IRRIGATION.

NOTIFICATION.

ESTABLISHMENT.

Dated 17th April 1873.

No. 143.—Transfer.—Mr. C. Kriens, Assistant Engineer, First Grade, from the South-Western to the Orissa Circle.

No. 144.—Leave.—Baboo W. Nursimloo Naidoo, Supervisor, Second Grade, Byturnee Division, is granted sick leave for five months under Supplement F, Section 3 of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 5th December 1872.

Dated 18th April 1873.

No. 145.—Promotion.—Mr. E. W. P. Foster, Assistant Engineer, Third Grade, Eastern Soane Division, having passed the prescribed examination, is promoted to the Second Grade, with effect from the 10th March 1873.

No. 146.—Mr. E. Gibson, Assistant Engineer, Third Grade, Arrah Division, having passed the prescribed examination, is promoted to the Second Grade, with effect from the 10th March 1873.

Dated 21st April 1873.

No. 147.—Leave.—Mr. T. R. Roberts, Assistant Engineer, First Grade, Brahminee Division, is granted privilege leave for three months under Supplement F, Section 12 of the Civil Leave Code.

No. 148.—Baboo Jodoo Nath Sen, Temporary Overseer, Second Grade, Eastern Soane Survey Division, is granted sick leave for one month under Supplement F, Section 3 of the Civil Leave Code, in extension of the sick leave granted in the orders marginally noted.

No. 123, dated 29th March 1873.

No. 149.—Baboo Lukhun Chunder Chatterjee, Overseer, Second Grade, Hidgollee Division, is granted privilege leave for two months under Supplement F, Section 12 of the Civil Leave Code.

No. 150.—Notification.—Mr. P. B. Roberts, Assistant Engineer, First Grade, Eastern Soane Division, passed in the Lower Standard on the 3rd June 1872.

A. J. HUGHES, C.E.,

For Offg. Jt. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal,
P. W. D., Irrigation Branch.

HIGH COURT NOTICES.

Orders by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

The 8th April 1873.—Moulvi Dubeerooddeen Ahmed, Munsif of Thakoorgong, District Dinagapore, for 3 months under Section 3, Supplement F of the Civil Leave Code.

The 16th April 1873.—Moulvi Sookoor Ally, Moonsiff of Chittagong, for one month from 15th current, under Section 18, Chapter VI of the Civil Leave Code.

The 18th April 1873.—Moulvi Syud Mahomed Noorul Hossein, Munsif of Sasseram, District Shahabad, for one month and a half on urgent private affairs from the 15th current, or from any later date from which he may avail himself of the leave. The Munsif's Sheristadar to be placed in charge of the current duties of the office until further orders.

The 21st April 1873.—Baboo Shitol Chunder Mookerjee, Munsif of Pubna, District Rajshahye, for one month from the 15th March last, under Section 3, Supplement F of the Civil Leave Code.

Moulvi Khadem Hossein, Munsif of Borobaree, District Rungpore (and late Officiating First Subordinate Judge of Dacca), for six weeks under Section 18, Chapter VI of the Civil Leave Code.

TRANSFERS OF MUNSIPS.

The 5th April 1873.—Babu Shib Pershad Singh, Munsif of Kendraparah, District Cuttack, to act as Additional Munsif of Cuttack, retaining his present office of Munsif of Kendraparah in that District.

The 21st April 1873.—Babu Baroda Prosunno Shome, B.L., Munsif of Patooakhally, District Backergunge, to Tipperah, as an Additional Munsif.

Babu Debendro Lall Shome, B.L., Additional Munsif of Backergunge, to Amtah, District Hooghly, *vice* Baboo Preonath Surmah.

Babu Preonath Surmah, Munsif of Amtah, District Hooghly, to Backergunge, as an Additional Munsif.

Babu Jadub Chunder Dey, Munsif of Harripal, District Hooghly, to Kusbah Noornuggur, District Tipperah,

Babu Obhoy Churn Dey, Munsif of Kusbah Noornuggur, District Tipperah, to Harripal, District Hooghly.

By order of the High Court,

W. M. SOUTTAR,

Offg. Registrar.

Circular Orders by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal.

From W. M. SOUTTAR, Esq., Officiating Registrar of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, to the Accountant-General of Bengal,—(No. 828, dated Calcutta, the 27th March 1873.)

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 14421, dated the 8th instant (with enclosure), inquiring whether examination fees realized from candidates for "enrolment as Pleaders and Mookhtears" may be refunded when the candidates are not examined.

HIGH COURT, &c.,
CIVIL SIDE.
Present:
The Hon'ble Sir R. COUCH, Kt.,
Chief Justice.
" LOUIS S. JACKSON,
" F. A. GLOVER,
" W. AINSLIE,
Judges of the Court.

2. I am to observe in reply that the rules of the 2nd May 1866 do not provide for the return of fees in any case, and in the Court's opinion no such provision is called for.

I have, &c.,

W. M. SOUTTAR,

Offg. Registrar.

CIRCULAR MEMO. No. 4.

FORWARDED to all District Judges and Judicial Commissioners for information and guidance.

By order by the High Court.

HIGH COURT,
The 31st March 1873.

W. M. SOUTTAR,

Offg. Registrar.

CIRCULAR ORDER No. 6.

To all Sessions Judges and Magistrates.—(Dated Calcutta, the 27th March 1873.)

HIGH COURT, &c.,
CRIMINAL SIDE.
Present :
The Hon'ble Sir R. COUCH, Kt.
Chief Justice.
" LOUIS S. JACKSON,
F. A. GLOVER,
" W. AINSLIE,
Judges of the Court.

The Court is pleased to order the discontinuance of the detailed registers of fines in the Vernacular, enjoined by Circular order No. 14, dated 16th December 1867, para. 2.

By order of the High Court,
W. M. SOUTTAR,
Offg. Registrar.

Notification.

The 17th April 1873.—MR. A. S. GASPER, Assistant Registrar, High Court, Original Side, has obtained privilege leave for three months with effect from the 16th instant, under Section 18, Chapter VI of the Civil Leave Code.—By order.

R. BELCHAMBERS, Registrar.

TREASURY NOTICES.

BABOO GUNGANAND MOOKERJEE, Extra Assistant Commissioner, received charge of the Maunbhoom treasury from Lieutenant W. A. Holcombe, and is authorized to draw bills on other treasuries.

E. T. DALTON, Commissioner of Chota Nagpore.

COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE, CHOTA NAGPORE, the 7th April 1873.

BABOO KANTI CHUNDER CHATERJEE, Deputy Collector, was placed in charge of the Bancoorah Treasury, and was authorized to draw bills on other treasuries on the 29th March 1873.

BURDWAN COMM'R.'s OFFICE, the 19th April 1873. C. T. BUCKLAND, Commissioner.

Presidency College, Engineering Department.

The Session 1873-74 of the Engineering Department of the Presidency College will open on Tuesday, the 17th of June.

The course of studies for the first year class, from June to the end of January, will include instruction in the tests in Engineering and Surveying prescribed in the Notification of Government of 26th September 1871, for the Examination of Candidates for admission to the Subordinate Executive Service, and the Police and Opium Departments. Candidates desirous of joining the class for the purpose of qualifying to pass this Examination are requested to present themselves at the College on the first day of the new session: and no candidate will be admitted to the class after the 30th of June.

PRESIDENCY COLLEGE, the 19th April 1873.

J. SUTCLIFFE, Principal.

Amended Notification.

It is hereby notified that under the orders of Government of Bengal, contained in the Resolution, dated the 6th of October 1872, promulgating the Junior Scholarship Rules, six Junior Scholarships of the Second Grade, and twelve of the Third Grade have been allotted to the Burdwan Division, and are distributed amongst the several Districts as follows.

Hooghly	...	...	...	...	6
Burdwan	...	...	...	...	5
Midnapore	...	...	...	...	3
Bancoorah	...	...	...	...	2
Beerbhoom	...	...	...	...	2

The Grade of Scholarship will be determined by the marks obtained by the successful candidates in the Divisional list.

It is also notified in accordance with paragraph 10 of the Rules that not less than one half of the scholarships will be awarded to students who have qualified in Drawing, Surveying, and Physical Geography. The examination in these subjects will be held in the zillah schools of Bancoorah, Beerbhoom, Midnapore, and in the Hooghly Normal School, on the first week of October, next, on dates to be notified hereafter. For further information candidates can apply to the Inspector of Schools, Western Circle, Chinsurah.

COMM'R.'s OFFICE, BURDWAN DIVSN., the 15th April 1873.

C. T. BUCKLAND, Commissioner.

Notice,

In conformity with the rules laid down in G. G. O. No. 402 of 1872, Committees to examine candidates for admission into the service as Native Medical Pupils will assemble, on the 16th of May next, at the several stations in Bengal named in the margin.

Presidency.
Dacca.
Debinoghur.
Gowhatty.
Dinapore.

2. Candidates desirous of entering the grade of Native Medical Pupils are requested to apply, not later than the 1st May next, to the Deputy Inspector-General of Hospitals of the Circle, in whose division they are now residing, for registration of their names, submitting in original their testimonials of character either from European or Native gentlemen of respectability and position.

3. Candidates must be between the ages of 15 and 20 years.

4. Admission to the grade of Native Medical Pupil is equally open to the sons of soldiers and of persons engaged in civil occupations.

5. All candidates will be required to possess a competent knowledge of Urdu or Hindee; and although a knowledge of English will not be insisted on, a preference in selection will be given to those candidates who possess a competent knowledge of English in addition to their vernacular.

6. The examination will consist of—

(a.) Reading with fluency a passage of a well known work in Urdu or Hindee.

(b.) Explaining the meaning of words and phrases.

(c.) Reading with fluency a passage written in a fairly legible hand in Urdu or Hindee.

(d.) Writing from dictation in Urdu or Hindee.

(e.) Arithmetic as far as rule-of-three. A thorough knowledge will be required.

(f.) If English is professed, the test laid down in G. G. O. No. 945 of 1868 will be the guide, a knowledge of prescriptions not being required.

7. Passed candidates will be attested and required to sign a declaration in the accompanying form, after giving which they will be distributed to Regimental Hospitals or Civil Dispensaries for the purpose of undergoing pre-collegiate training for one year; after that period, if favorably reported on, they will be required to join one of the Medical Schools in this Presidency, where they will receive instruction for three years.

8. While undergoing instruction at a medical school, Native Medical Pupils will be required to obey all the rules and regulations of that institution.

9. When proceeding to join Regimental Hospitals or Civil Dispensaries or a medical school, Native Medical Pupils are entitled to free passage or travelling allowance according to the rules now in force.

10. Native Medical Pupils are allowed one set of uniform clothing annually, and when not furnished with quarters, are entitled to hutting allowance.

11. The following is the scale of pay of Native Medical Pupils and Hospital Assistants:—

	Without English qualification.			With English qualification.		
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
1st year from the date of passing the preliminary examination	5	0	0	7	0	0
2nd year	6	0	0	8	0	0
3rd year	7	0	0	9	0	0
4th year	8	0	0	10	0	0
Passed Pupils	12	0	0	16	0	0
3rd Grade Hospital Assistant under 7 years' service	20	0	0	25	0	0
2nd grade above 7 years	30	0	0	40	0	0
1st grade above 14 years	40	0	0	60	0	0

12. After a service of 7 years, Hospital Assistants may demand their discharge in time of peace. In the event of their continuing in the service they are promoted to the 2nd grade after completion of their septennial period of service, and to the 1st grade after 14 years, provided they can pass the necessary professional examination. After completing a period of service of 15 years and upwards, Hospital Assistants if reported physically unfit for further service, are entitled to a pension according to the following scale:—

After 15 years' service, one-third } of the average salary of the preceding five years.
 „ 25 ditto, one-half }

After 30 years' service, one half of the average of the preceding 5 years, without the necessity of producing a medical certificate.

If invalided on account of wounds or injuries received on service, they will be allowed one-third of the average pay of the preceding 5 years, if under 15 years' service; one-half if above 15 years' service as Hospital Assistant; and the full amount after 25 years' service.

OFFICE OF THE INSPT.-GENL. OF HOSPTLS.,

K. McLEOD, M.D.,

INDIAN MEDL. DEPT.;
 Fort William, the 1st March 1873.

Secy., Insptr.-Genl. of Hosptls, Indian Medl. Dept.

Notice.

IN consultation with the Inspector of Schools, E. B. Circle, the following allotment of Junior Scholarships for the present year has been made:—

Dacca District	...	7	Furreedpore District	...	2
Mymensing „	...	8	Sylhet „	...	2
Backergunge „	...	3	Cachar „	...	1

DACCA COMM'R.'S OFFICE, the 18th April 1878.

A. ABERCROMBIE, *Offg. Commissioner.*

Opium Notification.

No. 235C.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Fifth Sale of Opium, the provision of 1871-72, will be held at the Government Opium Sale-room, No. 2, Bankshall Street, on Monday, the 5th May 1878, at 11 A.M., and will comprise 3,500 chests, viz.—

				Chests.
Behar Opium	...	...	...	2,125
Benares „	...	...	...	1,375
Total Chests				3,500

2. The general conditions of the sale now advertised will be the same as usual: they may be ascertained by reference to the Notification issued on the 8th November 1872, and published in the *Government* and *Exchange Gazettes*, or on personal application at the Office of the Board of Revenue.

3. The latest dates for deposit and clearance will be the 10th and 20th May; that is to say, no Bank of Bengal Receipts, Government Promissory Notes, or other Public Securities that may be tendered for deposit in redemption of Promissory Notes given by purchasers in the sale-room, will be received after 4 P.M. of Saturday, the 10th May 1878, and no Bank of Bengal Receipts in full payment of lots will be accepted after 4 P.M. of Tuesday, the 20th May 1878.

4. In addition to the quantity above advertised for sale, the following quantities more or less of Behar and Benares Opium will be brought to sale in the present year, on or about the dates specified below. The Member in charge of the Opium Department, however, reserves to himself the right of altering these dates, should circumstances render it expedient to do so:—

Dates.	Behar about Chests.	Benares about Chests.	Total about Chests.
On or about Wednesday, 4th June 1878	2,125	1,375	3,500
On or about Thursday, 3rd July „	2,125	1,375	3,500
On or about Monday, 4th Aug. „	2,125	1,375	3,500
On or about Thursday, 4th Sept. „	2,125	1,375	3,500
On or about Thursday, 9th Oct. „	2,125	1,375	3,500
On or about Thursday, 6th Nov. „	2,125	1,375	3,500
On or about Thursday, 4th Dec. „	2,125	1,375	3,500
Total	14,875	9,625	24,500

By order of the Member in charge,

T. B. LANE, *Secretary.*

BOARD OF REVENUE, FORT WILLIAM; the 1st April 1878.

Statement showing the importation of Salt (private property) in bond and afloat on River Hooghly, subject to Customs Duty, on the 16th April 1873.

	Government golahs.	Private golahs.	Afloat.	Total.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Liverpool Punga	1,225,324½	.....	287,102	1,512,426½
French Kurkutch... ..	22,537	.....	.....	22,537
Italian „	64,347½	.....	.....	64,347½
Bombay „	141,585	.....	41,394	182,979
Madras „	40,846	.....	.....	40,846
Arabian and Persian Gulfs Kurkutch and Muscat Rock	372,030	.....	.....	372,030
Total	1,866,670½	.....	328,496	2,195,166½

By order of the Board of Revenue, L.P.

CALCUTTA CUSTOM HOUSE, the 21st April 1873.

J. A. CRAWFORD, *Collector of Customs.*

Sheriff's Office, the 1st April, 1873.

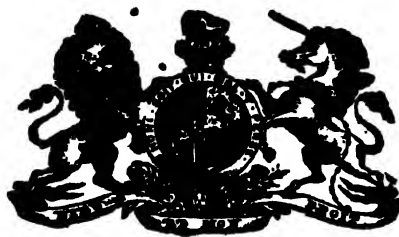
NOTICE is hereby given that the Fourth Criminal Sessions of the year 1873, of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, for the Town of Calcutta and Factory of Fort William, and the places subordinate thereto, will be holden at the Court House, in the Town of Calcutta, on Thursday, the first day of May next, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, and so on from day to day until the said Session be over. And it is hereby proclaimed that all persons who will prosecute any of the prisoners to be brought up for trial at the said Session be then and there to prosecute.

T. M. ROBINSON, *Sheriff.*

সরকারি আফিস সন ১৮৭৩ সাল ১ আশ্বিন ।

সকলকে সমাচার দেওয়া যাইতেছে যে সুবে বাঙ্গালার ফোর্ট উলিয়ম জুর্জের অধীন শহর কলিকাতার ও অন্যান্য স্থানের ফৌজদারী বিচার নিষ্পত্ত্য জন্য আগামি সন ১৮৭৩ সালের ১ মে রহস্পতিবার বেলা ১১ ঘটিকার সময় এবং যেপযুক্ত সেশিয়ানের কায্য শেষ না হয় প্রতিদিন উক্ত সময়ে কলিকাতার হাই কোর্টের আগন আদালত ঘরে সন ১৮৭৩ সালের চতুর্থ ক্রিমিনেল সেশিয়ান বসিবেক এবং এতদ্বারায় প্রচার করা যাইতেছে যে, যে সকল ব্যক্তি কোন কয়েদীর বিকক্ষে ফৌজদারী মিছিল করিবেক তাহারা উক্ত স্থানে উক্ত সময়ে হাজির থাকিয়া মোকদ্দমা করে ইতি তারিখ ১ আশ্বিন সন ১৮৭৩ সাল।

T. M. ROBINSON, *Sheriff.*



The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 23, 1873.

PART II.

Advertisements.

[N.B.—Advertisements, Notices, &c., intended for insertion in this part of the Gazette, cannot be received after Noon on Monday.]

NOTICE is hereby given that the proprietary right of Government to the under-mentioned estate, situate in the district of Burdwan, will be put up to re-sale at the Burdwan Collectorate, on Monday, the 28th April 1873, corresponding with 17th Bysack 1280.

The purchasers of this estate will be subject to the following conditions:—

1st.—If the amount of purchase-money do not exceed Rs. 100 the whole amount to be paid down at once.

2nd.—If the amount of purchase-money exceed Rs. 100, one-fourth of the amount bid to be immediately deposited. If the balance be not paid by noon of the fifteenth day after the sale, reckoning the day of sale as one, or if that day be a close holiday, then by noon of the first succeeding office-day, the sale to be cancelled, the sum deposited being forfeited to Government, and the estate to be again put up for sale at the risk of the defaulting purchaser after issue of advertisement as in the case of original sale.

3rd.—The estate will be sold revenue free to the highest bidder above the upset price.

Number in statement of Government estates.	Number on the district roll.	Name of estate and pergunnah.	Approximate area in acres.	Upset price.
27	2891	Kharsee, Pergunnah Khandoghose	23 Poles.	Rs. 3.

NOTICE is hereby given that the proprietary right of Government to the under-mentioned estate, situate in the district of Monghyr, will be put up to sale at the Monghyr Collectorate on Friday, the 25th April 1873, corresponding with 18th Baisak 1280 F. S.

The purchasers of this estate will be subject to the conditions of sale notified, under the signature of the Secretary to the Board of Revenue, at the head of this Appendix. The property will be sold revenue free.

Number in state- ment of Govern- ment Estates.	Number on the District Roll.	Name of Estate and Pergunnah.	Approximate area in acres.	Upset price.	REMARKS.														
109	4,461	Khana Sukoonut, Massamut Siboo Kumri, Havildarin-in Banagir Englis, Pergunnah Monghyr.	A. R. P. 0 0 15	Rs. A. P. 3 0 0															
		<table><tr><td></td><td>No.</td></tr><tr><td>1. Trees, Plum</td><td>...</td></tr><tr><td>2. Ditto, Bell</td><td>...</td></tr><tr><td>3. Ditto, Mangoes</td><td>...</td></tr><tr><td>4. Ditto, Sujana</td><td>...</td></tr><tr><td>5. Ditto, Amra</td><td>...</td></tr><tr><td>Total</td><td>...</td></tr></table>		No.	1. Trees, Plum	...	2. Ditto, Bell	...	3. Ditto, Mangoes	...	4. Ditto, Sujana	...	5. Ditto, Amra	...	Total	6 4 0	
	No.																		
1. Trees, Plum	...																		
2. Ditto, Bell	...																		
3. Ditto, Mangoes	...																		
4. Ditto, Sujana	...																		
5. Ditto, Amra	...																		
Total	...																		
			0 0 15	9 4 0															

MONGHYR COLLECTOR'S OFFICE,
The 25th February 1873.

E. LOCKWOOD,
Offg. Collector.

اشتہار نیلام کچھری کلکٹری ضلع مونگیر

بذریعہ اسکے خبر دیجانی ہی کہ ضلع مونگیر کے ماتحت خاص محال گورنمنٹ مندرجہ ذیل کا مالکی حق سنہ ۱۸۷۳ ع ۲۵ ماہ اپریل مطابق سنہ ۱۲۸۱ فصلے ۱۳ بیساکہ روز جمعہ ضلع مذکور کے کلکٹری میں فروخت ہوگا محال مذکور جو شخص خرید کریگا وہ اس اپنڈکس کے سرے پر صاحب سکریٹری رینڈیورے کے دستخطی قواعد نیلام کے تابع رہینگے و محال منصرف طور لاخراج نیلام کیا جایگا

۱۔ محال مذکور کا جو شخص نیلام کے اول پوکار سے سب پریشی پوکاریا اسی کو دیا جایگا

۲۔ ایک سو روپیہ سے کم قیمت ہونے سے روپیہ مذکور بالکل اسی وقت دینے ہوگا

۳۔ ایک سو روپیہ سے زیادہ ہوئے تو قیمت پوکار کا چوتھائی حصہ اسی وقت داخل کرنے ہوگا فروخت کا دن لیکر ۱۵ پندرہواں دن دوپہر کے وقت یا کہ وہ دن طمٹیل ہونے سے اسکے بعد جو دن کچھری پہلے کھلے اسی دن کے دوپہر کے وقت اگر باقی روپیہ داخل نہ ہوئے تو خرید باطل اور امانتی روپیہ گورنمنٹ میں ضبط ہوگا اور اول فروخت کے مطابق ٹانیا اشتہار جاری کرنے کے ساتھ خریدار ہارج مذکور کے جوابدہی میں محال مذکور ٹانیا نیلام ہوگا

نمبر خاص محال نمبر بھی ضلع نام محال و پرگنہ زمین اراضی صدر جمع نیلام کا پہلا پوکار کیفیت

اگر روڈ پول جمع مقررہ تحویل صورت سڑکی جملہ

نمبر ۱۰۹ نمبر ۴۶۹۱ سکونت مسماۃ شہو کنوری بابت اراضی ۳ بابت درختان یہ اراضی

حولہ اربن بنس گیر انگلیس پرگنہ ۹-۴ ۹-۴ دور درختان

لاخراج کے مونگیر

نیلام ہوگا

درخت بیردو ۲ درخت بیل دو ۲ درخت امبہ دو ۲ درخت مونچہا ۱۰-۴ درخت آمڑہ دو ۲

ہنری بڈن آفیسایٹنگ سکریٹری

نمبر ۲۰ ماہ جلال سنہ ۱۸۷۳ مسماۃ

NOTICE is hereby given that the proprietary right of Government to the undermentioned estate, situate in the District of Burdwan, will be put up to sale at the Burdwan Collectorate on Wednesday, the 14th May 1873, corresponding with 2nd Jet 1280 B.S.

The purchasers of this estate will be subject to the following conditions:—

1st.—If the amount of purchase-money do not exceed Rs. 100, the whole amount to be paid down at once.

2nd.—If the amount of purchase-money exceed Rs. 100, one-fourth of the amount bid to be immediately deposited. If the balance be not paid by noon of the fifteenth day after the sale, reckoning the day of sale as one, or if that day be a close holiday, then by noon of the first succeeding office day, the sale to be cancelled, the sum deposited being forfeited to Government, and the estate to be again put up for sale at the risk of the defaulting purchaser after issue of advertisement as in the case of original sale.

3rd.—The estate will be sold revenue-free to the highest bidder above the upset price.

Number in statement of Government estates.	Number on the district roll.	Name of estate and pergunnah.	Approximate area in acres.	Upset price.	REMARKS.
34	5,101	Beogram, Pergunnah Havellee.	A. R. P. 0 0 35	Rs. 8	

COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, BURDWAN,
The 25th March 1873.

E. WHINFIELD, *Offg. Collector.*

LAND SALE NOTICES.

NOTICE is hereby given under Section 6, Act XI of 1859, and Section 5, Act VII of 1868, that the undermentioned estates in the district of Moorsshedabad will be put up to public and unreserved sale at the Collector's Office of that district, on the 19th day of May 1873, for arrears of revenue, due on the 28th day of March 1873.

Number in the rent-roll	Class.	Names of Mehals and Pergunnahs.	Proprietors.	Government Revenue.
21	1st Class	Kismut Pergunnah Koolberia, Pergunnah Koolberia.	Noronarain Chowdry, Ubhoy Churun, Tara Churun, Gooroo Das, Rajdoolub, Trilochun, Kristodhun, Tripoora Soondery Debbia, Gungabiaton, Khettro Nath Chatterjee, and Rajkristo.	Sudder jumma of the entire Mehal is Rs. 1,182-14-11. That exclusive of the share of Kistodhon Chowdry, viz. Rs. 658-5-1, is Rs. 524-9-1.
100	Ditto ...	Kismut Pergunnah Choonakhally, Pergunnah Choonakhally.	Rajkisor, Ram Koomar, Chundro Choor, Haroprosad, Kaseesur, Moharane Surnomoye, Joynarain, Radhakristo, Bissanath, Mirtoonjoy, Brojo Soondery, Jeabunkristo, Harodhone, Shama Soondery, Shosodhur, Pearesoondery, Ashootosh, Charoo Chunder, Rane Jomona Koomaree, Rane Soobhuddra Koomaree, Mother of Horindro Sing, minor, Kaminee Soondery, Toronginy, <i>alias</i> Lootoo Mony Dossia, Poolinberhuree Ben, Gokool Mony, Sharodaprosad, <i>alias</i> Radhikaproshad Roy Chowdry, Shama Churn Bose, Kaminee Soondery, Kaudahuree Mul, Doeluchand, Khettro Nath Banerjee, Jogendro Mohinee Debbia.	Sudder jumma of the entire mehal is Rs. 3,551-7-5. That exclusive of the shares of Moharane Surnomoye, Joynarain, Ashootosh, Charoo Chunder Bose, Gokool Mony, Radhikaproshad, Shama Churun, Shama Soondery, Shosodhur, and Rane Jomona Koomaree, viz. Rs. 2,148-0-1, is Rs. 1,403-7-4.
127	Ditto ...	Kismut Mouzah Juggurnathpore, Pergunnah Fettehsing.	Joynarain and Kalachand Bose ...	Rs. 827-7-2.
234	Ditto ...	Potee Bahadoorpore, Pergunnah Kasheepore.	Praneesur Ghose ...	Rs. 742-15-8.
258	Ditto ...	Kismut Turruf Fajelpore, Pergunnah Nowanugger.	Muddun Mohun Mookerjee, Sokhee Soondery Debbia, Mohatap Sing, Tineowree Debbia, and Trilochun Mookerjee.	Rs. 1,227-11-9.
480	Ditto ...	Kismut Turruf Shahanugger, Pergunnah Dhawa.	Harre Mohun Ghose ...	Rs. 812-2-9.
533	Ditto ...	Kismut Pergunnah Oosserabad, Pergunnah Oosserabad.	Chunder Mohun, Dwarkanath, Rajmoye, Moyeka Debbia, Prem Koonree, Sreekunto, Sreeram Chatterjee, Troylucka Nath Roy, Luckoemony Debbia, Juggut Chundra Patuk, and Bydonath.	Sudder jumma of the entire mehal is Rs. 1,183-5-6. That exclusive of the share of Troyluckonath Roy, viz. Rs. 88-1-7, is Rs. 1,095-3-11.

MOORSHEBADAB COLLECTOR'S OFFICE,
The 9th April 1873.

W. WAVELL, *Offg. Collector.*

NOTICE is hereby given, under section 6, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned Estates, in the district of Midnapore, will be put up to public and unreserved sale at the Collector's office of that district, on Wednesday, the 30th day of April 1873, corresponding with Bengalee 1280, 19th Bysakh, and Umlee 1280, 28th Bysakh, for arrears of revenue and other demands, which, by the Regulations and Acts in force, are directed to be realized in the same manner as arrears of revenue, due on the 13th day of January 1873 :—

Permanently-settled Estates.

Num ber on the Register A.	Number on the revenue roll.	Name of Estate and Pergunnah.	Names of Proprietors.	Rs. A. P	Rs. A. P.
1356	749	Jasarah, in Pergunnah Kismut Kasijorah.	Recorded Proprietors, Parikhit Bhanj, Raghabram Bhanj, Bystabdas Mannah, Ramnarain Pahari, Srimatya Roopmanjoori, grandmother and guardian to Sripati Charn Basoo, minor, and Srimatya Jasodah Dei, sudder jumma Deduct joint share of the sudder jumma of the undermentioned parties, of which no separate account has been opened—Parikhit Bhanj, Raghabram Bhanj, and Bystabdas Mannah . Deduct shares of the following parties for which separate accounts have been opened under Act XI of 1859 — Srimatya Roopmanjoori, grandmother and guardian of Sripati Charn Basoo, minor ... Srimatya Jasodah Dei ... Balance share of the sudder jumma of Ramnarain Pahari to be sold, for which separate account has been opened under Act XI of 1859 (to be sold for the recovery of Rs 44-14-3 on account of Government revenue).	727 12 8 358 5 119 6 6 119 6 0 597 0 5 130 12 3	
2007	1097	Nankarballabhpore, Pergunnahs Nankarballabhpore, Midnapore, Khandar, Joolkapore, Tuppeh Dharindah, Subbung, Tuppeh Bahadoorpore, Keddar, Khurukpore, Thannah Narainghur, Kassijorah, Kismut Kassijorah, Sahapore, Kootoobpore, Gugnapore, Amarsi, Bajarapore, Bhoonyamootah, Dattamootah, Protabbhan, Wooturbchar, Brahminbhoom, Thannah Jahanpore, Thannah Ballarampore and Tumlook.	Kalidas Mojoomdar, Srimatya Beehunmoni Dasi, Osidatan Nessah, Ramnarain Bhoonya, Oodhabnarain Bhoonya, Banamalichurn Mytee, Haris Chandar Basoo, Sidi Najir Ally Khan, Srimati Chitramoni Dasi, Ram Chand Nundi, Debbeeprosad De, Narainprosad De, Gopinmohun De, Madan Gopal Masanta, Srimati Kadambini Dasi, mother of Asootosh Ghose, minor, Srimati Bindobasini Dasi, Bykunta Nath De, Jibangobinda De, Jagobandhoo Roy, Okhoy Narain Bandapadhyia, heir of Doorga Churn Bundopadhyia, husband of Srimatya Urnopoona Debbia, mother and guardian of Umbritolal Bundopadhyia, Basuntalal, Pearilal, and Promotholal Bundopadhyia, minors, Srinath Churn Nandi, Jumnejoy Mullick, Bahadoor Singh, Sahasroy, Joggebundhoo Pal, Ramnidhi Koondoo, Bycunto Nath Koondoo, Madun Gopal Masanto, Chowdhurry Oodhabnarain Masanto, Chowdhurry Golock Chandrad Masanto, Dwarkanath Masanto, Chowdhurry Durponarain Masanto, Srimatya Jomoonamoni, mother and guardian of Sadananda Masanto, minor, Srimatya Basoomoni Dasi, mother and guardian of Nabadip Masanto, Gopinath Masanto, Gopinath Masanto, Chowdhurry Mohindranath Masanto, Srimatya Sabitra Dasi, Poornanunda Koondoo, Srimatya Hurripria Debbia, mother of Sisti-dhar Bundopadhyia, Nobin Chundra Nag, Dhurmo Dasi, Srimati Kadumbini Dasi, wife of Obhoy Churn Biswas, Srimati Chitra Moni Dasi, mother of Dinabandhoo Das and others, and wife of Kassinath Das, Srimati Kathambini Dasi, mother of Assootose Ghose, minor, Srimati Bindobasini Dasi, Srimathi Mungla Dasi, Syud Mahamud Hooeen, Srimati Harasoundari Dasi, Oomachurn Ghose, Golakchurn Proddhan, Bystinarain Hooi, Wodoynarain Hooi, Gongagobinda Bosoo, Kylashbasini, wife of Gongagobinda Bosoo, Nistarinee Dasi, wife of Ramkoomar Bosoo, Thakosoundari Dasi, wife of Bhajagobinda Bosoo, Srimatya Nitambini Dasi, Rajiblochan Dos Mohapatra, Rajah Anundlal Roy, father and guardian of Baboo Moorarlal Roy, Kalli Mohan Mitter, Gobinda Narain De, Mohendra Narain De, Woomesh Churn		

Number on the Register A.	Number on the revenue roll.	Name of Estate and Pergunah.	Names of Proprietors.
			Rs. A. P. Rs. A. P.
		Bandopadhyaya, Issan Chandra Roy, Panchanand Roy, Bhuggoban Chandra Roy, Srimatya Sarnamoi Dasi, Srimatya Sibsoondari Dasi, Ramchand Roy, Huradhan Ghose, Keshablal Ghose, Woomaprasad Roy, himself, and father and guardian of Narainprosad, Radhikaprosad and Romaprosad Roy Mohasoy, minors	9,062 1 11
		Deduct separate accounts of the undermentioned parties opened under Act XI of 1859 :—	
		Srinathchurn Nundi ...	Rs. A. P. 381 6 9
		Jonmejoy Mullick ...	180 8 0
		Bahadoor Singh Sahasroy ...	60 5 10
		Juggobundhoo Pal ...	182 6 2
		Ramneedhee Koondoo ...	107 1 6
		Bycuntonath Koondoo ...	151 6 2
		Madangopal Masanto ..	32 9 0
		Chowdhury Woodhubnarain Masanto ...	116 8 10
		Chowdhury Goluckchandra Masanto ...	415 8 11
		Dwarikanath Massanto, Chowdhury Darponarain Masanto, Srimatya Joboona Moni, mother and guardian of Sadanand Masanto, minor, and Srimatya Basoomoni Dasi, mother and guardian of Nabadip Masanto ...	415 11 0
		Gopinath Masanto ...	120 3 11
		Ditto ...	54 5 9
		Chowdhury Mohendronath Masanto	116 8 6
		Srimatya Sabitra Dasi ...	123 11 9
		Poornanand Koondoo ...	112 3 3
		Srimatya Haripria Debbia, mother of Sristidhar Bandopadhyaya ...	105 12 0
		Nobinchandra Nag ...	473 8 6
		Dhurmo Dasi ...	72 0 5
		Srimati Kadambini Dasi, wife of Obhoychurn Biswas ...	11 13 9
		Srimati Chittramoni Dasi, mother of Dinabundhoo Das and others, and wife of Kasinath Das ...	41 4 10
		Srimati Kadambini Dasi, mother of Assootose Ghose, minor, and Srimati Bindoo Basini Dasi ...	909 2 2
		Srimati Mangala Dasi ...	61 5 4
		Syud Mahamud Hossen ...	265 14 3
		Srimati Harasoondari Dasi ...	29 0 10
		Wooma Churn Ghose. .	21 5 10
		Goluckchurn Prodhan ...	163 1 3
		Bastinarain Hoon and Wodeynarain Hoon ...	124 9 9
		Gangagobind Bosoo, Kyalashbasini, wife of Gangagobinda Bosoo, Nistareenee Dasi, wife of Ramkoomar Bosoo, Thakosoondari Dasi, wife of Bhajagobinda Basoo ...	263 7 6
		Srimatya Nitambini Dasi ...	11 4 0
		Rajiblochan Das, Mohapatra ...	52 4 5
		Raja Anandalal Roy, father and Mohafez of Baboo Moorarlal Roy	268 7 2
		Kalimohan Mitter, Gobindanarain De, and Mahenda Narain De ...	175 7 8
		Woomesh Churn Bandopadhyaya ..	298 8 10
		Issan Chandra Roy, Panchanand Roy, Bhagoban Chandra Roy, Srimatya Sarnamoi Dasi, Srimatya Sibsoondari Dasi, Ramchand Roy, Haradhan Ghose, and Keshablal Ghose ...	115 0 2
		Woomaprasad Roy, himself, and father and Mohafez of Narainprosad, and Romanprosad	
		Radhikaprosad, Roy, Mohasoy, Minors	516 4 11
		Okhoynarain, Bandopadhyaya, Srimatya Unnopurna Debbia, mother and guardian of Umbritalal, Basantolal, Pearlal, and Promatalal Bandopadhyaya, Minors,	529 14 7
			6890 3 6
			2,171 14 5

Number on the Register A.	Number on the revenue roll.	Name of Estate and Pergunnah.	Names of Proprietors.
			<p>Balance share of the undermentioned parties to be sold, for which separate account has not been opened under Act XI of 1859:—Kalleedass Mojoomdar, Srimatya Beehan Moni Dasi, Kasidatan Nessa, Ramnarain Bhonya, Oodhabbnarain Bhonya, Banamalichurn Mytee, Harischandra Bosoo, Sidi Najirally Khan, Srimatya Chittra Moni Dasi, Ramchand Nandi, Debbiprosad De, Narainprosad De, Gopimohun De, Bycuntonath Dey, Madangopal Masanto, Srimati Kadambini Dasi, mother of Assootose Ghose, minor, Srimate Bindoobasini Dasi, Jibbungobind De, and Jaggobandhoo Roy.</p> <p>To be sold for the recovery of Rs. 105-3-4 on account of Government revenue.</p> <p>Of this estate, 56 acres 2 roods and 22 poles of land have been taken for the canal.</p>

W. OLDHAM,

MIDNAPORE COLLECTORATE,

Covenanted Deputy Collector, for Collector.

The 21st February 1873.

NOTICE is hereby given, under Section VI, Act XI of 1859, and Section XI, Act VII of 1868, that the undermentioned Estates in the district of Chittagong will be put up to public and unreserved sale at the Collector's Office of that district, on the 29th day of May 1873, for arrears of revenue and other demands, which by the Regulations and Acts in force, are directed to be realized in the same manner as arrears of revenue, due on the 25th day of February 1873.

To be sold for arrears of Government Revenue.

Mehal Noabad, Mouzah Lona Serree, Thannah Ramoo.

No. 99TK.—Gouri Shunker, Bodyanath Canoongoe. Proprietor, Ali Hossen. The entire Talook will be sold. Sudder Jumma, Rs. 593-1-9.

To be sold for arrears of Government Revenue.

Mouzah Ookhear Ghona, Thannah Ramoo.

No. 142TK.—Magan Das Choudry and Indro Narayan Choudry. Proprietors, Magan Das Choudry, Bodyanath Sein, and Ram Kishore Sein. The entire Talook will be sold. Sudder Jumma, Rs. 575-14-9.

To be sold for arrears of Government Revenue.

Mouzahs Koschopea, Dosoree, Jungsoree, Lakhyasoree, and Sepatobe, Thannah Ramoo.

No. 149TK.—Roostum Ali. Proprietor Roostum Ali. The entire Talook will be sold. Sudder Jumma, Rs. 1,033-1-0.

To be sold for arrears of Government Revenue.

Mouzahs Koschopea, Dosoree, Jungsoree, Lakhyasoree, and Sepatobe, Thannah Ramoo.

No. 150TK.—Paskoree, Kalachand, Proprietors themselves. The entire Talook will be sold. Sudder Jumma, Rs. 800-0-3.

To be sold for arrears of Government Revenue.

Mouzah Boroetholly, Thannah Chukerea.

No. 293TK.—Oli Mohamed Shikdar, Dakhal Roshan Ali Darogah. The entire Talook will be sold. Sudder Jumma, Rs. 2,270-6-6.

To be sold for arrears of Government Revenue.

Mouzah Chumbul, Thannah Satkaneah.

No. 307TK.—Srimoti Tajonessa Choudry. Proprietor, Tajonessa. The entire Talook will be sold. Sudder Jumma, Rs. 1,193-4-10.

To be sold for arrears of Government Revenue.

Mouzah Jooskholla, Thannah Fatikserree.

No. 588TK.—Aer Ali Khan. Proprietor, Aer Ali. The entire Talook will be sold. Sudder Jumma, Rs. 1,376-7-3.

A. L. CLAY, Offg. Collector.

نمبر فقاریم ۹ ماہ اپریل سنہ ۱۸۷۳ ع

NOTICE is hereby given, under Section 6, Act XI of 1859, that the under-mentioned estates in the district of Chitragong will be put up to public and unreserved sale at the Collector's Office of that district, on the 29th day of May 1873, for arrears of revenue and other demands, which, by the Regulations and Acts in force, are directed to be realized in the same manner as arrears of revenue, due on the 25th day of February 1873.

FIRST CLASS PERMANENTLY SETTLED ESTATE.

To be sold for arrears of Government Revenue.

No. 120.—Taraf Ajeemaddeen Nelam Shakerali. The entire estate will be sold. Sudder jumma, Rs. 1,119-14-3.

To be sold for arrears of Government Revenue.

No. 1751.—Taraf Madan Chowdry, Lakhikanto Dutta, Ram Hurri Dutta, Ramdoyal, Srimoti Obzora, and Ramjeeban, having opened separate accounts under Section 13, Act XI of 1859, and paid their share of the revenue, Rs. 122-1-4, the shares of the remaining proprietors, Madan Mohan Ghose, Srimoti Kasholya Debye, Kristo Das Koondoo, Nonoo, Golok Chandra, and Ram Bollub Shaha, will be sold. The sudder jumma of the entire estate is Rs. 688-6-5.

To be sold for arrears of Government Revenue.

No. 2553.—Taraf Raj Bollub Kanongoe, proprietor Ramshonder Sen. The entire estate will be sold. Sudder jumma, Rs. 698-9-9.

To be sold for arrears of Government Revenue.

No. 2562.—Taraf Ram Vodro Kanongoe, Ramshonder Sen, his brother Ram Mohun Sen, Doorga Charan Dass, his brother Girish Chandra Das, Sudokalie Moonshy, Nitya Nanda Sen, Ramshonder Kalikinker, Kantoprosad Hazaree, Chandi Charan Nondi, Ram Rutten Surma, Gopalkristo Surma, Joala Vaitothy Mohunt, Golam Hossen Chowdry, Eshan Chandra Canongoe, Haridas, Aradhun, Ram Shebok Bonnik, Degamber Sen, Bodayanath Sen, Umed Ali, Nitya Nanda Sen, Sarachandra Sen, Choitonno Charan Sen, Doya Mohan, Kantoprosad Hazaree, Bodayanath Basospotty, Tofilali, and Eshan Chandra Castogeree, having opened separate accounts under Section 13, Act XI of 1859, and paid their share of the revenue, Rs. 474-8, the shares of the remaining proprietors, Pitamber Canongoe, Gobinda Chandra Roi Canongoe, Bonnijan Bibi, Bhojrub Charan, Chandi Charan, Kali Charan Das, Naserullah Moonshy, Raj Chandra, Ram Das, Tavin Shunker Canongoe, Pran Hari Lallah, Ohandi Charan Dhur, Boistab Charan Poddar, Chandi Charan Dhur, Shusty Charan, Abdoolla Neelamdar, Ujrali *alias* Pothan, Besheshori, Umacharan, Tripura Charan, Annadacharan Roi, Sheik Mohamed Wasil Chowdry, Ramchandra Chowdry, Debi Charan *alias* Deboo Mohajan, Ram Das Sikdar, Ram Chandra Chowdry, Haimath Poorobith, Ram Kinkor Poorobith, Ram Kishore Sen, Ram Kishore Sen, Akhil Chandra Sen, Gomb Hossen Chowdry, Golam Hossen, Mohamed Warish, Jakirah, Chandra Bodonee Takurane, Ishan Chandra Chowdry, Srimotee Shama Shondery, Nitya Nanda Sen, Modhooram, Ram Rutten Surma, and Gopal Kishto Surma, will be sold. The sudder jumma of the entire estate is Rs. 918-15-7.

To be sold for arrears of Government Revenue.

No. 2565.—Taraf Ram Kishore Canongoe, Ali Hossen, Buksha Ali, Boishtub Charan Chowdry, Poran Das Chowdry, Gour Kishore, Gouri Mohan Biswas, Jadooram Takur, Lalitba Modhooram, Modhooram, Uday Tara, Prem Narayun, Ram Joy Bodaya, Ram Das Surma, Ram Dhun, Ram Chandra Biswas, Radaram, Rooby Das Pal, Shumsher Ali, Shushty Chandra, Srimoti Pran Kishoree, Rookenee, Upendra Chandra Votyacherjy, Jagath Chandra Votyacherjy, Gopi Mohan Ghose, and Kailas Chandra Sein, having opened separate accounts under Section 13 of Act XI of 1859, and paid their shares of the revenue, Rs. 460-9-10, the shares of the remaining proprietors, Beshamber Sein and Kashi Chandra Sein, will be sold.

The sudder jumma of the entire estate is Rs. 819-1-7.

To be sold for arrears of Government Revenue.

Mehal lakheraj, resumed Mouzah Manikpore, Thannah Chukerea.

No. 33409TK.—Tofel Ali Moonshy. Proprietor Ali Mohamed Sikdar. The entire estate will be sold. Sudder jumma, Rs. 893-4-0.

A. L. CLAY, *Offg. Collector.*

NOTICE is hereby given, under Section 6 of Act XI of 1859, that the under-mentioned estate in the district of Tirhoot, will be put up to public and unreserved sale, at the Collector's Office of that district, on Tuesday, the 20th May 1870, corresponding with 8th Jyest 1280 Baisya, for arrears of revenue due on the 28th March 1873.

Towjee No. 9261.—Mouzah Bazeedpur Boohowly, Purgunnah Surreesah, with a sudder jumma of Rupees 516-7-0; recorded proprietors Hizey Narain Singh, Gowree Persad and Shunker Persad Singh. The estate will be sold for arrears of revenue due on the 28th March 1873. The sudder jumma of the entire estate is Rs. 204-3-7.

H. W. GORDON, *Covd. Dy. Collr. for Collr.*

TIRHOOT COLLECTORATE, the 15th April 1873.

اس تحریر کی رو سے خاص و عام کو دفعہ ۶ ایکٹ ۱۱ سنہ ۱۸۵۹ ع کے مطابق اطلاع دی جاتی ہے کہ علاقہ جہاں موسومہ دہل موتوہ ضلع تھتہ بعلت زرباقی و غیرہ مطالبہ جنگو قوانین اور یکٹوں مستحبہ کے رو سے وصول کرنا جائز ہے اور اس زرباقیہ اور مطالبہ کو تا تاریخ ۲۸ مارچ سنہ ۱۸۷۳ ع تاریخ غایت ادا کے مالکداری سرکار ادا کرنا واجب تھا بالضرورت تاریخ بستم مارچ سنہ ۱۸۷۳ ع مطابق ۸ مارچ جبکہ سنہ ۱۲۸۰ فصلی روزہ شنبہ کچہری کلکٹر کے ضلع تھتہ میں نیلام ہوگا۔

نمبر اقسام	نمبر رجسٹر توڑیج	نام مالک و مالکدار و صدر جمع	کیفیت
نمبر ۱	نمبر ۹۲۴۱	بازیدپور بوجوالے پرگنہ سرپسا جسکے	بعلت باقی مالکدار
		خانہ مالکدار میں نام ہر دے	ری سرکار تعداد
		نوابین سنگہ و گور پرشاد و شنکر	دے ۲۰۳-۷-۳
		پرشاد سنگہ کا مندرج ہے و	
		جمع صدر اوسکا مبلغ ۵۱۶-۷	

ایچ : ڈبلیو: گارڈن
ڈبلیو: کلکٹر کلکٹر کے لئے

الموقوف ہفتم مارچ اپریل سنہ ۱۸۷۳ ع

Notice.

THE undermentioned estates or lots of waste lands in Chittagong will be resold by public auction at the office of the Collector of that district on Saturday, the 10th day of May 1873, at noon, for arrears of interest money and other Government demands, agreeably to Section 6, Act XI of 1859 on account and at the risk of the defaulters—

No. of lot.	Names of defaulting proprietors.	Thannah in which situated.	Area in acres.	Arrears of interest money.			Balance of purchase money.			Balance of survey charges.		
				Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
67a	Durga Mohun Roy	Potia	1,575	687	7	4	1,112	8	0	114	4	0
92	Jowalagir Bharati	Zorwargunge	604	567	3	1	1,246	2	0	154	14	0
97	Doorga Mohun Roy	Patia	708	283	6	3	520	0	0	265	8	0
98	Kristna Chundra and others	Fatickcharri...	634	2,265	0	7	7,013	8	0	98	10	0

(Sd.) A. L. L. CLAY, Offg. Collector.

Notification.

NOTICE is hereby given, for the information of all to whom it may concern, that considering the rights and interests of Government in Pergunnah Tuppeh, Saruth Deoghur, in the Sonthal Pergunnahs District of this Presidency, are not affected by a portion of the said Pergunnahs, having been alienated and sold to Government for the purpose of the construction of the chord line of the East Indian Railway, it is notified that all claims preferred by Government to compensation money for the land of the said Pergunnah before the Railway Commissioner, Deputy Collector, and Assistant Commissioner of Deoghur, are hereby withdrawn. In no suit henceforth to be brought for the recovery of Railway compensation money the Government shall be joined as a party; but should any person choose to do so notwithstanding this notification, it will be at his risk and costs.

C. W. WILMOT, Ex. Asst. Commr.

Wanted

A HEAD CLERK for the Office of the Judge of Chittagong. Salary Rupees 75 per month Office experience and good handwriting indispensable. Applications, with copies of testimonials, to be sent in before 1st May.

Good Copyists in English and the Vernacular may find employment in the same Office. Average earnings, Rs. 15 to Rs. 25 per month. No one need apply whose handwriting is not clear and good.

CHITTAGONG JUDGE'S COURT, the 31st March 1873.

CHAS. D. FIELD, District Judge.

NOTICE.

The following packages, landed from the undermentioned ships, are lying unclaimed at the Custom House. If the goods are not cleared on or before the dates stated against each item, they will be sold, under Section 57 of Act VI of 1863, for the realization of duty, wharfage, and other charges:—

Date of sale.		Mark or number of packages.	Ships.
1873.			
April	26th ...	2 Bundles Cups and Saucers, no mark ...	Historian.
"	26th ...	6 Bales, N B ...	Pekin
May	17th ...	1 Package, Messrs. Ede & Hobson, Calcutta	Statesman.
"	17th ...	1 Book stand, no mark ...	Hindoostan.
"	17th ...	1 Parcel, Saligram Khunnah, Esq., Calcutta	Ditto.
"	17th ...	1 Box, no mark ...	Ditto.
"	10th ...	1 Case, (empty) C M ...	Japan.
"	10th ...	2 Kegs, no mark ...	Ditto.
"	10th ...	5 Barrels [X] ...	Carrisbrooke Castle.
"	10th ...	1 Parcel, Madub Chunder Rooder, care of Messrs. L. W. Toulmin & Co. ...	Killarney.
"	10th ...	1 Empty Case, [C. P. & Co.] ...	Coromandel.
"	10th ...	2 Cases, [N 4] L. H. & Co., Colombo ...	Ditto.
"	10th ...	1 Keg, [S] B ...	Ditto.
"	10th ...	1 Cask, T O X ...	Ditto.
"	10th ...	1 Empty Case, W. N. & Co. ...	Ditto.
"	10th ...	1 Parcel, [F G] H ...	Ditto.
"	10th ...	1 Case, [J. A. & Co., H] ...	Ditto.
"	10th ...	1 Case, [J L] A S ...	Bengal.
"	10th ...	1 Case, C. M. & Co. ...	Ditto.
"	10th ...	1 Case, [F A. D] ...	Ditto.
"	10th ...	8 Cases, U. H. & Co. ...	Ditto.
"	10th ...	1 Empty drum, [C] A B ...	Ditto.
"	10th ...	1 Parcel, [M A S M] G. Arbuthnot & Co. ...	Windsor Castle.
"	10th ...	1 Case, [B] W N ...	Oxfordshire.
"	10th ...	1 Case, no mark ...	Ditto.
"	10th ...	4 Casks, [5] B. B. M. E. & Co. ...	City of Sparta.
"	10th ...	1 Keg, no mark, supposed to be [L] ...	Ditto.
"	10th ...	1 Parcel, S L Ewing & Co. ...	Howrah.
"	10th ...	1 Parcel, [D] K C Messrs. Ker Dods & Co. ...	Statesman.
"	10th ...	1 Case, E F I, Major Fourlough, 48th Regiment, Bellary ...	Yeddo.
"	10th ...	1 Case, [R R] ...	Ditto.
"	10th ...	1 Case, [S A C] C & B, Madras ...	Ditto.
"	10th ...	1 Case, to the Surgeon to the Mysore Commission, Bangalore, care of Messrs. Arbuthnot & Co., Madras ...	Ditto.
"	10th ...	3 Cases, [S] or no mark ...	Ditto.
"	10th ...	1 Cask, no mark ...	City of Lahore.
"	10th ...	2 Casks, M. R. F. & Co. ...	Ditto.
"	10th ...	1 Parcel, [H. & Co.] Huber & Co. ...	City of Poonah.
"	10th ...	1 Parcel, C S C, John Elliott, Esq. ...	Ditto.
"	10th ...	1 Parcel, [C E] J. Elliott, & Co. ...	Agra.
"	10th ...	1 Cask, no mark ...	Ditto.
"	10th ...	1 Keg, [V Y B] ...	Beaumaris Castle.
"	10th ...	1 Parcel, G. S. Thompson, Esq., care of Messrs. Hartleys, Calcutta ...	Ambassador.
"	10th ...	1 Parcel, [W 4 F M] ...	Ditto.
"	10th ...	1 Parcel, [G L] Andrew Yule ...	City of Cambridge.
"	10th ...	1 Parcel, G. Arbuthnot & Co. ...	Ditto.
"	10th ...	2 Boxes, [H] ...	Caledonian.
"	10th ...	3 Bundles wire nettings, and $\frac{1}{2}$ coil of galvanic wire, [H] ...	Ditto.
"	10th ...	1 Parcel, [W] H V M ...	Ditto.
"	10th ...	1 Empty case, G P ...	Vibelia.
"	10th ...	8 Casks, N. M. & Co., C. A. & Co. ...	Calcutta.
"	10th ...	1 Empty cask, no mark ...	Ditto.
"	10th ...	1 Parcel, B M ...	Ditto.
"	10th ...	1 Case, G H J ...	Queen Victoria.
"	10th ...	1 Case, J S ...	Xantho.
"	10th ...	1 Case, K. M. & Co. ...	Ditto.
"	10th ...	8 Cases, [M M D] ...	Ditto.

Date of sale.		Mark or number of packages.	Ships.
May	10th	... 100 Pieces galvanic iron ridging, no mark	... Xantho.
"	10th	... 1 Cask, no mark	... Ditto.
"	10th	... 1 Empty cask, [J L L 786]	... Ditto.
"	10th	... 1 Cask, no mark or P C M	... Ditto.
"	10th	... 2 Cases, [B] J L Colombo	... Yorkshire.
"	10th	... 1 Empty Case, [B D] P & M.	... Ditto.
"	10th	... 1 Cask, [B] B H D	... Ditto.
"	10th	... 1 Cask, [E I J] Rangoon	... Ditto.
"	10th	... 1 Empty cask, [N K]	... Ditto.
"	10th	... 1 Case, T. F. & Co., Rangoon	... Ditto.
"	10th	... 2 Packages, no mark	... Ditto.
"	10th	... 1 Package, H. A. Firth, Esq., Emigration Agent for British Guiana, 22 Garden Reach, Calcutta	... Ditto.

CALCUTTA CUSTOM HOUSE,
The 19th April 1878.

J. A. CRAWFORD, *Collector of Customs.*

Commissioners for making Improvements in the Port of Calcutta.

NOTICE

UNDER SECTION 69 OF ACT V (B.C.) OF 1870.

THE following Packages, landed at the Jetties from the undermentioned Ships, have been removed to the Commissioners' Import Warehouse, where they remain at the risk and expense of the owners. If not cleared within two months from the date stated against each item, they will be sold under Section 72 of the said Act:—

Date of removal to Import Warehouse.		No., Mark, and Description.	Consignees	Ships.
1878.				
April	7th	3 Cases, [301] A B	... Order	... S. S. Colombo.
"	7th	1 Case, [119] A B & Co.	... "	... Ditto.
"	7th	1 Case, [B B] B S & Co.	... "	... Ditto.
"	7th	7 Packages, [B B]	... "	... Ditto.
"	7th	1 Case, [B B O]	... "	... Ditto.
"	7th	4 Cases, C C	... "	... Ditto.
"	7th	1 Case, [C & Co., L] P G L	... "	... Ditto.
"	7th	3 Cases, [C W S L]	... "	... Ditto.
"	7th	1 Case, [C. H. & Co.] C & B	... "	... Ditto.
"	7th	2 Cases, L D & T I W C	... "	... Ditto.
"	7th	1 Case, [E & A] C & B	... "	... Ditto.
"	7th	8 Bundles Buckets, [G D K]	... "	... Ditto.
H C				
"	7th	1 Case, H H R C	... "	... Ditto.
"	7th	1 Case, [102] H M H E & Co.	... "	... Ditto.
"	7th	9 Cases, [H F] H	... "	... Ditto.
"	7th	1 Case, [H F] K	... "	... Ditto.
"	7th	7 Iron weights, no mark	... "	... Ditto.
"	7th	1 Iron Casting, B. I. T. Co., U	... "	... Ditto.
"	7th	1 Iron Casting, [T. S. & Co.] or no mark.	... "	... Ditto.
"	7th	1 Iron Casting, no mark	... "	... Ditto.
"	7th	1 Ash Pan, no mark	... "	... Ditto.
"	7th	1 Iron Pipe, no mark	... "	... Ditto.
"	7th	1 Case, addressed	... Isle of Man Patent preserved potato Co., Limited.	... Ditto.
"	7th	3 Casks, [J J H O]	... Order	... Ditto.
"	7th	81 Cases, J. L. & Co., R C	... "	... Ditto.
"	7th	1 Cask, J C C	... "	... Ditto.
"	7th	1 Case, [J M S]	... "	... Ditto.
"	7th	80 Cases, J. L. D. & Co. D	... "	... Ditto.
"	7th	6 Cases, [K S G S] A. B. & Co.	... "	... Ditto.
"	7th	1 Case, [18] M. C. C. & Co.	... "	... Ditto.
"	7th	1 Bale, [M C L] Colombo	... "	... Ditto.
"	7th	2 Casks, empty, no mark	... "	... Ditto.
"	7th	5 Casks, Beer no mark	... "	... Ditto.
"	7th	1 Case, no mark or C C	... "	... Ditto.
"	7th	4 Bundles buckets no mark or [G D K] H C,	... "	... Ditto.

Date of removal to Import Warehouse. 1873.	No., Mark, and Description.	Consignees.	Ships.
April 7th ...	1 Case, [N L] C & B ... Order	...	S. S. Colombo.
" 7th ...	20 Cases, O S C ... "	...	Ditto.
" 7th ...	1 Case, [24] P. & S. E. & Co. ... "	...	Ditto.
" 7th ...	2 Cases, [P] C & B ... "	...	Ditto.
" 7th ...	1 Case, addressed ... E. Rutledge, Esq.	...	Ditto.
" 7th ...	1 Case, R. F. St. and St. John, Esq., passenger. Order	...	Ditto.
" 7th ...	1 Cask, [S & M] ... "	...	Ditto.
" 7th ...	2 Cases, S G T ... "	...	Ditto.
" 7th ...	3 Cases, S H II J ... "	...	Ditto.
" 7th ...	3 Bales, [V] ... "	...	Ditto.
" 7th ...	1 Case, [V] ... "	...	Ditto.
" 7th ...	3 Casks, Y. G. & Co. ... "	...	Ditto.
" 7th ...	1 Sample case, [F G] H ... "	...	Ditto.
" 7th ...	1 Sample case, addressed ... Petrocochino Brothers	...	Ditto.
" 7th ...	1 Sample parcel, [4] C D ... Order	...	Ditto.
" 7th ...	1 Sample parcel, [B D] P C ... "	...	Ditto.
" 7th ...	39 Sheets of Iron, S S ... "	...	Ditto.
" 7th ...	1 Case, H. T. & Co ... "	...	Ditto.
Mar. 28th ...	1 Case, F. & Co. ... "	...	Bellona.
" 28th ...	153 Square bar Iron, no mark ... "	...	Ditto.
" 28th ...	2 Cases, P M or addressed ... Buncomb & Co.	...	Ditto.
" 28th ...	1 Sample parcel, [S F C] ... Order	...	Ditto.
" 28th ...	2 Packages, addressed ... United States Consul	...	Ditto.
" 28th ...	7 Plates Iron E ... Order	...	Ditto.
" 28th ...	1 Square Bar Iron, E or no mark ... "	...	Ditto.
" 28th ...	3 Bars of Iron, no mark ... "	...	Ditto.
" 28th ...	4 Bundles Iron, E. & Co., or no mark ... "	...	Ditto.
April 9th ...	3 Cases, [C] ... "	...	City of Poonah.
" 9th ...	1 Cask, [C A C M] ... "	...	Ditto.
" 9th ...	1 Cask, [C] S C ... T. E. Thomson & Co.	...	Ditto.
" 9th ...	1 Piece Iron Casting, no mark ... Order	...	Ditto.
" 9th ...	4 Casks, [J S] C ... "	...	Ditto.
" 9th ...	12 Packages, addressed ... Messrs. Moran & Co., Assam.	...	Ditto.
" 9th ...	1 Case, [M N] ... Order	...	Ditto.
" 9th ...	1 Iron weight, no mark or [C] S C ... "	...	Ditto.
" 9th ...	1 Bundle Wire, no mark ... "	...	Ditto.
" 9th ...	1 Case, addressed ... G. M. Smith	...	Ditto.
" 9th ...	1 Case, T D ... Order	...	Ditto.
" 9th ...	1 Sample Truss, [S] G C ... "	...	Ditto.
" 9th ...	1 Sample package addressed ... James Linton, Esq., Asst. Secy, Bengal Army, 24th Regiment N. I.	...	Ditto.
" 9th ...	1 Truss, addressed ... S. Smith & Co.	...	Ditto.
" 9th ...	1 Bundle Stays Iron, [C A C M] ... Order	...	Ditto.

CALCUTTA, the 19th April 1873.

W. DUFF BRUCE, Vice-Chairman.

Bhagiruttee River.

Weekly Water Report showing the least depth of water in the Bhagiruttee River for the week ending Friday, 18th April 1873.

Names of places, &c.	Least depth of water. Ft. In.	REMARKS.
On the Entrance Bar below Joyrampore ...	... 2 3	
Thence to lower entrance, above Geeriah, 12 miles ...	... 2 3	
Thence to Jungipore, 7½ miles ...	... 2 3	
From Jungipore to Berhampore, 47 miles ...	... 1 9	In one place only.
From Berhampore to Cutwa, 50 miles ...	... 2 5	
From Cutwa to Nuddea, 46 miles ...	... 2 6	
Height of water on guage at Berhampore on the 21st April 1873 above zero 4½ inches.		
BERHAMPORE, the 21st April 1873. T. H. WICKES, C.E., Esq. Engr., Moorshedabad Dist.		

CURRENCY NOTES.

The following Currency Notes of the Government of India, Calcutta Circle, are stated to have been lost, and payment of their value has been claimed by the persons whose names are placed against the numbers; any other person having these Notes in his possession, or claiming a right to them, is warned to communicate at once with the undersigned:—

Notes wholly lost or destroyed.

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
5569	... A 91017	100	...
5572	... A 10238	500	...
	... A 98630	100	...
	... A 98632	100	...
	... A 81734	50	...
	... A 81735	50	...
5573	... L 21416	5	...
	... L 07303	10	...
5574	... A 73634	50	...
5576	... L 21370	5	...
	... A 26531	10	...
5579	... A 81749	50	...
5582	... A 39473	100	...
5585	... A 11489	20	...
5586	... A 15352	100	...
	... L 22762	50	...
	... L 52606	20	...
5587	... A 14836	20	...
	... A 06764	20	...
	... A 09068	10	...
	... A 62302	10	...
5590	... A 56805	1,000	...
5593	... A 97915	100	...
5594	... A 73362	10	...
5603	... A 51635	1,000	...

Notes partially lost or destroyed.

5551	... A 72565	20	...
	... A 72567	20	...
5552	... L 31019	10	...
5553	... A 31757	20	...
5554	... A 33447	100	...
5558	... A 07522	500	...
5561	... A 44613	10	...
5562	... L 05478	20	...
5563	... L 18283	10	...
5564	... A 97913	100	...
	... L 03805	10	...
	... L 34657	10	...
	... A 02650	10	...
	... A 03862	10	...
	... A 19996	10	...
	... L 49795	20	...
	... L 61766	20	...
5565	... L 38400	5	...
5566	... L 96901	10	...
5567	... A 15856	20	...
	... A 11840	20	...
	... A 71472	20	...
	... A 22031	20	...
5570	... A 83452	10	...
5571	... A 99568	100	...
5561	... A 44613	10	...
5562	... L 05478	20	...
5563	... L 18283	10	...
5564	... A 97913	100	...
	... L 03805	10	...
	... L 34657	10	...

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value. Rs.	Name of Claimant.
	L 02689 ...	10	Koylas Chunder Burat.
	A 08862 ...	10	
	A 19996 ...	10	
	L 49795 ...	20	
	L 61766 ...	20	
5565	L 38400 ...	5	Shoshidhur Roy.
5566	L 96901 ...	10	Shosheedhur Burkagtee.
5567	A 15856 ...	20	
	A 11840 ...	20	
	A 71472 ...	20	Mohesh Ohunder Sirkar.
	L 22081 ...	20	
5570	A 88452 ...	10	Mrs. E. Kinsey.
5571	A 99568 ...	100	Mrs. Ann Jore.
5584	L 80996 ...	10	Prosono Coomar Singhi.
5588	A 99117 ...	10	Gopalprosad Bundopadhya.
	A 36027 ...	10	
5589	A 22664 ...	50	James Bruce.
5592	A 29479 ...	50	R. O' Flaherty
5596	L 60850 ...	20	Messrs. Francis, Harrison, Hathaway and Co.
	A 60839 ...	20	
5597	A 27313 ...	10	Messrs. T. E. Thomson & Co.
5598	A 63664 ...	20	Major P. W. Bannerman.
	A 17604 ...	20	
5599	A 18460 ...	20	R. Russett.
5600	A 15968 ...	100	J. H. Atkinson.
	A 29453 ...	100	
	A 15974 ...	100	
	A 54375 ...	50	
	A 54358 ...	50	
5601	A 47146 ...	1,000	Shaik Mohamuddee
	A 42684 ...	1,000	
	A 09999 ...	500	
5602	A 64593 ...	10	Gosto Behary Basu.
Wrongly Joined.			
5559	L 12972 ...	5	Edward Middleton.
	A 45222 ...		
5560	L 51614 ...	20	E. F. Lackersteen.
	A 51616 ...		
5568	A 33562 ...	20	J. Mackillican
	A 33592 ...		
5568	A 33562 ...	20	J. Mackillican.
	A 33592 ...		
5583	A 32180 ...	10	Lt Col. H. R. Gordon.
	A 32192 ...		
	A 32181 ...	10	
	A 32193 ...		
5595	A 19595 ...	20	P. Nolan.
	A 19597 ...		

PAPER CURRENCY DEPARTMENT,
The 21st April 1873.

H. G. COWIE,
Asst. Commr. of Paper Currency.

Matabhangah River.

Weekly Report showing the least depth of water from the entrance of the Matabhangah River to Kissengunge; the week ending on Friday, the 4th April 1873.

Name of Shoals.	Least depth of water. Ft. In.	REMARKS.
Entrance from the Ganges ...	3 6	
Tatarparah ...	2 0	
From Tatarparah to Hât Bolia ...	2 0	
" Hât Bolia to Cut No. 1 ...	2 0	
" Cut No. 1 to Boalmaree ..	2 0	
" Boalmaree to Alickdeah ...	2 0	
" Alickdeah to Kissengunge ...	2 0	

H. T. FORBES, Major, R.A.,
Exe. Engineer, Nuddea District.

Matabhangah River.

Weekly Report showing the least depth of water from the entrance of the Matabhangah River to Kissengunge; the week ending on Friday, the 11th April 1873.

Name of Shoals.	Least depth of water. Ft. In.	REMARKS.
Entrance from the Ganges ...	3 3	
Tatarparah ...	2 0	
From Tatarparah to Hât Bolia ...	2 0	
„ Hât Bolia to Cut No. 1 ...	2 0	
„ Cut No. 1 to Boalmaree ...	2 0	
„ Boalmaree to Alickdeah ...	2 0	
„ Alickdeah to Kissengunge ...	2 0	

H. T. FORBES, Major, R.A.,
Exe. Engineer, Nuddea District.

MAPS OF THE SURVEY OF INDIA.

Published at the Surveyor-General's Office, Calcutta, during the month of February 1873.

Sole Agents in Calcutta—MESSRS. THACKER, SPINK & CO.

Agent at Allahabad—CURATOR OF BOOKS.

Ditto Nagpore—CURATOR OF BOOKS.

Ditto Lahore—MANAGER, PRINTING CO.

Ditto Simla—MR. T. H. WILLIAMS, Music & Fancy Depôt.

(Maps are not sold at the Surveyor-General's Office.)

DESCRIPTION	Size.	Price of Map unmounted.	
		Uncolored.	Colored.
GENERAL MAPS.		Rs. A.	Rs. A.
Scale, 4 Miles = 1 Inch.			
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Oudh Province, (complete in six sheets)	6 Sheets Atlas.	8 0	9 0
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Do. Hazareebaugh, Sheet No. 20	Do.	1 8	1 12
Do. Do. Sheet No. 21	Do.	1 8	1 12
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Ehagâ & Garo Hills, Sheets Nos. 3 & 4	$\frac{1}{2}$ Sheet Do.	0 8	0 10
CITY & CANTONMENT PLANS.			
Scale, $\frac{1}{4}$ Inches = 1 Mile.			
Dum-Dum Cantonment & Environs	2 Sheets D. E.	3 0	3 8

SURVEYOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Calcutta, 10th March 1873.

H. L. THUILLIER, Colonel,
Surveyor-General of India.

STATEMENT of Government Promissory Notes enfaced for payment of interest in London, under deduction of amount re-transferred to India, and outstanding in the books of the Bank of Bengal on the 15th April 1873.

PARTICULARS.	3½ per cent. loan of 1863-64	4 PER CENT. LOANS						4½ PER CENT. LOANS				5 PER CENT. DEBENTURES FOR			Total amount.
		of 1824-25.	of 1832-33.	of 1835-36.	of 1842-43.	of 1854-55.	Transfer of 1865.	of 1866-67.	of 1870.	of 1871.	of 1872.	5 years.	10 years.	15 years.	
Balance of 31st March 1873	54,100	27,840	2,880	19,64,800	37,57,100	1,41,27,100	1,17,97,700	1,18,11,700	38,59,800	3,58,000	3,14,62,200	4,38,50,200	35,39,000	31,99,000	19,97,11,480
ADD—															
Amount enfaced at Madras between 1st and 15th April 1873	...	...	...	...	...	500	1,500	1,000	6,500	...	...	2,500	...	...	54,500
Amount enfaced at Bombay between 1st and 15th April 1873	...	...	...	...	...	1,000	2,100	3,500	28,900	...	1,000	...	...	...	42,500
	...	...	...	...	...	Stock transferred to London	13,500	...	...	...	7,000	...	...	...	19,500
Amount enfaced at Calcutta between 1st and 15th April 1873	...	...	...	...	...	2,000	19,000	...	1,33,800	...	2,500	45,200	...	...	2,32,400
TOTAL	54,100	27,840	2,880	19,64,800	37,60,600	1,41,49,700	1,18,02,200	1,17,98,200	40,11,800	3,58,000	3,14,95,300	4,39,97,900	35,39,000	31,99,000	19,00,61,380
DEDUCT—															
Amount written off in the London Registers	...	...	...	...	...	39,700	1,39,100	59,500	...	...	5,98,900	4,81,000	...	...	16,44,900
Balance on 15th April 1873	54,100	27,840	2,880	19,64,800	37,20,900	1,40,10,600	1,17,42,700	1,16,49,500	40,11,800	3,58,000	3,08,98,400	4,34,36,900	35,39,000	31,99,000	18,85,16,480

NOTE.—From 9th June 1867 to 15th Feb. 1873—Enfaced from India 1,677 lakhs, re-transferred from London 1,695 lakhs.

" 16th Feb. 1873 to 28th "	" ditto	3 "	ditto	3 "
" 1st Mar. " to 16th Mar. "	" ditto	8 "	ditto	9 "
" 16th " to 31st "	" ditto	4 "	ditto	13 "
" 1st April " to 15th April "	" ditto	3 "	ditto	15 "
		1,695		
		1,735		
		1,695		

Balance against London ... 40 lakhs.

R. HARDIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

(108—1)

PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE, BANK OF BENGAL;
Calcutta, the 17th April 1873.

The East India Tea Company, "Limited."

THE Half-yearly Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of this Company will be held at the Registered Office No. 7, Church Lane, on Wednesday, the 30th April, at 4 o'clock, to receive the Directors' Report, pass the Accounts, declare a Dividend, and transact such other business as may be brought forward.

CALCUTTA, the 16th April 1873. (157—2)

R. BLECHYNDEN, *Secretary*.

Beerbhoom Coal Company, "Limited."

NOTICE is hereby given that the half yearly Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of this Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 1 Hare Street, Calcutta, on Wednesday, the 30th day of April 1873, at noon, for the purpose of receiving the Director's Report, and passing the accounts for the half year ending 31st January 1873.

1, HARE STREET, Calcutta, 15th April 1873. J. E. MACLACHLAN, *Managing Director*.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Transfer Books of this Company will be closed from Wednesday the 16th, to Wednesday, the 30th April 1873.

J. E. MACLACHLAN, *Managing Director*.

1, HARE STREET, Calcutta, 15th April 1873. (155—2)

The Beerbhoom Coal Company, "Limited."

THE Shareholders of this Company are requested to take notice that at an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of this Company, which was held at No. 1, Hare Street, Calcutta, on the 17th April 1873, resolutions were unanimously passed for the voluntary winding up of the Company, and for the appointment of Liquidators, for the remuneration of such Liquidators, and especially for conferring powers upon them to sell the business and property of the Company to a new Company, which it is proposed to form for the purpose of purchasing the same, and to receive, as the price thereof, such shares in the new Company as the Liquidators and such new Company may agree upon for distribution amongst the Shareholders of the Company in liquidation, and also for conferring powers upon them to deal in the manner prescribed by Act X of 1866, the Indian Company's Act, with the interests of dissentient Shareholders, if any.

And the Shareholders are also requested to take notice that an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of this Company will be held at the same place on Thursday, the 8th May 1873, at 12 o'clock noon, when resolutions will be proposed for confirming the resolutions above-mentioned.

(160—3)

B. D. COLVIN,
A. R. MCINTOSH,
J. E. MACLACHLAN, } *Directors*.

Cutleecheera Tea Company, "Limited."

THE Annual General Meeting of Shareholders will be held at the Company's Office, No. 12, Mission Row, on Wednesday, 30th instant, at noon, to receive the Director's Report and Accounts for year ending 31st December 1872, to declare a Dividend, and transact such other business as may be brought forward.

CALCUTTA, the 21st April 1873.

(162—2)

BEGG, DUNLOP AND Co., *Secretaries*.

Notice.

AN Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Dehra Doon Tea Company, Limited, will be held at the Secretary's Office at Mussoorie (Glenburne) on the 10th day of May 1873 at noon, to consider the advisability of altering Article 5 of the Articles of Association as follows:—

For "as may be authorized at any General Meeting of the Company" substitute "as may be authorized at a Special General Meeting of Shareholders, convened for the purpose by a majority of not less than three-fourths of such members entitled to vote, as may be present at the meeting, in person or by proxy."

By order of the Directors,

(138—4)

CHAS. S. REID, *Secy., Dehra Doon Tea Company, Limited*

NOTICE.—It is hereby notified, for the information of the public and all concerned, that I have, on 31st March 1873, renounced the executorship in the estate of late Baboo Bissumbher Singh of Ryepore in Thannah Kushba, in the district of Beerbhoom.

BOOD-BOOD, the 5th April 1873. (137—3)

PROTAP NARAIN SINGH.

In the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTERSTATE JURISDICTION.

In the Goods of GOPAL LALL BYSACK,
deceased.

AN application has this day been made for Letters of Administration to the Estate, Credits, and Effects of GOPAL LALL BYSACK, late of Rutton Sircar's Garden Street, in the town of Calcutta, landholder, deceased, to be granted to SREE MUTTY RAJLUCKHEY DOSSEE, the widow of the said deceased.

CALCUTTA, the 1st April 1873. (158—1).

GRAY AND SEN.

Lost and Stolen.

Four (4) per cent. Government Promissory Notes of 1842-43:—

No. 017871 for Rs. 500.

No. 020284 for Rs. 500.

„ 000254 „ „ 1,000.

„ 011009 „ „ 2,000.

„ 1479

„ 11665

And (1) interest draft, No. 038053, dated 26th March 1873, for Rupees 160. All in the name of S. M. Kadumbenee Dossee.

(141—3)

KHETTER MOHUN DEY, at MESSRS. BURN AND CO.

Notice.

Bengalee Edition of the Acts of Government.

THE Acts of the Government of India, and those of the Government of Bengal, will, after publication in the *Behgalee Government Gazette*, be printed, in pamphlet form, for sale to the public, at a price which will be fixed in each instance to cover the cost of printing and paper. The first of the series will be the Criminal Procedure Act, now ready, the price of which is Rs. 1-4 per copy.—Postage 5 annas.

Just Published.

A Report on the Expedition to Western Yunan via Bhamo. By John Anderson, M.D., Medical Officer and Naturalist to the Expedition. Price Rs. 8. Apply at the Office of Superintendent Government Printing Calcutta.

Just published.

Bengal Army List—New Number.

THE Official Quarterly Army List of H. M.'s Forces in Bengal, corrected to 1st April 1873. Besides the latest corrected Civil List, this Number contains the whole of the War Services of Officers, as furnished by themselves, the Regulations of the Bengal Military Fund, &c., &c. Price Rs. 5. Packing 2 annas.

The above to be had at the Office of Superintendent of Government Printing, 8, Hastings Street Calcutta.

Report of the Commissioners appointed by the Government of India to inquire into the Origin, Nature, &c., of Indian Cattle Plagues. With Appendices, Calcutta, 1871. Fol. pp. xxx and 999, with Maps. Price Rs. 10. Packing 4 annas.

Selections from Unpublished Records of Government for the years 1748 to 1767 inclusive. Relating mainly to the social condition of Bengal. With a Map of Calcutta in 1784. By the Rev. J. Long, Member of the Government Record Commission. Price Rs. 5. Packing and postage 1 Rupee extra.

Selections from Calcutta Gazettes of the years 1816 to 1823 inclusive, showing the political and social condition of the English in India upwards of fifty years ago. By Hugh David Sandeman, C.S., Accountant-General, Bengal, and Member of the Record Commission. Volume I. Rs. 8, and Volumes II, III, IV, and V, at Rs. 5 each; packing and postage Re. 1 extra.

The above to be had at the Office of Superintendent of Government Printing, 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta.

WASTE LAND RULES,

Being Chap. XXVI of the Rules of the Board of Revenue

Price, 4 annas. Packing and postage charges, 2 annas extra.

Calcutta: Office of Supdt. of Government Printing,

No. 8, Hastings Street.

New Criminal Procedure Code.

OFFICERS under the Bengal Government, who wish to have copies of the New Criminal Procedure Code, for sale, are requested to apply to the Superintendent of Government Printing, Calcutta.

Central Provinces Gazetteer.

EDITION OF 1870 in one Vol.

A LIMITED number of the above work, strongly bound in cloth, octavo size, for sale at Rs. 12 per vol., exclusive of postage charge. Apply to—

MESSRS. THACKER, VINING, *Bombay*,
MESSRS. THACKER, SPINK & CO., *Calcutta*, or
To SUPDT., CHIEF COMM. 'S OFFICE, *Nagpur*.

Notice.

COPIES of Act VII of 1871, the Indian Emigration Act, in Urdu and Hindee, can be obtained on application at the Bengal Secretariat at 8 annas per copy.

Rates of Subscription to the Calcutta Gazette

FROM 1st JANUARY 1872.

Payable in advance.

For one year without postage	..	..	..	Rs. 15 0 0
Ditto with postage	...	..	..	„ 20 0 0

When Postage Stamps are remitted in payment of subscription, half an anna in the rupee should be added for discount.

List of Remaining and Unclaimed Letters accumulated in the Calcutta Post Office during the week ending 22nd April 1873.

Abramovits, F.	Fitzroy, Major. F.	Mortimer, W. H.
Abraham, J.	Freitas, J.	Moses, Miss K.
Atkins, Dr. T. D.	Gardiner, C.	Murray, Miss F.
Hattersby, Mrs. M.	Gilbert, Mrs. M.	Newberry, G. F.
Barnard, Mrs. T.	Glove & Co.	Nicholas, B.
Bickers, C. L.	Goodall, Miss C.	Noel, P. C.
Brown, Col.	Goodchild, H.	Oldham, Capt.
Bowers, Mrs. M.	Gomeze, Mrs. B.	Owen, S.
Bousrine, W.	Gomes, Mrs. A.	Parvion, Capt.
Bourne, W.	Graham, Mrs. A.	Paulit, B.
Burrows, Miss E.	Green, T.	Peet, Capt. R. G.
Buxton, F.	Hastings, Mrs. E.	Pearson, Major J. D.
Buxton, F.	Haldane, E.	Pinheiro, L.
Carter, Capt. T.	Hartly, C.	Pottinger, Mrs. L.
Carter, J.	Henderson, C.	Radford, Miss
Casey, W.	Henderson, H. B. & Co.	Reberio, G.
Cannon, Mrs. C. E.	Hoand, Dr.	Riddle, C.
Castello, E. G.	Hudson, U. C.	Rose, Mrs. J.
Charles, D.	Hutchinson, W.	Ross, Mrs. J.
Channer, Capt. G. N.	Huyshe, Major-Gen. A.	Rowlatt, Mrs.
Cherry, Miss.	Jones, F.	Salkeld, Capt.
Christian, J. W.	Kellock, W. T.	Saviel, T. J.
Clement, W.	Kemp, G.	Scully, M.
Cochrane, J. H.	Kemp, W. T.	Smith, Charles
Cowley, F. W. R.	King & Lochhead, Messrs.	Simpson, T.
Collodin, Miss L.	Latour, Miss	Spicer, A.
Creswell, C. E.	Lawless, H. L.	Spicer, A.
Davis, E. H. S.	Leonard, Cox & Co.	Stainforth, B.
Denmeade,	Logan, R. J.	Stretton, Mr.
D. Eduljee.	Locke, R. L.	Steel, Lt. E. H.
D'Elboux, J.	Macnamara, Miss M.	Sunder, Mrs.
D'Rozario, Mrs. J.	Marshall, Mrs. J.	Summers, J. A.
D'Mello, P.	Martin, Mrs. A.	Taylor, G. F.
Dodda, C. D.	Martin, W. R.	Tocker, Justice
Doyle, P.	McMahon, Major C. J.	Tye, J.
Dumper, C.	McDowell, Miss J.	Urquhart, Miss C.
Elliott, Capt. C.	Mitchell, Mrs. A.	Volkart Bros. Messrs.
Erskine, J.	Mineta, J.	Wade, Mrs. F. S.
Falkiner, J.	Michael, J. C.	Waller, Dr. R. M.
Fernandes, A.	Middleton, Cohen & Co.	Welcome.
Fernandes, Mrs. L.	Mitter, R. C.	Weiss, Caroline
Feeall, Mrs.	Morton, H. J. & Co.	

Letters marked "Care of Post Office, to be kept till called for."

Adams, A.
Campbell, T.
Catchik, M. G.
Charles.
Curlander, S.
Faithfull, Mr.
Grosse, F.

Jackson,
Laun, J. A.
Low, J.
McMahon, Major. C. J.
Nultz, Mrs. J. H.
Price, R. N.
Richardson, J.

Robertson, R.
Scobell, Rev. J. F.
Short, J.
Smith, C.
Stretton, W. G.
Tait, R.

E. A. ROUSSAC, *Offg. Post-Master of Calcutta.*

Postal Notice.

SEA OVERLAND MAILS.

For	Box close at	Date.	Per Steamer.
Madras and Ceylon ...	7 P.M. ...	23rd April ...	<i>Orissa.</i>
Gopaulpore, Bimlipatam, Vizagapatam, Coconada, Madras, Negapatam, Galle, Colombo, Tuticorin, Cochin, Beypore, Calicut, Tellicherry, Cannanore, Manga- lore, and Bombay.	7 „ ...	23rd „ ...	<i>Baghdad.</i>

CALCUTTA, the 15th April 1873.

E. A. ROUSSAC, *Offg. Post-Master, Calcutta.*

Postal Notice.

THE undermentioned letters are detained in the Unclaimed Department of the Calcutta General Post Office for the prepayment of postage :—

Address.	Station.	Deficient postage. Rs. A. P.
1. Mr. J. W. B. Turner ...	Adelaide	... 0 0 8
2. Mrs. R. Wiseman ...	Auckland	... 0 0 8
3. Mr. George Rae ...	Victoria	... 6 0 8

CALCUTTA GENERAL POST OFFICE,
The 15th April 1873.

E. A. ROUSSAC, *Offg. Post-Master.*

Insolvency Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that in the event of no claim being made to the unclaimed dividends hereunder mentioned within six months from this date, they will be paid into Court.

ESTATE, FORNARO AND HUNI.

Names of Creditors.	Amount of Claims.			First dividend at 1 per cent.		
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Truninger and Co. ...	12,880	0	0	128	12	9
Koebel, Jameson and Co. ...	936	0	0	9	5	9
Gebhardt and Co. ...	4,400	0	0	44	0	0
G. Hartmann ...	2,829	11	4	28	4	9
Lasch and deLiser ...	17,167	0	0	171	10	8
Leech, Harrison and Forwood ...	2,992	10	0	29	14	9
Levita and Hudson ...	32,025	0	0	320	4	0
Schunk, Sanchay and Co. ...	10,640	0	0	106	6	4
Rehder and Co. ...	128	12	8	1	4	8
T. Wieler ...	18	12	0	0	3	0
Bourjeau, Hubener and Co. ...	114	8	0	1	2	3
Lorenz Harth ...	548	8	7	5	7	9
S. Karrer ...	875	1	3	8	12	0
T. C. Mears and Co. ...	1,926	2	11	19	4	2
W. A. Waller ...	166	8	0	1	10	7
T. T. Baeniger and Co. ...	1,200	0	0	12	0	0
Prieger, Stoehr and Co. ...	5,332	0	0	53	5	1

Names of Creditors.			Amount of Claims.			First dividend at 1 per cent.		
Ganthier, Odet and Co. ...	...	...	1,600	0	0	16	0	0
Austuan Lloyd Steam Co. ...	...	...	228	8	0	2	4	6
Hentsch Lutocher and Co. ...	...	...	9,000	0	0	90	0	0
U. Zelliniger and Co. ...	...	...	8,910	6	4	89	1	7
The Bank of Rotterdam ...	...	...	7,623	0	0	76	3	8
The Bank of Commercial Credit ...	...	...	17,000	0	0	170	0	0
Vernias de Subzer Wart and Co. ...	...	...	1,385	0	0	13	18	7
T. C. Mohrhard ...	...	...	73	5	0	0	11	8
T. C. Bissfeldt and Co. ...	...	...	1,104	4	6	11	0	8
Fer Wolff ...	...	...	3,272	10	6	32	11	7
Seyfert Breyer ...	...	...	1,088	10	0	10	14	2
Fr. Lochmann ...	...	...	1,027	12	3	10	4	5
De Laagefils and Co. ...	...	...	5,007	14	7	50	1	3
Jean Maria Farina ...	...	...	509	9	6	5	1	6
Dressel, Kister and Co. ...	...	...	419	0	0	4	3	0
Rabe and Co. ...	...	...	416	3	3	4	2	7
Laer and Son ...	...	...	641	6	6	6	6	7
Louis Lindner and Sons... ..	...	...	32	9	0	0	5	2
G. H. Hesselkaul ...	...	...	1,917	13	0	19	2	10
Aug Miller and Co. ...	...	...	907	13	0	9	1	3
Montheuil Franeilsaine ...	...	...	125	4	0	1	4	0
Chaperon Grangere ...	...	...	908	5	6	9	1	4
Underberg Albrecht ...	...	...	284	5	0	2	13	5
Iander Man ...	...	...	187	15	0	1	14	0
C. Grabner ...	...	...	306	1	0	3	0	11
Haneglin and Co. ...	...	...	655	6	9	6	8	10
Winleumier, Robert and Co. ...	...	...	34	11	3	0	5	6
Geurin and Iouault ...	...	...	8,417	13	0	84	2	10
Ed. Deville ...	...	...	555	6	0	5	8	10
Raalte Behrend and Co. ...	...	...	146	9	3	1	7	5
Karrer, Hollinger and Co. ...	...	...	164	0	9	1	10	2
T. H. Hohl Graf ...	...	...	1,377	10	6	13	12	5
Tiden Nordenfelt & Co. ...	...	...	78	15	3	0	12	7
Zeuner and Huni ...	...	...	1,584	3	0	15	13	5
Gerhard Mevissen ...	...	...	778	9	0	7	12	6
Gebr Zoeppritz ...	...	...	732	15	9	7	5	3
Rubel and Abegg ...	...	...	5,390	4	0	53	14	6
Ph. Ziegler and Co. ...	...	...	1,213	14	1	12	2	2
C. Graf ...	...	...	3,282	12	0	32	13	2
Abel Will and Co. ...	...	...	1,796	14	0	17	15	6
Scott Thomson and Co., Ltd. ...	...	...	12	0	0	0	1	11
Captain Phalp ...	...	...	200	0	0	2	0	0
Albert Wagner ...	...	...	705	0	0	7	0	9
F. H. Apel ...	...	...	1,863	5	3	13	10	1
Golam Rohoman ...	...	...	1,511	7	4	15	1	0
Foyath Rohim ...	...	...	829	8	0	8	4	8
Rajoo and Akber ...	...	...	897	5	6	8	15	6
Golam Nosoruth ...	...	...	1,460	4	6	14	9	7
Golam Baree ...	...	...	565	2	9	5	10	5
The India General Steam Navigation Co. ...	...	...	731	10	3	7	13	0
Hugo Martin ...	...	...	28	2	6	0	4	6
Wm. Brandt Son and Co., ...	...	...	240	0	0	2	6	4
T. F. Mayer ...	...	...	778	7	0	7	12	6
Borgartz and Co. ...	...	...	180	15	3	1	12	11
G. Ziegler and Son ...	...	...	20	1	3	0	3	2
Fr. Huth and Co. ...	...	...	112	9	4	1	2	0
Ceser Gleize... ..	...	...	900	15	2	9	0	1
Alex Pirjuntz ...	...	...	304	7	0	3	0	8
Coppenrath and Co., A. ...	...	...	82	12	0	0	13	2
Dickmann, Harckhansen and Co. ...	...	...	651	13	11	6	8	3
C. G. Rudolph ...	...	...	91	15	5	0	14	8
Hirsch, Strother and Co. ...	...	...	38,231	12	0	382	5	0
Edwin Wachter ...	...	...	6,337	4	0	63	5	11
G. Semenza and Co. ...	...	...	3,068	11	4	30	10	11
Landsteen and Co. ...	...	...	12,925	9	5	129	4	1
Ed. Larue and Co. ...	...	...	7,883	2	0	78	13	3
Albiesser, Ziegele and Co. ...	...	...	3,140	8	4	31	6	5
Escombe Brothers and Co. ...	...	...	1,900	0	0	19	0	0

Names of Creditors.				Amount of claims.			First dividend at 1 per cent.		
L. A. Jeante	...	...	...	1,419	4	9	14	3	1
Helvetia Sea Insurance Co.	...	...	...	5,160	8	3	51	9	7
Voss and Delvis	...	...	...	34	0	0	0	5	5
Langstaff and Ehrenberg	...	...	...	73	0	0	0	11	8
Caesar and Co.	...	...	...	343	8	0	3	6	11
E. Henke	...	...	...	20	8	0	0	8	3
Post Office Zurich	...	...	...	6	2	0	0	0	11
F. Cathrein	...	...	...	303	0	0	3	0	5
Hardy, Nathan and Sons	...	...	...	213	14	11	2	2	2
G. Garben	...	...	...	200	0	0	2	0	0
The Secretary of State for India in Council	...	...	...	16	0	0	0	2	6
Government Telegraph Department	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.	...	...	...	6,057	8	0	60	9	2
.....							2,833	15	10

(147—1)

J. C. MACGREGOR, *Official Assignee.***Insolvency Notice.**

NOTICE is hereby given that in the event of no claim being made to the unclaimed dividends hereunder mentioned within six months from this date, they will be paid into Court.

ESTATE, G. PEHMOLLER AND CO.'S SUCCESSORS.

Names of Creditors.				Amount of Claim.			First dividend at 2-2 per cent.		
				Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
A. Morton and Co.	...	...	...	1,050	0	0	22	5	0
Charles Philippe and Co.	...	...	...	2,000	0	0	42	8	0
B. A. Rubens	...	...	...	1,195	12	0	25	6	6
H. Deetjen	...	...	...	1,638	4	6	34	13	0
Jacquesson and Fils	...	...	...	400	0	0	8	8	0
Bungseedhur and Rajkissen Doss	...	...	...	4,250	0	0	90	5	0
T. Thomas Dietz	...	...	...	872	0	0	18	8	5
Goudin Fiercs	...	...	...	705	0	0	14	15	8
Gerber, Christien and Co.	...	...	...	1,333	4	0	25	5	3
Ralph Rawstron	...	...	...	1,414	6	0	30	0	10
Josh Menz	...	...	...	377	9	7	8	0	4
Prem Chand Fils	...	...	...	511	9	6	10	13	11
DaCosta Raalte and Co.	...	...	...	15,862	0	8	337	1	1
J. Fiton Aine	...	...	...	2,100	0	0	44	10	0
J. G. Bagram	...	...	...	850	0	0	18	1	0
Labhardt and Co.	...	...	...	5,831	0	0	123	14	6
The owners of the "Berhampore,"	Messrs.	Mackinnon,	...	875	0	0	18	9	6
Mackenzie and Co.	...	...	...	5,018	8	0	106	10	3
De Stoomwevery Java and Co.	...	...	...	14,663	13	0	311	9	8
H. P. Geldermann and Zouen Co.,	...	...	...	7,168	6	0	152	5	2
Febroeders Scholten	...	...	...	10,000	0	0	212	8	0
J. L. Hall	...	...	...	2,471	1	0	52	8	1
Nederlandsch Fidische Handels Bank	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total				.....	.....	.....	1,712	7	2

(148—1)

J. C. MACGREGOR, *Official Assignee.***Insolvent Notices.****Court for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors at Calcutta.**

In the matter of WILLIAM SAVIEL, an Insolvent.

ON Tuesday the 8th day of April instant, it was ordered that the matters of the petition of the said Insolvent be heard on Monday the 2nd day of June next, and that the said Insolvent do then attend to be examined before the said court.

Insolvent in person.

In the matter of JOHN HENRY HARNACK, an Insolvent.

ON Saturday the 5th day of April instant, it was ordered that the matters of the petition of the said Insolvent be heard on Monday the 2nd day of June next, and that the said Insolvent do then attend to be examined before the said court.

M. T. Pearson, *Attorney*.

In the matter of HOOKENEY BULLUB, BAHADOOR, an Insolvent.

ON Saturday the 5th day of April instant it was ordered that the matters of the petition of the said Insolvent be heard on Monday the 2nd day of June next, and that the said Insolvent do then attend to be examined before the said court.

M. T. Pearson, *Attorney*.

In the matter of CHARLES ROSS, an Insolvent.

ON Monday the 7th day of April instant, it was ordered that the matters of the petition of the said Insolvent be heard on Monday the 2nd day of June next, and that the said Insolvent do then attend to be examined before the said court.

Insolvent in person.

Chief Clerk's Office, the 10th April 1873.

In the several matters of NUNDOMUL and BHEMMULL, ALEXANDER BARRETT BURGE, WILLIAM JOHN KING, MARTHA HERRING, GEORGE WILLIAM SLACK, ROMANAUTH GOSSAIN, JOHN BRIGHTON VANDENBERG, CHARLES RICHARD SMITH, JOHN LOUIS CARREAU and ROOPLOOL NUNDOMULL and others, Insolvents.

ON Saturday, the 5th day of April instant, it was ordered that the Official Assignee do file in the office of the Chief Clerk ten several accounts of unclaimed dividends.

A. B. Miller, *Official Assignee*.

In the matter of CHARLES FARNARO, an Insolvent,
and

In the matter of JOHANN WILHELM MARTIN JULIUS TER VEEN and GUSTAV GARBEN, Insolvents.
ON Saturday, the 5th day of April instant, it was ordered that the Official Assignee do file in the Office of the Chief Clerk two several accounts of unclaimed dividends.

A. B. Miller, *Official Assignee*.

In the matter of DENO NATH DHUR, of College Street, in Calcutta, Cashier to Baboo Punna Lall Seal, an Insolvent.

Notice that the Petition of the said Insolvent, seeking the benefit of the Act XI. Vic., cap. 21, was filed in the office of the Chief Clerk on Thursday, the 17th day of April instant, and by an order of the same date the Estate and Effects of the said Insolvent were vested in the Official Assignee.

C. F. Pittar, *Attorney*.

In the matter of DENONATH DHUR, an Insolvent.

ON Thursday, the 17th day of April instant, it was ordered that the matters of the petition of the said Insolvent be heard on Monday, the 2nd day of June next, and that the said Insolvent do then attend to be examined before the said Court.

C. F. Pittar, *Attorney*.

In the matter of DENO NATH DHUR, an Insolvent,

Notice that an application for an *ad interim* protection order has been this day made by the said Insolvent, and that such application will be heard and disposed of by the Acting Commissioner of the Insolvent Court on Monday, the 28th day of April instant, at the hour of 10 o'clock in the forenoon.

“Any creditor of the said Insolvent desirous of opposing such application must appear before the said Court at the time and place aforesaid.”

C. F. Pittar, *Attorney*.

In the matter of CHARLES MACKEY, an Insolvent.

ON Saturday, the 5th day of April instant, it was ordered that the Assignee do pay and divide the sum of Rs. 1,798-15-5 to and amongst all the creditors upon the estate of the said Insolvent as a dividend at the rate of Rs. 37 per cent. upon such of the debts admitted in the schedule of the said Insolvent and claims proved as have been duly substantiated in proportion to their several debts and upon the other debts admitted in the schedule which and so soon as such debts or any of them shall be duly substantiated upon affidavit filed in this Court from time to time for directions respecting any debts or any other matter or thing relating thereto.

A. B. Miller, *Official Assignee*.

In the matter of HURRYNARAIN DUTT, an Insolvent.

On Saturday, the 5th day of April instant, it was ordered that the Assignee do pay and divide the sum of Rs. 708-11-7 to and amongst all the creditors upon the estate of the said Insolvent as a dividend at the rate of Rs. 9-0-0 per cent. upon such of the debts admitted in the schedule of the said Insolvent and claims proved as have been duly substantiated in proportion to their several debts and upon the other debts admitted in the schedule when and so soon as such debts or any of them shall be duly substantiated upon affidavit filed in this Court from time to time for directions respecting any debts or any other matter or thing relating thereto.

A. B. Miller, *Official Assignee.*

In the matter of HURRO SUNKER GHOSH, an Insolvent.

On Saturday, the 5th day of April instant, it was ordered that the Assignee do pay and divide the sum of Rs. 1,196-4-9 to and amongst all the creditors upon the estate of the said Insolvent as a dividend at the rate of eight annas per cent. upon such of the debts admitted in the schedule of the said Insolvent and claims proved as have been duly substantiated in proportion to their several debts and upon the other debts admitted in the schedule when and so soon as such debts or any of them shall be duly substantiated upon affidavit filed in this Court from time to time for directions respecting any debts or any other matter or thing relating thereto.

A. B. Miller, *Official Assignee.*

In the matter of MANUK MALCOLM MANUK, an Insolvent.

On Saturday, the 5th day of April instant, it was ordered that the Assignee do pay and divide the sum of Rs. 3 259-2-2 to and amongst all the creditors upon the estate of the said Insolvent as a dividend at the rate of 15 annas per cent. upon such of the debts admitted in the schedule of the said Insolvent and claims proved as have been duly substantiated in proportion to their several debts and upon the other debts admitted in the schedule when and so soon as such debts or any of them shall be duly substantiated upon affidavit filed in this Court from time to time for directions respecting any debts or any other matter or thing relating thereto.

A. B. Miller, *Official Assignee.*

In the matter of THEODORE ZORAB MANUK, an Insolvent.

On Saturday, the 5th day of April instant, it was ordered that the Assignee do pay and divide the sum of Rs. 2,026-3-5 to and amongst all the creditors upon the estate of the said Insolvent as a dividend at the rate of Rs. 16 per cent., upon such of the debts admitted in the schedule of the said Insolvent and claims proved as have been duly substantiated, in proportion to their several debts, and upon the other debts admitted in the schedule when and so soon as such debts or any of them shall be duly substantiated upon affidavit filed in this Court from time to time for directions respecting any debts or any other matter or thing relating thereto.

A. B. Miller, *Official Assignee.*

In the matter of DAVID WINTER FRASER, an Insolvent.

On Saturday, the 5th day of April instant, it was ordered that the Assignee do pay and divide the sum of Rs. 1,116-4-5 to and amongst all the creditors upon the estate of the said Insolvent as a dividend at the rate of Rs. 2-4 per cent., upon such of the debts admitted in the schedule of the said Insolvent and claims proved as have been duly substantiated, in proportion to their several debts, and upon the other debts admitted in the schedule when and so soon as such debts or any of them shall be duly substantiated upon affidavit filed in this Court from time to time for directions respecting any debts or other matter or thing relating thereto.

A. B. Miller, *Official Assignee.*

In the matter of JOHN CURRIE, an Insolvent.

On Saturday, the 5th day of April instant, an account of the receipts and disbursements of the Official Assignee, from the 1st day of April 1869 to the 31st day of March last was filed in the office of the Chief Clerk, and it was ordered that Saturday, the 3rd day of May next, be appointed for the further hearing of this matter for the purpose of making a dividend.

Any Creditor or other person interested, who may intend to establish or oppose any claim upon the estate of the said Insolvent, may attend and be heard, having given notice to the Chief Clerk three clear days before the day of hearing.

A. B. Miller, *Official Assignee.*

In the matter of CHARLES ROBERT LACKERSTEIN and WILLIAM RICHARD LACKERSTEIN, Insolvents.

On Saturday, the 5th day of April instant, an account of the receipts and disbursements of the Official Assignee, from the 1st day of April 1869 to the 31st day of March last, was filed in the Office of the Chief Clerk, and it was ordered that Saturday the 3rd day of May next, be appointed for the further hearing of this matter for the purpose of making a dividend.

Any Creditor or other person interested, who may intend to establish or oppose any claim upon the estate of the said Insolvent, may attend and be heard, having given notice to the Chief Clerk three clear days before the day of hearing.

A. B. Miller, Official Assignee.

In the matter of RAJENDER DUTT, an Insolvent.

On Saturday, the 5th day of April instant, an account of the receipts and disbursements of the Official Assignee, from the 1st day of April 1869 to the 31st day of March last, was filed in the Office of the Chief Clerk, and it was ordered that Saturday, the 3rd day of May next, be appointed for the further hearing of this matter for the purpose of making a dividend.

Any Creditor or other person interested, who may intend to establish or oppose any claim upon the estate of the said Insolvent, may attend and be heard, having given notice to the Chief Clerk three clear days before the day of hearing.

A. B. Miller, Official Assignee.

In the matter of THOMAS WILLIAM PAYNE and EDMUND PREVETE PAYNE, Insolvents.

On Saturday, the 5th day of April instant, an account of the receipts and disbursements of the Official Assignee, from the 1st day of April 1869 to the 31st day of March last, was filed in the Office of the Chief Clerk, and it was ordered that Saturday, the 3rd day of May next, be appointed for the further hearing of this matter for the purpose of making a dividend.

Any Creditor or other person interested, who may intend to establish or oppose any claim upon the estate of the said Insolvents, may attend and be heard, having given notice to the Chief Clerk three clear days before the day of hearing.

A. B. Miller, Official Assignee.

In the matter of CHARLES DUPRO RUSSELL, an Insolvent.

On Saturday, the 5th day of April instant, an account of the receipts and disbursements of the Official Assignee, from the 1st day of April 1869 to the 31st day of March last, was filed in the Office of the Chief Clerk, and it was ordered that Saturday, the 3rd day of May next, be appointed for the further hearing of this matter for the purpose of making a dividend.

Any Creditor or other person interested, who may intend to establish or oppose any claim upon the estate of the said Insolvent, may attend and be heard, having given notice to the Chief Clerk three clear days before the day of hearing.

A. B. Miller, Official Assignee.

In the matter of CHARLES MOTTLEY, an Insolvent.

On Saturday, the 5th day of April instant, an account of the receipts and disbursements of the Official Assignee, from the 1st day of April 1869 to the 31st day of March last, was filed in the Office of the Chief Clerk, and it was ordered that Saturday, the 3rd day of May next, be appointed for the further hearing of this matter for the purpose of making a dividend.

Any Creditor or other person interested, who may intend to establish or oppose any claim upon the estate of the said Insolvent, may attend and be heard, having given notice to the Chief Clerk three clear days before the day of hearing.

A. B. Miller, Official Assignee.

In the matter of SAMUEL JOHN SAUNDERS, an Insolvent.

On Saturday, the 5th day of April instant, an account of the receipts and disbursements of the Official Assignee, from the 1st day of April 1869 to the 31st day of March last, was filed in the Office of the Chief Clerk, and it was ordered that Saturday, the 3rd day of May next, be appointed for the further hearing of this matter for the purpose of making a dividend.

Any Creditor or other person interested, who may intend to establish or oppose any claim upon the estate of the said Insolvent, may attend and be heard, having given notice to the Chief Clerk three clear days before the day of hearing.

A. B. Miller, Official Assignee.

In the matter of MUTTYLALI DAY, an Insolvent.

On Saturday, the 5th day of April instant, an account of the receipts and disbursements of the Official Assignee, from the 26th day of February to the 31st day of March last, was filed in the office of the Chief Clerk, and it was ordered that Saturday, the 3rd day of May next, be appointed for the further hearing of this matter for the purpose of making a dividend.

Any Creditor or other person interested, who may intend to establish or oppose any claim upon the estate of the said Insolvent, may attend and be heard, having given notice to the Chief Clerk three clear days before the day of hearing.

A. B. Miller, Official Assignee.

In the matter of FOCKER CHUND NATH, an Insolvent,

On Saturday, the 8th day of February last, it was ordered that the petition of the said Insolvent, seeking for relief under the Act XI Vic., cap. 21, be dismissed.

M. Camell, Attorney

In the matter of KASSINATH GHOSE, an Insolvent.

On Saturday, the 8th day of February last, it was ordered that the petition of the said Insolvent seeking for relief under the Act XI Vic., cap. 21, be dismissed.

M. Camell, Attorney.

In the matter of ALEXANDER MATHEW PAUL, an Insolvent.

NOTICE that an application for an *ad-interim* protection order has been this day made by the said Insolvent and that such application will be heard and disposed of by the Acting Commissioner of the Insolvent Court on Monday, the 28th day of April instant, at the hour of ten o'clock, in the forenoon.

Any Creditor of the said Insolvent desirous of opposing such application must appear before the said Court at the time and place aforesaid.

G. GREGORY, Attorney.

Chief Clerk's Office, the 21st April 1873.



The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 23, 1873.

PART IV.

Bills of the Bengal Council.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[First Publication.]

THE following report of the Select Committee on the Bill to provide for the levy of a lighting rate in Howrah, with the amended Bill, is by order of the president published for general information:—

We, the undersigned Members of the Select Committee of the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations, to which the Bill to provide for the levy of a lighting rate in Howrah was referred, have the honor to report that we have considered the Bill.

We have reconstructed the 2nd, 3rd, and 4th Sections of the Bill; and we have made some verbal alterations in other Sections.

We have made the imposition of a lighting rate dependent on the previous notification by the Lieutenant-Governor, that proper provision has been made for sufficient lighting with gas the portion of the town on which the rate is to be assessed.

We have made it the duty of the Municipal Commissioners previously to define at a meeting the portion of the town to be lighted. We have made it incumbent on the Municipal Commissioners to light the lamps immediately upon the imposition of a rate, and, while empowering them to levy the rate by quarterly instalments in advance, we have provided that no rate shall be levied for any period prior to the first lighting of the lamps.

We have rendered the owner, in cases where the rate may be recovered from him, liable for the whole quarter, although his house, &c., may have been unoccupied during a portion of it, if he has failed to give notice that his house, &c., has ceased to be occupied.

We have not given jurisdiction to the Small Cause Court to determine questions of compensation; and we have not provided that the Act shall come into force on the 1st April 1873.

H. L. DAMPIER.

V. H. SCHALCH.

DEGUMBER MITTER.

The 19th April 1873.

AMENDED BILL.

A Bill to provide for the levy of a lighting-rate in Howrah.

WHEREAS it is desirable to make further provision for lighting the town of Howrah with gas by imposing a rate on those persons who benefit thereby;

It is hereby enacted as follows:—

1. The expression "the town of Howrah" in this Act shall be taken to mean the area of the Howrah Municipality, as defined by

Limits of the town of Howrah.

the Lieutenant-Governor under the provisions of

section 3 of the District Municipal Improvement Act, being Bengal Act III of 1864.

2. It shall be lawful for the Municipal Commissioners, after notification by the Lieutenant-Governor in the *Calcutta Gazette*, that proper provision has been made according to a scheme submitted to him by the Municipal Commissioners for the sufficient lighting with gas any portion of the Town of Howrah previously defined by the Municipal Commissioners at a meeting, to impose an annual rate not exceeding 2 per centum of their annual value upon all houses, buildings, and lands, situated within such portion of the said town for the purpose of defraying the expense of such lighting.

Such rate shall be paid by the occupiers of such houses, buildings, and lands, by quarterly instalments in advance, but no rate shall be leviable until the lamps in such portion of the said town have been lighted with gas; nor shall any rate be leviable for any portion of a quarter antecedent to such lighting.

Arable lands and lands used for pasturage, and buildings used exclusively as places of public worship, or applied solely to charitable purposes, shall not be liable to the rate.

3. So soon as a rate has been imposed under the last preceding section, the Municipal Commissioners shall immediately thereupon cause such portion of the said town to be lighted with gas, according to the said scheme submitted to the Lieutenant-Governor.

4. The annual value of the said houses, buildings and lands, shall be the value fixed by the municipal commissioners year by year under the provisions of section 27 of the District Municipal Improvement Act. And all the provisions of the said Act and of Bengal Act VII of 1867, relating to the assessment and collection of the rate on houses, buildings, and lands, shall, except so far as they are modified by the provisions of this Act, be applicable to the assessment and collection of the lighting-rate.

5. If any house, building, or land, shall be occupied by more than one tenant holding in severalty, or shall be of less annual value than one hundred rupees, it shall be lawful for the municipal commissioners to recover the rate from the owner of such house, building, or land.

6. Whenever any rate shall be recovered from any owner of any house, building, or land, under the provisions of the last preceding section, it shall be lawful for such owner, if there shall be but one occupying tenant of such house, building, or land, to recover from such tenant the entire amount of the rate which shall have been so paid by such owner; and if there shall be more than one occupying tenant of such house, building, or land, then to

recover from each of such tenants, such sum as shall bear to the entire amount of rate which may have been so recovered from such owner the same proportion as the value of the portion of such house, building or land in the occupation of such tenant bears to the entire value of such house, building, or land, subject however to the provisions of section VIII of this Act.

7. Every owner, who under the provisions of the last preceding section may be entitled to recover any sum from any occupying tenant of any house, building, or land, or of any portion thereof, shall have for the recovery of such sum all such and the same remedies, powers, rights, and authorities, as if such sum were rent payable to such owner by such tenant in respect of so much of such house, building, or land, as may be in the occupation of such tenant.

8. Every occupier shall be liable to the lighting-rate for the time of his occupation. When any person shall have been an occupier for a part only of any quarter, he shall be liable only for so much of the rate for that quarter as may be proportionate to the number of days during which he shall have been an occupier. If he shall have paid the rate in advance, the amount paid in excess of the sum due under this section shall be refunded.

No such rate shall be chargeable to any person on account of any unoccupied house, building, or land, for the time during which it may remain unoccupied.

Provided always that when any person ceases to be the occupier of any house, building, or land upon which the rate has been assessed, he shall give the municipal commissioners notice thereof within seven days from the date of the cessation of his occupancy. If the occupier fail to give such notice within such period, he shall be liable to the rate assessed on such house, building, or land, for the whole quarter, although he may have occupied for a part only of such quarter; and, in cases to which the provisions of section V of this Act apply, the rate assessed on such house, building, or land, for the whole quarter shall be recoverable from the owner, if such owner has failed to give notice that such house, building, or land, is unoccupied, within seven days from the date on which it ceased to be occupied.

9. When the name of the owner or occupier of any house, building, or land, is not known, it shall be sufficient to designate him in any notice, served, or proceeding held under this Act, as the owner or the occupier of the house, building, or land, on which the rate is assessed, and without further description.

10. If the Municipal Commissioners deem it necessary, for the purposes of this Act to raise, sink, or otherwise alter the situation of any gas-pipe, or other gas-work, laid in any portion of the said town,

they may from time to time, by notice in writing, require the person to whom any such pipe or work belongs, or under whose control it may be, to cause forthwith, or as soon as conveniently may be, any such pipe or work to be raised, sunk, or otherwise altered in position, in such manner as the commissioners may direct; provided that such alteration be not such as permanently to injure such pipe or work, or to prevent the gas from flowing as freely and conveniently as before; and the expenses attending such raising, sinking, or altering, and full compensation for the damage done thereby, shall be paid by the commissioners out of the municipal fund as well to the person to whom such pipe or work belongs as to all other persons.

11. If the person to whom any such pipe or work belongs, or under whose control it may be, do not proceed forthwith, or as soon as conveniently may be, after the receipt of such notice, to cause the same to be raised, sunk, or altered, in such manner as the Municipal Commissioners require, the commissioners may themselves cause such pipe or work to be raised, sunk, or altered, as they may think fit, provided that such works be not permanently injured thereby, or the gas prevented from flowing as freely and conveniently as before.

12. This Act shall be construed with, and as part of, the District Municipal Improvement Act.

L. A. GOODEVE,

Offy. Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal,
Judicial and Legislative Department.

[Seventh Publication.]

THE following Bill was read in the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal for making Laws and Regulations on the 8th March 1873, and was referred to a Select Committee, who are to report thereon within a fortnight:—

A Bill to amend Act XI of 1849, Act XXI of 1856, and Act XXIII of 1860.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend Act XI of 1849 (for securing the *abkari* revenue of Calcutta), Act XXI of 1856 (to consolidate and amend the law relating to the *abkari* revenue in the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal), and Act XXIII of 1860 (to amend Act XXI of 1856);

It is hereby enacted as follows:—

1. For Section 33 of the said Act XXI of 1856 the following section shall be substituted:—

“33. The Board of Revenue may, with the sanction of the Lieutenant-Governor, from time to time prescribe rules consistent with this Act,

Board may prescribe rules to regulate the supply of fermented liquors to licensed vendors; and the cultivation, preparation, storing, possession, purchase, and transport of intoxicating drugs.

for regulating the mode, and the quantities, in which teree or puchwye or other fermented liquor shall be sold or supplied to licensed vendors of the same;

for restricting and supervising the cultivation of plants producing intoxicating drugs other than opium, and the preparation of the said drugs;

and for granting licenses or passes to persons cultivating, preparing, storing, possessing, purchasing, or transporting the said drugs.

All such rules shall be published in the *Calcutta Gazette*, and shall have effect as if they were contained in this Act.

Every person who wilfully or negligently refuses or neglects to obey, or contravenes any rule made by

the Board of Revenue under the provisions of this section, shall be punished with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees.”

2. For section fifty of the said Act XXI of 1856 the following section shall be substituted:—

“50. The provisions of the two last preceding sections, so far as they relate to the sale and possession of fermented liquors, shall not be held applicable to the sale and possession of teree, the produce of the date-tree, when supplied or used for the manufacture of goor or molasses;

and the provisions of the said sections relating to the sale and possession of intoxicating drugs shall not be held applicable to the sale or possession of gunjah or bhang or other intoxicating drug by any person, who is authorized under the rules made by the Board of Revenue to cultivate the plants which produce those drugs respectively, or to prepare, transport, store, or possess the same.

Nevertheless, whoever having cultivated any such plant sells or parts with it, or any preparation made therefrom, to any person other than a licensed vendor, or a person duly authorized to purchase the same by pass or license from the Collector, or fails to account for any quantity of such plant or of any preparation thereof which shall have been stored in his possession, shall be punished with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees.”

3. For section three of the said Act XXIII of 1860 the following section shall be substituted:—

“3. When any person is sentenced to pay any fine or forfeiture under the said Act XXI of 1856, the Magistrate shall be guided by the provisions of Sections 67, 68, and 69 of the Indian Penal Code in awarding a period of imprisonment in default of payment thereof. Any sum so ordered to be paid shall be recoverable in the same manner as fines may be recovered under section 307 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, if the offence shall have been committed outside the limits of the town of Calcutta; and, if the offence shall have been committed within those limits, in the manner prescribed by any Act regulating the police of the town of Calcutta in force for the time being.”

Imprisonment in default of payment of fine.

Recovery of fine.

4. All the provisions of the said Act XXI of 1856, which relate to puchwe, shall be deemed to relate also to any fermented liquor other than those referred to in section twenty-three of the said Act.

Provisions relating to puchwe relate to other fermented liquors.

5. The provisions of section four of the said Act XI of 1849 shall be deemed applicable to the manufacture and wholesale sale of spirituous and fermented liquors and intoxicating drugs.

Manufacture and whole-sale sale of spirituous and fermented liquors.

6. For section seventy-four of the said Act XXI of 1856 the following section shall be substituted:—

“74. Every person who shall be imprisoned under the last preceding section, or on account of the non-payment of any sum forfeited under this Act, if the offence, of which he has been convicted, be one with respect to which the information of the Collector or an abkari officer is required by section 71, may be confined in the civil or in the criminal jail.”

Imprisonment may be in the civil or criminal jail.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

THE rules contained in Act XXI of 1856 are not sufficient to enable the Board of Revenue to restrict the cultivation of plants producing intoxicating drugs, or to regulate the use of such drugs. Section 33 empowers the Board to place the cultivation, preparation, and store of such drugs under supervision, but it does not provide any penalty for the infraction of rules which the Board may make with that object. By section 50 the cultivators of plants producing gunjah or bhang are expressly permitted, without a license, to sell those drugs to a licensed vendor, and to hold any quantity of them. If the cultivator stores the plant, or prepares and stores the drug, with the full knowledge of the excise officers, there is nothing in the law which prevents his disposal of it to other persons by gift or by ostensible gift; and he cannot be called to account or punished, if he alleges the next day that the whole of the plant or drug has been destroyed by insects or has disappeared. The object of the first two sections of the Bill is to empower the Board to exercise a more efficient supervision in such matters, and to provide a penalty for the surreptitious disposal of such drugs.

Act XXI of 1856, as amended by Act XXIII of 1860, does not provide for the enforcement of fines and forfeitures otherwise than by imprisonment. The object of section 3 of the Bill is to provide for the recovery of such penalties in the same manner in which similar penalties for other offences are levied by the Magistrate.

It has been found that the manufacture of various kinds of fermented liquors, such as “Sharbat Bahar,” which is made from molasses and spices, and a wine made from the fruit of the jamau tree, is increasing. The Bill proposes to bring them under the same rules and restrictions as tari, puchwe, and other fermented liquors.

Under the present law a wholesale dealer in spirituous and fermented liquors and intoxicating drugs is not compelled to take out a license in Calcutta. Such a license is required in the whole of the North-Western and Central Provinces, in the Punjab, in Oudh, and in all parts of the Lower Provinces except Calcutta. There appears to be no reason for this distinction, and the principle which underlies the requisition in one place is every where equally applicable. Section 5 of the Bill therefore proposes to prohibit the wholesale sale of such articles in Calcutta without a license.

Experience has shown that the imprisonment in the civil jail, of offenders against excise laws, is not sufficiently deterrent. In Calcutta all such offenders are imprisoned in the criminal jail, but the law of the mofussil authorizes imprisonment in the civil jail only. It may be admitted that it would be unjust in some cases to confine the offender among criminal convicts, but in other cases his detention in idleness in the company of insolvent debtors would alone be ineffectual. Section 6 of the Bill proposes to give to the Magistrate a discretion to confine the offender in the civil or criminal jail as the object of imprisonment in each case may seem to require.

F. L. BEAUFORT.

The 8th March 1873.

L. A. GOODEVE,

Offg. Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal,
in the Judicial and Legislative Depts.

[Second Publication.]

The following Bill as settled by the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 5th April 1873, is by order of the President, published for general information, and will be reconsidered by the Council after twelve weeks:—

A Bill to amend the law relating to Embankments and Water-courses.

WHEREAS it is expedient that provision should be made for the better construction, maintenance, and management of embankments and water-courses in the territories subject to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal; It is enacted as follows:—

PART I.

Preliminary.

1. This Act may be called “The Bengal Embankment Act, 1873.”

It extends to the whole of the territories subject to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, except the province of Orissa and the Soonderbuns as defined under the provisions of Clause 2, Section 13, Regulation III of 1828.

And it shall come into force on the day of the passing thereof.

2. From such day Act No. XXXII of 1855 (*relating to embankments*) and Bengal Act No. VII of 1866 (*to make better provision for the acquisition of land for embankments and other matters relating thereto*) shall, except so far as

Repeal of former Acts.

relates to the province of Orissa and the said Soonderbuns, be repealed.

3. The following words shall, for the purposes of this Act, have the meanings hereby declared, save where, from the context, a contrary intention appears:—

Interpretation.

"Estate" means—(1) Any land or share in land subject to the payment to Government of an annual sum, in respect of which the name of a proprietor is entered on the register, known as the general register of all revenue-paying estates, or in respect of which a separate account may, in pursuance of Section 10 or Section 11 of Act XI of 1859, have been opened;

"Estate."

(2) Any land entered in the register of revenue-free tenures;

(3) Any land acquired under any rules issued by or under authority of Government for the sale, grant, or clearance of waste lands.

"Embankment" includes every bank, dam, wall, and dyke, made or used for excluding water from,

Embankment."

or for retaining water upon, any land, and every sluice, spur, groyne, training wall, or other work annexed to or portion of any such embankment, and every bank, dam, dyke, wall, groyne or spur made or erected for the protection of any such embankment or of any land from erosion or overflow by or of rivers, tides, waves, or waters.

"Water-course" includes a line of drainage, weir, culvert, pipe, or other

"Water-course."

channel for the passage of water, whether natural or artificial.

"Zemindar" means all or any of the holders of an estate; and where two or

"Zemindar."

more zemindars are jointly holders thereof, they shall be jointly and severally liable under this Act.

"Tenure" includes all interests in land other than estates as above defined, held permanently at a fixed

"Tenure."

rental or held lakhiraj.

"Proprietor."

"Proprietor" means the holder of a tenure.

"Public Embankment" means an embankment

"Public Embankment."

maintained by the officers of Government.

"Public water-course" means any water-course under the charge of the officers of Government.

"Public water-course."

"The Engineer" means the Superintending Engineer of the Circle in which any embankment is situate.

"The Engineer."

"Collector" means any Collector, Deputy Collector, or other Revenue Officer in independent charge

"Collector."

of any district or portion of a district, or specially appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal to perform the functions of a Collector under this Act.

"District" means the portion of territory throughout which any person vested with the powers of a

"District."

Collector is authorized to exercise such powers.

"Land" includes interests in land and benefits arising out of land and things attached to the earth

"Land."

or permanently fastened to anything attached to the earth.

PART II.

Powers of Engineers.

4. The Engineer may cause any embankment

Power to take charge of embankments.

which connects public embankments, or forms, by junction with them, part of a line of embankments, or any embankment or water-course which is necessary for the protection or drainage of the neighbouring country, to be taken charge of and kept up by the officers of Government.

5. The Engineer may cause to be removed or

Power to remove embankments and obstructions.

altered any permanent or temporary embankment which endangers the stability of a public embankment or any obstruction of any kind which interferes with the general drainage of any tract of land.

6. The Engineer may, when necessary, change

Power to change line of embankment.

the line of or lengthen any public embankment; or make a new embankment in the place of or renew any public embankment; or make an embankment in any place in which he may deem such embankment required for the protection of any lands, or for the improvement of any water-course; or make a sluice in any public embankment.

7. The Engineer may construct any sluice or

Power to improve drainage.

watercourse, or effect any alteration in any public water-course, when such construction or alteration may be required for the improvement of the health or for the protection of any village or cultivable land.

8. If any landholder, farmer, or cultivator, be desirous of having a

Applications for sluices to be made to Engineer.

sluice made in any public embankment for the purpose of drainage or irrigation, he shall make an application in writing to the Engineer of the district in which such embankment is situate. The application shall contain such particulars of the land to be drained or irrigated as may enable the Engineer to judge of the advantage which may be derived from the work.

9. The Engineer may call upon the person in

Power to alter roads and construct water-courses.

charge of any road which interferes with the drainage of any tract of land to alter such road, or to construct any water-course under or through such road. In the event of such person failing to comply with such requisition in such manner and within such time as the Engineer shall prescribe, the said Engineer may forthwith cause the said road to be altered, or the said water-course to be constructed. The expenses of such alteration or construction shall be borne by the person in charge of the said road.

10. Whenever any person is desirous that any

Proceedings to obtain new embankment or drainage.

new embankment be erected, or that any new water-course be made, or that any water-course be obstructed or diverted, if such embankment or water-course, is likely to interfere with, counteract, or impede, and public embankment or any public water-course he shall apply to the Engineer, and at the time of making such application shall deposit with him a statement of the proposed works.

11. The Engineer may make any repairs in, and may do all acts necessary and proper for the maintenance of any public embankment, public water-course, or other work executed or taken charge of under the provisions of this Act, or of any of the Acts repealed by this Act.

Power to make repairs.
Power to alter railroads and construct water-courses.

12. The Engineer may call upon the manager or other person in charge of any railroad which interferes with the drainage of any tract of land to alter such railroad or to construct any water-course, under or through such railroad. In the event of such person failing to comply with such requisition in such manner and within such time as the Engineer shall prescribe, the said Engineer may thereupon, with the previous sanction of the Lieutenant-Governor, cause the said railroad to be altered, or the said water-course to be constructed in such manner as the Lieutenant-Governor shall direct. The expenses of such alteration or construction shall be borne by the said manager or other person in charge of the said railroad.

13. Whenever any person is desirous that a temporary water-course should be made through, or that a temporary roadway should be made over any public embankment, or that a temporary dam should be constructed in any embanked river, or public water-course, he shall apply to the Executive Engineer of the district, who shall communicate the application to the Engineer, and the Engineer shall pass such orders thereon as he shall think fit. If the proposed work is to be executed by an officer of Government, the applicant, before the commencement of the work, shall deposit the amount estimated by the said Engineer to be necessary to defray the expenses of and incident to making such roadway, or of and incident to making and closing or removing such water-course or dam. If such amount is found insufficient, the said Engineer shall recover the further amount required; and if it exceeds the said amount, such excess shall be returned to the person depositing the same.

14. Whenever the Engineer shall be of opinion that the removal of any trees, houses, huts, or other buildings situated between a public embankment and the river is necessary, he shall make a report to that effect, accompanied by a detailed statement of the trees, houses, huts, or other buildings to be removed, to the Collector of the district in whose jurisdiction the land on which such trees, houses, huts, or other buildings stand, is situated, and the Collector shall report the same to the Lieutenant-Governor in order that proceedings may be taken, under the provisions of "The Land Acquisition Act, 1870," for obtaining possession of such trees, houses, huts, and buildings. Provided always that in case the Engineer be of opinion that the delay required by such proceedings is likely to be attended with grave and imminent danger to life or property, it shall be lawful for him forthwith to cause such trees, houses, huts, or buildings to be removed, and in such case the compensation due therefor shall be ascertained and paid in the manner hereinafter provided.

15. Sluices constructed in any public embankment shall be opened or shut only by or with the general or special permission of the officer in the immediate charge of the embankment, under such orders, either general or special, as he may receive from the Engineer.

16. In any case where an embanked tow-path has heretofore been maintained by Government alongside any canal, river, khal, or channel, the Engineer shall be entitled to appropriate without payment, as heretofore, land or earth for the maintenance, repair or re-construction of such embanked towpath. If in any case the Engineer shall consider it necessary for the purposes of towing to enlarge an existing towpath, or to construct a new towpath, proceedings shall be taken in accordance with the subsequent provisions of this Act relating thereto.

17. It shall be lawful for the Engineer, or any person whom he may authorize in that behalf, in order to carry out any of the purposes of this Act,—

to enter upon, and survey, and take levels of any land;

to dig or bore into the sub-soil;

to do all other acts necessary to ascertain whether the land is adapted to the purpose projected by such Engineer;

to set out the boundaries of the land proposed to be taken, and the intended line of the work proposed to be made thereon;

to mark such levels, boundaries, and line, by placing marks and cutting trenches;

and, where otherwise the survey cannot be completed or the levels taken, to cut down and clear away any part of any standing crop, fence, or jungle:

Provided that no person shall enter into any building or upon any enclosed court or garden attached to a dwelling-house (unless with the consent of the occupier thereof) without previously giving such occupier at least seven days' notice in writing of his intention to do so.

The officer so authorized shall at the time of such entry pay or tender payment for all necessary damage to be done as aforesaid; and, in case of dispute as to the sufficiency of the amount so paid or tendered, he shall at once refer the dispute to the decision of the Collector, and such decision shall be final.

PART III.

Reference to the Collector and procedure thereon.

18. Save as is by this Act otherwise provided, the Engineer, before causing any of the works mentioned in Sections 5 to 10 both inclusive, or any of them, to be executed, shall prepare and submit to the Collector of the district plans, specifications, and estimates of the proposed works, together with a map showing the boundaries of the various estates

likely to be affected by the said works, and a notice in writing of his intention to execute such works, and shall not commence any of such works until final order made in respect thereto. Such notice shall be in the form and state the particulars mentioned in Schedule (A) to this Act annexed. Upon the receipt of such notice the Collector shall cause a proclamation to be issued, which shall be in the form and state the particulars mentioned in Schedule (B). The Collector shall append to such proclamation a list of the estates and villages, mentioned in the said notice, and such others as he may consider likely to be affected by the works proposed.

19. Every such proclamation shall be published by affixing the same at the cutcherry of the Collector, and in the manner provided in the third clause of Section 63.

20. Every such proclamation shall be published and served not less than thirty days before the day appointed for hearing the persons interested.

21. In any inquiry or appeal held under this Act, the Collector and the Commissioner shall respectively have the powers conferred on Courts by the Code of Civil Procedure for compelling the attendance of and for examining witnesses, and for the production of documents.

22. The Collector shall, on the day appointed for the hearing, or on any subsequent day to which the hearing shall be adjourned, hear the objections of any persons who may appear, and, after recording any evidence which they may adduce, shall communicate the objections that may be made, together with his opinion thereon and on the proposed works, to the Engineer, who shall return the same with his opinion to the Collector. If the Engineer agree in opinion with the Collector, the Collector shall pass an order accordingly in regard to the execution of the aforesaid works, and notice of such order shall be served on the persons appearing in pursuance of the proclamation. If he differ from the Collector, the case shall be referred to the Commissioner of Revenue, who shall pass such orders thereon as he may deem fit.

23. If the lands, which are likely to be affected by any such proposed work, are situated within the limits of different districts, the Engineer may report to the Collector of any district within which any portion of such lands is situated, and such Collector may proceed in respect of all the lands likely to be affected by such work; but in such case he shall apply to the Commissioner of the division for authority to proceed in such matter; and the Commissioner of the division, if all the lands are situated within his division, may give authority to any Collector within whose district any portion of such lands is situated to proceed in the same.

If the districts, within which the lands likely to be affected by any such work are situated, are subject to the Commissioners of different divisions, the Collector to whom the Engineer has submitted his report shall apply to the Commissioner of

the division within which his district is situated, and such Commissioner may, with the concurrence of the Commissioner to whom the other district is subject, give authority to proceed in such matter.

PART IV.

Procedure in cases of imminent danger to life or property.

24. Whenever the Engineer shall be of opinion that the proceedings commenced by notice under Part III of this Act would cause delay in the exercise of any of the powers by Sections 5, 6, and 7 conferred upon him, likely to be attended with grave and imminent danger to life or property, he may forthwith commence to exercise such powers without reference to the Collector. Provided that he shall forthwith inform the Collector thereof and of the nature of the danger, and give notice of his intention to continue to exercise such powers. The Collector, in any case where he shall see fit, may direct the Engineer to suspend further action until after the completion of such proceedings and inquiries. The Engineer, as soon as he conveniently may, after giving such notice of his intention, shall give notice in writing to the Collector, together with plans, specifications, estimates, and maps, as provided in Section 18, appending thereto a statement that the work mentioned therein has already been commenced, and thereupon such proceedings and inquiries shall be had as in and by Part III of this Act are directed.

25. Whenever any land, or earth from any land the property of any person, is required for the purposes of any works commenced in pursuance of the provisions of the last preceding section, or for the purposes of Section 11 in cases where the Engineer shall be of opinion that proceedings for the acquisition of such land, according to the provisions contained in Section 30, would cause delays aforesaid, the Engineer shall cause public notice in form in Schedule (C) to be given at convenient places in the locality in which such land is situated, and he may at the same time take possession of the same for the said purposes. Provided that he shall, so soon thereafter as he conveniently may, give notice thereof to the Collector.

26. The Engineer shall ascertain and record the nature and estimated value of the crops and trees (if any) standing on such land, and shall offer adequate compensation to the persons interested. If such offer is not accepted, he shall forward the record with a report to the Collector, and the value of such crops and trees shall be allowed for in awarding compensation for the land under the provisions of Section 34.

27. Whenever the Engineer may be absent, the Executive Engineer of the district may, in case he shall be of opinion that delay for the purpose of obtaining the orders of the Engineer would be attended with grave and imminent danger to life or property, exercise the powers in and by the three last preceding sections conferred on the Engineer.

28. Whenever, upon an inquiry had under the provisions of this Part, it has been determined in the final and conclusive order to be passed on such inquiry that anything done by the Engineer was unnecessary, the land or the embankments or drainage shall, so far as any alteration thereof shall appear to be unnecessary, be at the expense of the Government restored as nearly as possible to the state in which they were when the Engineer commenced to act under the provisions of this Part; and any person who shall have sustained loss, damage, or injury by the execution of such works, shall receive compensation from the Government to be assessed and imposed according to the provisions contained in Part V of this Act.

Section 23 to apply to proceedings under this Part.

29. The provisions of Section 23 shall be applicable to proceedings taken under this Part.

PART V.

Acquisition of lands.

30. Whenever in the course of proceedings under this Act, save in those cases in which the Engineer has proceeded under the provisions of Part IV, it appears that land is required for any of the purposes thereof, such purpose shall be deemed to be a public purpose within the meaning of the Land Acquisition Act, 1870, and such proceedings shall be forthwith taken as are directed by the said Act or by any other law for the time being governing the acquisition of lands for public purposes.

31. Whenever any land shall have been taken or used under the provisions of Part IV, the Collector shall, unless he shall direct the Engineer to suspend further action, cause public notice in form in Schedule (D) to be given at convenient places on or near the land so taken, stating that Government has taken possession of the land, and that claims to compensation for all interests in such land shall be made to him. Thereupon the land shall vest absolutely in the Government free from all incumbrances, subject, however, to the claims for compensation to be ascertained in manner as in this Part is provided.

32. Such notice shall state the particulars of the land so taken, and shall require all persons interested in the land to appear personally or by agent before the Collector at a time and place therein mentioned (such time not being earlier than fifteen days after the date of publication of the notice), and to state the nature of their respective interests in the land, and the amount and particulars of their claims to compensation for such interest.

33. The Collector shall also serve notice to the same effect on the occupier (if any) of such land, and on all such persons known or believed to be interested therein, or to be entitled to act for persons so interested, as reside, or have agents authorized to receive service on their behalf, within the revenue district in which the land is situate.

34. After service of such notices proceedings shall be had and taken to determine the amount of compensation to be payable in respect of such land,

in accordance with the provisions of the Land Acquisition Act, 1870, or any other law for the time being in force for the acquisition of land for public purposes.

35. Whenever any land other than land required or taken by the Engineer, or any right of fishery, right of drainage, right of the use of water, or other right or property, shall have been injuriously affected by the due exercise of the powers or provisions of this Act, the person in whom such right is vested may prefer a claim by petition to the Collector for compensation.

36. No claim shall be entertained which shall be made later than one year next after the completion of the work by which such right is injuriously affected.

37. When any such claim is made, proceedings shall be taken in view to determine the amount of compensation, if any, which should be made, and the person to whom the same should be payable, in accordance with the provisions of the Land Acquisition Act, 1870, or any other law for the time being in force for the acquisition of land for public purposes.

38. In determining the amount of compensation to be awarded in such cases, the Judge and Assessors shall take into consideration—

First, the market value of the property injuriously affected at the time of acquiring the land;

Secondly, the damage sustained by the claimant by reason of such acquisition injuriously affecting the property;

Thirdly, the consequent diminution of the market value of the property injuriously affected at the time of acquiring the land.

But the Judge or Assessors shall not take into consideration—

First, the degree of urgency which has led to the acquisition;

Secondly, any damage sustained by the claimant, which, if caused by a private person, would not in any suit instituted against such person justify a decree for damages.

39. All land, earth, pathways, sluices, gates, berms, hedges, belonging to or forming part of any embankment or watercourse, of which charge has been or may hereafter be taken by the officers of Government, shall vest in the Government, and shall be held on behalf of the Government in respect of the embankments mentioned in Schedule E annexed to this Act, and in respect of other works on behalf of the persons interested in the lands to be protected or benefited by such embankment or watercourse, subject to the provisions of Section 67; and all monies received on account of such lands shall be payable to the Engineer and credited to the cost of the construction and maintenance of such works respectively.

PART VI.

COST OF WORKS, PROCEEDINGS, &c.

1. *Ascertainment thereof.*

40. The provisions in this Part contained shall not apply to any of the embankments mentioned in Schedule (E) to this Act annexed, save so far as any works or repairs are executed therein or in relation thereto under the provisions of Sections 10 and 13 of this Act respectively. All sums payable in respect of any works or repairs executed therein or in relation thereto, except under the provisions of the said sections respectively, shall be paid by the local Government.

If at any time after the passing of this Act, on inquiry made by the Collector as far as possible in accordance with the provisions of Part III of this Act, it shall be found that it is unnecessary for the public interests to retain any embankment mentioned in Schedule (E), the Lieutenant-Governor may direct that the same shall be no longer included in the said schedule. Provided that the same shall be restored to the said schedule if on any subsequent inquiry similarly conducted it shall be found necessary so to do.

The Lieutenant-Governor may at any time after the passing of this Act, by a notification published in the *Calcutta Gazette*, direct that any embankment not mentioned in Schedule (E) be included in the said schedule, and the provisions of this section shall apply to such embankment.

41. In accordance with the custom heretofore in force in respect of the pergunnahs entered in Schedule (F) annexed to this Act, the Government shall continue to contribute annually the sum noted therein for each pergunnah respectively towards the maintenance of the embankments thereof.

If the embankments maintained in any such pergunnah shall at any time be declared to be public embankments under the provisions of Section 4, the Collector shall from the date of such declaration keep a separate account for such pergunnah, in which the aforesaid sum shall be credited at the commencement of each financial year. The unexpended balance at the close of each year shall be carried on to the credit of the account in the next succeeding year, and shall be available for the cost of repairing or erecting all the embankments which it may be deemed necessary to maintain in such pergunnah.

If at any time after the passing of this Act, on an inquiry made by the Collector as far as possible in accordance with the provisions of Part III, it shall be found that it is unnecessary for the public interest to retain any embankment in either of the said pergunnahs, the Lieutenant-Governor may direct that such contribution shall cease in respect of such pergunnah. Provided that such contribution shall again be made in accordance with the provisions hereinbefore contained, if it shall appear to the Lieutenant-Governor, on the report of an inquiry similarly conducted, that the maintenance

of any embankment in such pergunnah has again become necessary for the public interest.

42. Specifications of any works or repairs to be executed under the provisions of this Act, and estimates of the expenses to be incurred therein or relating thereto, including such proportion of establishment charges as the Lieutenant-Governor shall direct, shall be prepared by the Engineer as soon after the month of October in each year as may be practicable. And whenever it appears that the actual expenses to be incurred will exceed the amount mentioned in the said estimates by one-tenth, the Engineer shall forthwith prepare further estimates, and, if necessary, further specifications. Copies of all specifications and estimates shall be transmitted to the office of the Collector, together with vernacular translations thereof, or such abstracts thereof as the Lieutenant-Governor may from time to time direct, and may be examined by any person interested in such works or repairs. Notice of the receipt of specifications and estimates shall be served for all estates chargeable for or likely to be affected by the said works or repairs; and should any objection in regard to the amount of such expenses be preferred by any such person within a period of one month from the date of such notice, the Collector shall communicate the objection, with his own opinion thereupon, to the Engineer, who shall pass such orders as may appear to him reasonable and proper. Such order shall be subject in any case to an appeal by the person making such objection, and to a reference by the Collector to the Commissioner, whose decision shall be final.

43. The accounts of the actual expense incurred in executing any works or repairs shall be prepared as soon as possible after the completion thereof. The Engineer shall sign a certificate stating the true amount of all such expenses and the names of the estates chargeable for and of the estates and villages affected by the said works and repairs. Copies of the said accounts and certificates shall be forwarded to the office of the Collector, and may be there examined by any person interested. Notice of the receipt thereof shall be served for the said estates and villages and such others as in the opinion of the Collector are liable to contribute to the payment of the said amount; and if, within thirty days from the service of such notice, any interested person shall object to the accounts on the ground either that the work charged for has not been performed, or that the whole sum charged has not been expended, or that the rates of charge are higher than those mentioned in the estimates, the Collector shall inquire into such objection, and may pass any order thereon subject in any case to an appeal by the objector or to a reference by the Engineer to the Commissioner of division, whose decision shall be final.

44. The Collector shall add to the amount appearing in the said certificate all sums which have been paid or have become payable in respect of compensation, costs and expenses under and incidental to any proceedings taken or directed to be taken under Parts III and V of this Act, including costs of all surveys and plans. He shall thereupon make an order specifying

the total sum found payable, and in respect of works done under Sections 9, 12, and 13, the persons by whom, or in respect of other works the estates in respect of which, the same is payable to him. If the order is made in respect of work done under Sections 9, 12, or 13, the same shall forthwith be served upon the party or parties liable to pay; otherwise the Collector shall proceed under the provisions in the next chapter contained. Interest may be charged upon any sum paid as compensation from the date of payment thereof at such rate, not exceeding 5 per cent. per annum, as the Lieutenant-Governor may direct.

45. The said total sum, save so far as is otherwise provided in this Act, shall be paid to the Collector by the zemindars of the estates in which are situated the lands benefited or protected by the repairs or works executed. Provided that where any specific sum has hitherto been annually demanded in respect of any embankment not included in Schedule E, and when the said embankment is at the time of this Act coming into operation being maintained by Government, then such special payments shall, after the passing of this Act, thenceforth cease and determine.

Every zemindar, who is liable under this rule for the payment of the whole or a portion of such total sum, shall be entitled to recover from the proprietor of every tenure which is declared to be a part of his estate, the sum apportioned to such tenure by the Collector, under the provisions of Section 50. And similarly, every proprietor shall be entitled to recover from the proprietor of any subordinate tenure, which is declared to be a part of his tenure, the sum apportioned to such subordinate tenure by the Collector, under the said provisions.

2. Apportionment thereof.

46. So soon as the total sum payable as aforesaid has been ascertained, the Collector shall cause a notice to be given before apportionment. notice to be served for every one of the said estates and villages mentioned in Section 43. Every such notice shall specify the estates and villages aforesaid, and that an inquiry will be held at a day and place therein named for the purpose of apportioning amongst the zemindars and proprietors the said total sum, with interest and the costs of apportionment.

47. On the day fixed in the said notice, which shall not be less than thirty days later than the date of any service of such notice, the Collector shall proceed to make the said inquiry. In making this inquiry he shall receive such evidence as may be tendered by, or on behalf of, the said zemindars and proprietors, and by, or on behalf of, any other persons who may claim to be interested therein.

48. In any such inquiry the Collector shall take down in writing the names of all persons who may claim, or who may be alleged by any party interested, to be proprietors of tenures within any of the estates mentioned in such notice. In default of appearance of any such person, the Collector shall issue and serve a notice calling on him to appear at a date and place therein mentioned, and to show cause against being included in the order of apportionment to be made therein, and shall adjourn the inquiry till such date.

49. At such or any subsequently adjourned inquiry, the Collector, if there be only one estate liable, shall charge the zemindar thereof with the total amount payable; and if there be two or more estates, he shall apportion the same amongst the zemindars thereof, rateably in the proportion of the respective benefits derived by such estates from such works or repairs; or in proportion of the areas of the lands benefited or protected thereby, and comprised within such estates respectively; or with the sanction of the local Government in proportion to the amount of revenue respectively payable for such estates, if before the passing of this Act such proportion has been usually adopted.

Provided that the said total amount payable in respect of the embankments on the right bank of the river Gunduk shall be chargeable, in accordance with the custom in force for such estates, to the zemindars of all the estates situated in the district of Sarun, in proportion to the amount of revenue respectively payable for such estates.

Provided also that the sum standing to the credit of a pergunnah in Schedule (F) in the account kept by the Collector, at the time when the total amount payable is fixed under the provisions of Section 44, shall be deducted from the total amount payable in respect of such portion of any embankment as is situated in such pergunnah; and that the zemindars of the estates situated therein shall be charged only with the balance of the amount (if any) which may remain payable.

50. The Collector shall, in like manner, apportion, except in respect of the said Gunduk embankments, the amount payable in respect of each estate amongst all the tenures therein, rateably in the proportion of benefit so received or area so benefited or protected, first deducting therefrom such sum as on the like principle of proportion is payable in respect of such portion of the estate as is not included within any tenure.

51. All lands held without payment of rent, not being estates entered in the register of revenue-free tenures, shall, for the purposes of this Act, be deemed to form a part of the tenure within the local boundaries of which they are included; and, if they are not included within the local boundaries of any tenure, then to be a part of the estate within the local boundaries of which they are included; and, if they are not included within the local boundaries of any estate, then to be a part of such conterminous estate as the Collector, in whose district such conterminous estate is situated, shall, by an order under his seal and signature, declare.

52. The amount apportioned to any estate or tenure, shall be payable in equal instalments on such days as the Lieutenant-Governor shall direct, provided that no instalment shall exceed four annas for every acre of land in respect of which the same is payable, and that not more than four instalments shall be payable in any one year.

Interest shall be charged on the unpaid portion of the said amount from the date of the same being

coming due until payment thereof at such rate not exceeding five per cent. per annum, as the Lieutenant-Governor shall from time to time determine.

53. On the completion of the apportionment the Collector shall make an order specifying the estates and tenures, and the several sums payable in respect thereof, the instalments of such sums and the dates on which the same are payable.

Final order of apportionment.

3. Recovery thereof.

54. The Collector shall, within thirty days from the final order of apportionment, make and serve for every estate therein mentioned an order, stating the amount with interest due in respect thereof, and that the same is payable to him, and the date or dates at which such amount or instalments thereof shall become payable to him.

Orders for payment.

55. If such sum or any instalment thereof be not, pursuant to the said order, paid, the same with interest shall be recoverable as arrears of a demand under the provisions of Bengal Act VII of 1868 (to make further provision for the recovery of arrears of land revenue and public demands recoverable as arrears of land revenue).

Recovery from zemindars.

56. Every zemindar or proprietor to whom any sum or instalment thereof is payable under the said order, may recover the same with interest as aforesaid in the manner provided for the recovery of arrears of rent in respect of putnee tenures by the provisions of Clauses 2 and 3 of Section 8, Sections 9, 10, 14, 15, and Clauses 1, 2, and 3 of Section 17 of Regulation VIII of 1819, as amended by Bengal Act VIII of 1865; provided that the right or interest of any person holding from the proprietor of such tenure shall not be affected by any sale held under these provisions. A copy of the said order, certified under the name and seal of the Collector, shall be received in any suit for the recovery of the same as conclusive evidence that the amount was apportioned as therein mentioned, but shall not be evidence as to the existence of, or as to any right in the tenure to which the said amount has been apportioned.

From proprietors.

PART VII.

Miscellaneous.

57. Whoever wilfully obstructs any person duly authorized under this Act in removing or levelling any embankment, house, hut, or other building, or in the lawful exercise of any of the powers in this Act conferred, shall, in case such obstruction shall not amount to an offence within the provisions of the Indian Penal Code, be liable to imprisonment of either description for any period not exceeding six months, at the discretion of the Magistrate, or to fine not exceeding two hundred rupees, commutable, if not paid, to a period of imprisonment not exceeding six months, or to both.

Penalty for obstructing persons in exercise of powers of Act.

58. Every person who, without the previous permission of the Engineer, shall erect, or cause or wilfully permit to be erected, any new embankment, or

Penalty on unauthorized interference with embankments or drainage.

shall obstruct or divert, or cause or wilfully permit to be obstructed or diverted, any watercourse, if such embankment or water-course is likely to interfere with, counteract, or impede, any public embankment or any public water-course, or shall abet any such act, shall be liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding five hundred rupees, or in default of payment, to imprisonment of either description for a period not exceeding six months.

59. No person shall, without due authority, cut through, or attempt to cut through, any public embankment, or destroy, or attempt to destroy any such embankment, or open or shut, or obstruct any sluice in any such embankment, or any public water-course; and every person who shall commit any breach of the provisions of this section shall, in case the act shall not amount to mischief within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code, be liable to imprisonment of either description for a term not exceeding one month, or to a fine not exceeding two hundred rupees, or to both.

Penalties for injuring works under Act.

60. Every person who shall make any dam or other obstruction for the purpose of diverting or opposing the current of a river, wherein or whereon there are public embankments, without the permission of the officer in immediate charge of the embankments or shall refuse or neglect to remove any such dam or obstruction when so required by the Engineer, or the Executive Engineer of the district, or shall out or otherwise alter the banks of any embanked river, or shall remove the earth from any public embankment, or shall drive stakes into it, or by any other wilful act destroy or diminish the efficiency of such embankment; and every person who shall cause or knowingly and wilfully permit any cattle to graze upon any such embankment, or shall tether, or cause or wilfully permit any cattle to be tethered upon any such embankment, or who shall root up any grass or other vegetation growing on any such embankment, shall be liable to imprisonment of either description for a term not exceeding six months, or to a fine not exceeding two hundred rupees, or to both.

Penalties for diverting rivers or permitting cattle to graze on embankments.

61. Whenever any person is convicted of an offence under either of the three last preceding sections, the convicting Magistrate may order that he shall remove the embankment or obstruction, or repair the damage, in respect of which the conviction is held, within a period to be fixed in such order. If such person neglects or refuses to obey such order within the fixed period, the Engineer may remove such embankment or obstruction or repair such damage, and the cost of such removal or repair shall be levied from such person in addition to any other penalty in the manner provided in Section 307 of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

Obstructions to be removed and damage required.

62. Every proclamation, notice or order in and by this Act required to be served may, unless when otherwise provided, be served—

Service.

(1) by delivering a copy of the same to the person to whom it is directed, or on failure of such service by posting the said copy on some conspicuous part of the house in which the said person resides, or by delivering the said copy to any agent

authorized to appear generally for the person to whom such proclamation, notice or order is directed; or

(2) by sending a registered letter containing a copy of such proclamation, notice or order directed to the said person at his usual place of abode, or to the place where he may be known to reside; or

(3) by posting a copy of the proclamation, notice or order at the mal-cutchery of the estate, village or tenure to which the same relates; or if no such mal-cutchery be found, on some conspicuous place on the said estate, village or tenure, and by delivering, in the case of estates paying their annual revenue by four instalments, another copy thereof to the agent who shall have paid an instalment of revenue next before or after the preparation of such proclamation, notice or order. In all cases where two or more persons are holders of an estate, village or tenure service under this clause shall be deemed to be good and sufficient service on each and all of such persons.

63. No proceedings under this Act shall

No proceedings to be impeached for want of form.

be impeached or affected by reason of any mistake in the name of any person thereby rendered liable to pay

any sum of money, or in the description of any estate or tenure or land in respect of which he is rendered liable to pay; provided the directions of this Act be in substance and effect complied with; and no proceedings under this Act shall for want of form be quashed or set aside in any Court of Justice.

64. All the powers and authorities vested

Power to delegate the authorities of the Engineers.

in the Engineer by any of the sections of this Act, may be exercised by any officer of the Department of Public

Works subordinate to him, not being of a grade lower than an Executive Engineer, in cases referred to him by the Engineer. Provided always that it shall be lawful for the Engineer to recall any case so referred and to proceed thereon, either adopting or not adopting any of the proceedings theretofore had thereon, as to him shall seem fit. Provided further, that all reports by such delegated officer shall be submitted to the Engineer before they shall be forwarded to the Collector or any other authority.

65. Every order passed by the Collector under

Appeal from orders made on objection.

Sections 22, 44, and 53, shall be appealable to the Commissioner of Revenue,

and every order of the Commissioner except when otherwise directed by this Act shall be appealable to the Board of Revenue, but no appeal shall lie against any order mentioned in this section unless the same be presented within one month from the date of the order.

66. Subject to the right of appeal above-

Orders to be final.

mentioned and to the orders and control of Government,

every order passed under the provisions aforesaid shall be final, and shall not be open to revision by any Civil Court.

67. Whenever the maintenance of any

Disposal of lands no longer required for embankments.

public embankment, or the retention of any land appropriated to the purposes thereof, may no longer be

required, and the permanent relinquishment of the same may be deemed expedient by the Engineer, such land shall be conveyed by the Collector to the proprietor of the land, within the limits of which it may be situated, on payment of the compensation, if any, which was paid for such land when the same was taken for the purpose of the embankment. If the proprietor of such lands refuse or neglect to pay such price within a reasonable time after demand, the same shall be sold by the Collector for such price as he can obtain for the same. All sums obtained for the conveyance of lands under the provisions of this section shall, after the payment of all expenses incurred on account of the same, be applied to the payment of the cost of any new embankment or drainage works affecting the said lands, and in such case the residue only of the cost of such new works shall be charged upon the zemindars of estates benefited as hereinbefore provided.

68. A Collector may delegate any of his

Collector may delegate any of his powers to a Deputy Collector.

powers under this Act to a Deputy Collector, but from any order passed by a Deputy Collector to whom powers

have been so delegated, an appeal shall lie to the Collector if presented within thirty days of the date of the order.

69. All offences created by this Act shall be

Jurisdiction.

inquired into and tried by a Magistrate of the first or second class.

70. Nothing in this Act shall affect the provi-

Saving of Bengal Act V of 1871.

sions of "the Hooghly and Burdwan Drainage Act, 1871."

SCHEDULE OF FORMS.

SCHEDULE A.—(Referred to in Section 18.)

To the Collector of

Under the provisions of Part II of the Bengal Embankment Act, 1872, it is my intention to [*Here state the nature of the work to be undertaken*] for the purpose of (*state the purpose*). For the execution of this work the undermentioned land will be required to be taken up as for a public purpose:—

1	2	3
Pergunnah in which land is situated.	Name of village in which land is situated.	Area of land.

Plans, specifications, and estimates of the proposed works, together with a map showing the boundaries of the various estates likely to be affected by the said works, are herewith submitted.

The total probable cost of such works will be the sum of Rs.

The following estates and villages will probably be affected by the work proposed: [*Here set out a list of the estates and villages.*]

The day of

A. B.,
Engineer of

SCHEDULE B.—(Referred to in Section 18.)

All persons interested are hereby required to take notice that the Collector has received a notice from the Engineer of _____ that it is his intention _____

(Here set out the whole of the Engineer's notice from the word "intention," making such addition to the list of estates and villages as the Collector shall think fit.)

Any person interested and desirous of showing cause against the execution of the works specified is hereby required to appear before the Collector for that purpose on the _____ day of _____

C. D.,
Collector of _____

SCHEDULE C.—(Referred to in Section 25.)

Notice is hereby given that under the provisions of Section 25 of the Bengal Embankment Act, 1872, the land hereunder specified has been taken up as for a public purpose, and notice thereof has been given to the Collector of _____

1	2	3
Pergunnah in which land is situated.	Name of village in which land is situated.	Approximate boundaries and area of land.
_____	_____	_____

The _____ day of _____

A. R.,
Engineer of _____

SCHEDULE D.—(Referred to in Section 31.)

All persons interested are required to take notice that under the provisions of Section 25 of the Bengal Embankment Act, 1872, the Engineer of _____ has taken possession on account of the Government of _____ [Here state particulars of the land taken], and that claims to compensation for all interests in such land must be made to the Collector. All persons having any such claims are therefore required to appear personally or by agent on _____ day of _____ at _____, and to state the nature of their respective interests in such land, and the amount and particulars of their claims to compensation for such interests.

The _____ day of _____

C. D.,
Collector of _____

SCHEDULE E.—(Referred to in Section 40.)

No. 1.

Right Embankment on the Selye River from Isanagore to Kola.

This is a continuous line of embankment on the right bank of the Selye River, 3 miles 4,780 feet, more or less, in length. It commences at a masonry pillar fixed in the ground in the village of Isanagore of Pergunnah Bogree, and terminates at a masonry pillar in the village of Kola in the said pergunnah.

No. 2.

Right Embankment on the Selye River from Chota Roopram to Narooa.

This is a continuous line of embankment on the right bank of the Selye River, 4 miles 770 feet, more or less, in length. It commences at a masonry pillar fixed in the ground in the village of Chota Roopram of Pergunnah Bogree, and terminates at a masonry pillar in the village of Narooa in the said pergunnah.

No. 3.

Right Embankment on the Selye River from Srirampore to Ganchia.

This is a continuous line of embankment on the right bank of the Selye River, 7 miles 2,686 feet, more or less, in length. It commences at a masonry pillar fixed in the ground in the village of Srirampore of Pergunnah Chanderkona, and terminates at a masonry pillar in the village of Ganchia in the said pergunnah.

No. 4.

Left Embankment of the Selye River from Kursi to Kulakuri.

This is a continuous line of embankment on the left bank of the Selye River 6 miles 5,265 feet, more or less, in length. It commences at a masonry pillar fixed in the ground in the village of Kursi of Pergunnah Bogree, and terminates at a masonry pillar in the village of Kulakuri in the said pergunnah.

No. 5.

Left Embankment of the Selye River from Bagputta to Radhachuck.

This is a continuous line of embankment on the left bank of the Selye River, 20 miles 680 feet, more or less, in length. It commences at a masonry pillar fixed in the ground in the village of Bagputta of Pergunnah Chanderkona, and terminates at a masonry pillar in the village of Radhachuck of Pergunnah Barda.

No. 6.

Left Embankment of the Darkissur and Sankra Rivers.

This is a continuous line of embankment on the left bank of the Darkissur and Sankra Rivers, 5 miles 250 feet, more or less, in length. It commences at a masonry pillar fixed in the ground in the village of Ramnagur of Pergunnah Byra, and terminates at a masonry pillar in the village of Gasna of Pergunnah Jehanabad.

No. 7.

Right Embankment of the Darkissur and Jhoomee Rivers.

This is a continuous line of embankment on the right bank of the Darkissur and Jhoomee Rivers, 6 miles 3,200 feet, more or less, in length. It commences at a masonry pillar fixed in the ground in the village of Digra of Pergunnah Byra, and terminates at a masonry pillar in the village of Sowey of Pergunnah Barda.

No. 8.

Left Embankment on the Bukhsli Khall.

This is a continuous line of embankment on the left bank of the Bukhsli Khall, 6 miles 4,880 feet, more or less, in length. It commences at a masonry pillar fixed in the ground in the village of Bukshi of Pergunnah Kharijee Mundleghaut, and near the junction of the Roopnarain River and Bukhsli Khall, and terminates at a masonry pillar in the village of Gyghattee in the said pergunnah where the Gyghattee Khall leaves the Damoodah.

No. 9.

Right Embankment on the Roopnarain River.

This is a continuous line of embankment on the right bank of the River Roopnarain, 29 miles 2,373 feet, more or less, in length. It commences at a masonry pillar fixed in the ground distant 57 feet south-east by compass from the Machnan masonry sluice on the right bank of the Doorbachatti Khall, in the village of Machnan of Pergunnah Mundleghaut, and terminates at a masonry pillar at the zero milepost on the bank of the Tidal Canal, Reach I. This milepost bears 500 feet south-west by compass from the Canal Toll-house, in the village of Camalpore of Pergunnah Mysadul.

No. 10.

Right Embankment on the Pyratoongee Khall.

This is a continuous line of embankment on the right bank of the Pyratoongee Khall, 4,410 feet, more or less, in length. It commences at a masonry pillar fixed in the ground in the village of Pyratoongee of Pergunnah Tumlook, on the Roopnarain embankment, right bank, and terminates at a masonry pillar distant 187 feet west of a temple on the Tumlook Road, in the village of Barpadoobasun in the said pergunnah.

No. 11.

Left Embankment on the Pyratoongee Khall.

This is a continuous line of embankment on the left bank of the Pyratoongee Khall, 4,370 feet, more or less, in length. It commences at a masonry pillar in the ground in the village of Pyratoongee of Pergunnah Tumlook, and on the Roopnarain embankment, right bank, and terminates at a masonry pillar in the village of Barpadoobasun in the said pergunnah.

No. 12.

Right Embankment on the Gungakhally Khall.

This is a continuous line of embankment on the right bank of the Gungakhally Khall, 3 miles 3,430 feet, more or less, in length. It commences at a masonry pillar fixed in the ground in the village of Soodhapore of Pergunnah Tumlook, on the Roopnarain embankment, right bank, and terminates at a masonry pillar distant 675 feet east of the Rogonathpore masonry sluice, in the village of Syedpore in the said pergunnah.

No. 13.

Left Embankment on the Gungakhally Khall.

This is a continuous line of embankment on the left bank of the Gungakhally Khall, 3 miles

1,670 feet, more or less, in length. It commences at a masonry pillar fixed in the ground in the village of Mysda of Pergunnah Tumlook, on the Roopnarain embankment, right bank, and terminates at a masonry pillar distant 170 feet north-east of the Rogonathpore masonry sluice on the right bank of the Gungakhally Khall, in the village of Rogonathpore in the said pergunnah.

No. 14.

Right Embankment on the Soadiggi Khall.

This is a continuous line of embankment on the right bank of the Soadiggi Khall, 2 miles 3,990 feet, more or less, in length. It commences at a masonry pillar fixed in the ground in the village of Soadiggi of Pergunnah Tumlook, on the Roopnarain embankment, right bank, and terminates at a masonry pillar, in the village of Jasamnathpore in the said pergunnah.

No. 15.

Left Embankment on the Soadiggi Khall.

This is a continuous line of embankment on the left bank of the Soadiggi Khall, 2 miles 1,690 feet, more or less, in length. It commences at a masonry pillar fixed in the ground in the village of Soadiggi of Pergunnah Tumlook, on the Roopnarain embankment, right bank, and terminates at a masonry pillar in the village of Hugla in the said pergunnah.

No. 16.

Right Embankment on the Doobachutty Khall.

This is a continuous line of embankment on the right bank of the Doobachutty Khall, 1 mile 3,510 feet, more or less, in length. It commences at a masonry pillar fixed in the ground at a distance of 550 feet north north-east of the Bhoodah Factory Chimney in the village of Bhoodah of Pergunnah Mundleghaut, and terminates at a masonry pillar distant 57 feet south-east of the Machnan masonry sluice, in the village of Machnan in the said pergunnah.

No. 17.

Mohunkhally Circuit Embankment.

This is a circuit embankment 28 miles 3,258 feet, more or less, in length. It commences at a masonry pillar fixed in the village of Kooltigree where the Mohunkhally River runs into the Roopnarain River, and passing along the right bank of the Mohunkhally River through the villages of Joligunsam, Seetapore, Manoo to Basantopore, where the Mohunkhally and Doobachutty Rivers bifurcate, thence skirting the left bank of the Doobachutty River it passes through the villages of Shahpore, Bosorepore, and Barmogria to Kachara, thence skirting the Roopnarain, right bank, it passes through the village of Doodcoursa and Bagchina and terminates at the masonry pillar aforesaid.

No. 18.

Pannah Circuit Embankment.

This is a circuit embankment 9 miles 3,640 feet, more or less, in length. It commences at a ma-

masonry pillar built in the ground on the left bank of the Selye River at its junction with the Cossye River near a temple, in the village of Bargobindoo, Pergunnah Barda. It passes through the villages of Paramdi and Raneebazaar on the left bank of the Selye River and then along the right bank of the Kanta Khall through the villages of Bhau-gadow, Parna, Baramdijheel, Tubli, and Dhurm-pore, and terminates at the aforesaid pillar.

No. 19.

Ghattal Circuit Embankment.

This is a circuit embankment 10 miles 1,850 feet, more or less, in length. It commences at a masonry pillar built in the ground on the left bank of the Selye River at its bifurcation with the Argor River, and passing along the left bank of the Selye River and through the villages of Srirampore, Bassodebpore, and Singapore, it skirts the right bank of the Argora Khall through the villages of Ramchunderpore, Rogonathchuck and others, and terminates at the masonry pillar aforesaid.

No. 20.

Sheikpore Circuit Embankment.

This is a circuit embankment 18 miles 5,108 feet, more or less, in length. It commences at a masonry pillar built in the ground at the bifurcation of the Rivers Sankra and Jhoomi in the village of Sheikpore of Pergunnah Boyrah, and passing along the left bank of the Jhoomi River through the villages of Srirampore, Anandopore, and Thakooranchuck, thence along the right bank of the Sankra River through the villages of Nursingchuk, Koolat, Goozrat, and others, terminates at the aforesaid masonry pillar.

No. 21.

Khasbar Circuit Embankment.

This is a circuit embankment 5 miles 5,240 feet, more or less, in length. It commences at a masonry pillar built in the ground at the point of bifurcation of the Jhoomi and Amada Rivers in the village of Lalchuck, Pergunnah Barda, and passing along the right bank of the Jhoomi River through the villages of Parbuttichuck, Prosadchuck, and Joybag, and thence along the left bank of the Amada River through the villages of Khasbar, Sowai, and Lalchuck, it terminates at the aforesaid masonry pillar.

No. 22.

Chetooa Circuit Embankment.

This is a circuit embankment 45 miles 1,420 feet, more or less, in length. It commences at a masonry pillar built in the ground at the junction of the Roopnarain River and Mohunkhally Khall in the village of Moishgatta, Pergunnah Kharijee Mundleghaut, and passing along the left bank of the Mobuukhally Khall through the villages of Dukinbar, Gowreechuck, Gobindnuggur, and Hosuntopore, thence along the left bank of the Cossye River through the villages of Kola, Moheshpore, Gocoolnuggur and Islampore, thence along the right bank of the Selye River through the villages of Soorutpore, Rogonathpore, and Konagore to the junction of the Selye and Roop-

narain Rivers at Protapore, and thence along the right bank of the Roopnarain River through the villages of Hurrispore, Joleconaram, Raneebuck, and Gopeegunge, it terminates at the aforesaid masonry pillar.

No. 23.

Doosaspore Circuit Embankment.

This is a circuit embankment 18 miles 2,350 feet, more or less, in length. It commences at a masonry pillar built in the ground on the right bank of the Cossye River, distant 704 feet and bearing 20° from the Doosaspore sluice in the village of Doosaspore of Pergunnah Chetooa, and passing along the right bank of the Cossye River through the villages of Nobinbasdeopore, Koonj-pore, Mohespore, Telondce, and Brickobanupore, thence passing along the left bank of the Petooa Khall through the villages of Futtehpore, Godye-pore, and Dhamkola, it terminates at another masonry pillar in the village of Kritibaspore, Pergunnah Chetooa.

No. 24.

Narajole Embankment.

This is an embankment 7 miles 1,735 feet, more or less, in length. It commences at a masonry pillar built in the ground on the left bank of the Cossye River in the village of Samat, Pergunnah Chetooa, and passing along the left bank of the Cossye River to the village of Mudunmohunpore, and thence along the right bank of the Selye River through the village of Ramdebpore, it terminates at another masonry pillar in the village of Chandikhally, Pergunnah Chetooa.

No. 25.

Bindabunchuck Embankment.

This is an embankment 2 miles 800 feet, more or less, in length. It commences at a masonry pillar built in the ground in the village of Bindabunchuck, Pergunnah Kharijee Mundleghaut, and running along the right bank of the Doorbachatti Khall, terminates at another masonry pillar in the same village.

No. 26.

Dhangaria Embankment.

This is an embankment 2 miles 2,520 feet, more or less, in length. It commences at a masonry pillar built in the ground in the village of Dhangaria, Pergunnah Jehanabad, and running along the left bank of the Roopnarain River, terminates at another masonry pillar in the same village.

No. 27.

Right Embankment on the Adjai River.

This is a continuous line of embankment on the right bank of the Adjai River, 7 miles 3,980 feet, more or less, in length. It commences at a masonry pillar fixed in the ground in the village of Gourbazaar of Pergunnah Sheregarh, and terminates at a masonry pillar at the junction of the Toomnee Khall with the Adjai River in the village of Kejladee of Pergunnah Shanpahafee.

No. 28.

Right Embankment on the Adjai River.

This is a continuous line of embankment on the right bank of the Adjai River, 4 miles, more or less, in length. It commences at a masonry pillar fixed in the ground near a masonry sluice near the junction of the Toomnee and Balpaharee Khalls in the village of Bistopore of Pergunnah Shanpaharee, and terminates at a masonry pillar in the village of Urjunboonee in the said pergunnah.

No. 29.

Right Embankment on the Adjai River.

This is a continuous line of embankment on the right bank of the Adjai River, 11 miles, more or less, in length. It commences at a masonry pillar fixed in the ground in the village of Satkonea, Pergunnah Shanpaharee, and terminates at a masonry pillar in the village of Sagurpostea of Pergunnah Gopeebhoom.

No. 30.

Left Embankment on the Adjai River.

This is a continuous line of embankment on the left bank of the Adjai River, 3 miles, more or less, in length. It commences at a masonry pillar fixed in the ground in the village of Singhee of Pergunnah Azmutshahi, and terminates at a masonry pillar in the village of Bamooonea in the said pergunnah.

No. 31.

Right Embankment on the Damoodah River.

This is a continuous line of embankment on the right bank of the Damoodah River, 4,488 feet, more or less, in length. It commences at a masonry pillar fixed in the ground in the village of Sadipore of Pergunnah Habalee, and terminates at a masonry pillar in the village of Kistopore in the said pergunnah.

No. 32.

Left Embankment on the Damoodah River.

This is a continuous line of embankment on the left bank of the Damoodah River, 107 miles, more or less, in length. It commences at a masonry pillar fixed in the ground in the village of Sillia, Pergunnah Champunugur, and terminates at a masonry pillar in the village of Allipore of Pergunnah Mundleghaut.

No. 33.

Right Embankment on the Damoodah River.

This is a continuous line of embankment on the right bank of the Damoodah River, 1 mile 260 feet, more or less, in length. It commences at a masonry pillar fixed in the ground in the village of Lakea, Pergunnah Habalee, and terminates at a masonry pillar in the village of Bergang in the said pergunnah.

No. 34.

Right Embankment on the Damoodah River.

This is a continuous line of embankment on the right bank of the Damoodah River, 3,828 feet,

more or less, in length. It commences at a masonry pillar fixed in the ground in the village of Bulrampore, Pergunnah Habalee, and terminates at a masonry pillar in the said village.

No. 35.

Right Embankment on the Damoodah River.

This is a continuous line of embankment on the right bank of the Damoodah River, 1 mile 528 feet, more or less, in length. It commences at a masonry pillar fixed in the ground in the village of Zangirpore, Pergunnah Habalee, and terminates at a masonry pillar in the village of Srekistopore in the said pergunnah.

No. 36.

Right Embankment on the Damoodah River.

This is a continuous line of embankment on the right bank of the Damoodah River, 18 miles, more or less, in length. It commences at a masonry pillar fixed in the ground in the village of Oozirpore, Pergunnah Habalee, and terminates at a masonry pillar in the village of Dehi Barsut of Pergunnah Barsut.

No. 37.

Right Embankment on the Damoodah River.

This is a continuous line of embankment on the right bank of the Damoodah River, 29 miles 3,560 feet, more or less, in length. It commences at a masonry pillar fixed in the ground at the junction of the Gyghattee Khall with the Damoodah River in the village of Gyghattee, Pergunnah Arsa, and terminates at a masonry pillar at the junction of the Roopnarain and Hughli Rivers at the 32nd milepost on the Roopnarain left embankment in the village of Magrapathur of Pergunnah Mundleghaut.

No. 38.

Left Embankment on the Roopnarain River.

This is a continuous line of embankment on the left bank of the River Roopnarain, 31 miles 3,762 feet, more or less, in length. It commences at a masonry pillar fixed in the ground at the junction of the Roopnarain River and the Bakhsee Khall in the village of Bakhsee, Pergunnah Mundleghaut, and terminates at a masonry pillar at the junction of the Hughli and Roopnarain Rivers at the 32nd milepost of the Roopnarain embankment in the village of Magrapathur, Pergunnah Mundleghaut.

No. 39.

This is a continuous line of embankment 41 miles and 155 feet, more or less, in length. It commences at a masonry pillar built in the ground in the village of Khodalgobra, Pergunnah Birkul, and running generally parallel with the coast line of the Bay of Bengal, terminates at a masonry pillar on the Contai and Kedgeri Road on the right bank of the Russulpore River in the village of Shamchuck, Pergunnah Kowramal.

No. 40.

This is a continuous line of embankment 30 miles, more or less, in length. It commences at a masonry pillar built in the ground on the Contai and Kedgeri Road on the right bank of the Russulpore

River in the village of Shamchuck, Pergunnah Kowramal, and running along the right bank of the Russulpore River as far as the Contai and Tumlook Road, and thence along the right bank of the Serpai River, terminates at a masonry pillar in the village of Atlagori, Pergunnah Majnamutta.

No. 41.

This is a circuit embankment on the right bank of the Russulpore River, 2 miles 4,868 feet, more or less, in length. It commences and terminates at a masonry pillar built in the ground in the village of Sanberia, Pergunnah Bahirimutta.

No. 42.

This is a continuous line of embankment 30 miles, more or less, in length. It commences at a masonry pillar built in the ground in the village of Atlagori, Pergunnah Majnamutta, and running along the left bank of the Serpai River as far as the village of Kessoorkunda on the Contai and Midnapore Road, and thence in a northerly direction to Chowmook on the Bagdah River, and thence along the right bank of the Balliaghya Khall to the east of the Dhoobda Jheel, terminates at a masonry pillar on the sand ridge in the village of Madhubpore, Pergunnah Bhograi.

No. 43.

This is a continuous line of embankment 17½ miles, more or less, in length. It commences at the great sea dyke, east of the Peechabunnee sluice on the left bank of the Peechabunnee Khall, and running along the said bank as far as the masonry pillar built in the ground in the village of Madhubpore, Pergunnah Bhograi, and thence along the right bank, terminates at the great sea dyke west of the Peechabunnee sluice.

No. 44.

This is a circuit embankment on the right bank of the Bagdah River, 3 miles 2,528 feet, more or less, in length. It commences and terminates at a masonry pillar built in the ground in the village of Astichuck, Pergunnah Paharpore.

No. 45.

This is a continuous line of embankment 95 miles, more or less, in length. It commences at a masonry pillar built in the ground in the village of Ramchuck, Pergunnah Sugamutta, and running along the left bank of the Iktiarpore Khall to its junction with the Madakhally River, thence running along the left bank of the Madakhally River to the Chowdahoolee Inspection Bungalow at the confluence of the Russulpore River and the Koonjapore or Thalputti Khall, thence running along the left bank of the Koonjapore or Thalputti Khall to its embouchure in the Bay of Bengal, thence running parallel to the coast line as far as the mouth of the River Huldee, thence following the right bank of this river as far as the junction of the Kaliaghya and Cossey Rivers, and lastly running along the right bank of the Kaliaghya River, terminates at a masonry pillar in the village of Nilkantapore, Pergunnah Jalamutta.

No. 46.

This is a continuous line of embankment 5 miles, more or less, in length, on the right bank of the Kaliaghya River. It commences at a masonry pillar built in the ground in the village of Kharan, Pergunnah Pataspore, and terminates at another masonry pillar in the said village.

No. 47.

This is a circuit embankment 34 miles 1,000 feet, more or less, in length. It commences at a masonry pillar built in the ground near the Barju Ghaut in the village of Barju, Pergunnah Narnamutta, and running along the right bank of the Madakhally River, the left bank of the Bagdah River, and the right bank of the Chackbowani Khall, terminates at the aforesaid pillar. It passes through the villages of Barju, Simulbari, Disimila, Khamgara, Idalpore, Kalurathari, Lischintar, Ullalbara, Koniabar Bhasagara, Khala Kalkadari, Sundarpore, Mallickpore, Ballabpore Sukakhola, Udaypore, Gopalpore, Baro Adapore, Tamlapura, Chakbata, Calsai, Culbaria, Chakmathuri, Chakahabani Bhayrabadari, South Chando, Manglepore, Dakhindara, Partabdi, Bamanbassan, Sitadigi, Kistanuggur, Panesoori, Sardabar, Mathura, Chakrosal Khacura, Mangalchuck, Tonabila, Arjannugur, Purulia, Mahesda, Khamgara, Malda, Barjee, and Pergunnahs Narnamutta, Kismat Pataspore, Kismat Danto, Kharag, Partabjhan, Pataspore, and Bhatgar.

No. 48.

This is a circuit embankment 11 miles 1,541 feet, more or less, in length, lying between the Madakhally River and Udbadal Khall. It commences at a masonry pillar built in the ground at the junction of the Madakhally River and Udbadal Khall in the village of Naturea, Pergunnah Narnamutta, and passing through the villages of Udbadal, Champainuggur, Conasdi, Nathara, Khatmari, Etalaria, Naudigi, Manikjar, Hasgoria, Manikjor Basdebbaria, Patarbara, Pergunnah Narnamutta, terminates at the aforesaid pillar.

No. 49.

This is a circuit embankment 11 miles 1,525 feet, more or less, in length, lying between the Iktiarpore Khall, Madakhally River, and Udbadal Khall. It commences at a masonry pillar built in the ground at the junction of the Madakhally River and Iktiarpore Khall in the village of Rogonathchuck, Pergunnah Narnamutta, and running along the left bank of the Madakhally River, left bank of the Udbadal Khall, and right bank of the Iktiarpore Khall, terminates at the aforesaid pillar. It passes through the villages of Udbadal, Patna, Dumurdari, Podutardi, South Biada, Ichhapore, Pauchgaria, Bhupatinuggur, Rogonathchuck, Nandichuck, Khorinet, Gobindapore, Jogomohunpore, Champainuggur, Kanjadapore, Udbadal, and the Pergunnahs of Narnamutta and Koaal.

No. 50.

This is a continuous line of embankment 3 miles 3,255 feet, more or less, in length. It commences at a masonry pillar built in the ground in the village of Ramchuck, Pergunnah Sugamutta, and running along the right bank of the Iktiarpore Khall, terminates at a pillar in the village of Radhapore, Pergunnah Erinch.

No. 51.

This is a circuit embankment 7 miles 2,735 feet, more or less, in length, between the Kaliaghye River and the Bagui Khall. It commences at a masonry pillar built in the ground at the junction of the Kaliaghye River with the Bagui Khall in the village of Daropatna, Pergunnah Pataspore, and passing through the villages of Goculpore, Golahat, Daropatna, Pergunnah Pataspore, terminates at the aforesaid masonry pillar.

No. 52.

This is a circuit embankment 20 miles, more or less, in length. It commences at a masonry pillar built in the ground on the south side of the junction of the Thalputti Khall with the Russulpore River in the village of Gumgar, Pergunnah Kasba Hidgellee, and running along the left bank of the Russulpore River to its confluence with the sea, then following the coast line to the embouchure of the Thalputti Khall in the Bay of Bengal, and thence running along the south bank of the Thalputti Khall, terminates at the aforesaid pillar. It passes through the villages of Gorabar, Debi-chuck, Dandchuck, Katka, Sampore, Baga, Padurbaria, Nenapata, Mohendranuggur, Kolagachia, Pauchbari, Osilechuck, Honabaria, Orukbaria, Salconda, Sahibchuck, Bamunchuck, Barabari, Phulbari and Mulichuck, all in the Pergunnah Kasba Hidgellee.

No. 53.

This is a continuous line of embankment 60 miles 4,110 feet, more or less, in length. It commences at a masonry pillar built in the ground on the left bank of the Cossye River in the village of Bargoda, Pergunnah Tumlook, and running along the left bank of the Cossye and Huldee Rivers to the confluence of the latter with the River Hooghly, and thence along the right bank of the Hooghly and Roopnarain Rivers, terminates at a masonry pillar in the village of Banks, about one-fourth of a mile north of a Hindu temple, on the left bank of the Banks Khall.

No. 54.

This is a circuit embankment 12 miles 2,550 feet, more or less, in length, situated between the Kaliaghye and Cossye Rivers. It commences at a masonry pillar built in the ground at the junction of the said rivers, and running along the left bank of the Kaliaghye River and the right bank of the Cossye River, terminates at the aforesaid pillar. It passes through the villages of Purso, Nonakhari, Lachanpore, Narkuldi, Soonabhoy, Asnan, Chaundibarya, Machodal, Kholakhally, Kalkadari, Pauchpukhiria, Kistochuck, and Salugaria, all in the Pergunnah Tumlook.

No. 55.

Rampore Beaulah old Embankment.

This is a continuous line of embankment on the left bank of the River Ganges, 17,700 feet in length, more or less. It commences at a masonry pillar to be fixed in the ground at the village of Kasulpore, Pergunnah Ghurreehath, and terminates at a masonry pillar to be fixed at the village Talliamuree, Pergunnah Lashkarpore.

No. 56.

Rampore Beaulah Embankment.

This is a continuous line of embankment on the left bank of the River Ganges, 8,180 feet in length, more or less. It commences at a masonry pillar to be fixed in the ground at the village of Bolunpore, Pergunnah Ghurreehath, and terminates at a masonry pillar in the village of Kudulkuttee, Pergunnah Ghurreehath, where it joins the road to Dinagepore.

No. 57.

Maldah Embankment.

This is a continuous line of embankment on the right bank of the Mahanuddy River, 11,519 feet, more or less, in length. It commences at a masonry pillar to be fixed in the ground at the village of Kootubpore, Pergunnah Ameerabad, and terminates at a masonry pillar in the village of Moheshpore, Pergunnah Vatia.

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No. 58.

Left embankment on the River Hooghly.

This is a continuous embankment on the left bank of the River Hooghly, 5 miles 4,500 feet, more or less, in length. It commences at Munneekhalles Khall at a masonry pillar fixed in the ground in the village of Juggonnathnuggur, and terminates at a masonry pillar in the village of Meejghur, on the north side of Churrial Khall, near the junction of the Hooghly River and Churrial Khall.

No. 59.

Right bank of Churrial Khall.

This is a continuous embankment on the right bank of the Churrial Khall, 2,780 feet, more or less, in length. It commences at a masonry pillar in the village of Meejghur, on the north side of Churrial Khall, near the junction of Hooghly River and Churrial Khall, and terminates at a masonry pillar in the village of Ghurbanmonea, on the north bank of Churrial Khall near the junction of Churrial Khall and the Calcutta and Atcheepore Road.

No. 60.

Left bank of Churrial Khall.

This is a continuous embankment on the left bank of Churrial Khall, 3,280 feet, more or less, in length. It commences at a masonry pillar in the village of Joychundeeppore near the junction of left bank of Churrial Khall and the Calcutta and Atcheepore Road, and terminates at a masonry pillar in the said village of Joychundeeppore near the junction of River Hooghly and Churrial Khall.

No. 61.

Left bank of Hooghly River.

This is a continuous embankment on the left bank of Hooghly River, 19 miles 1,320 feet, more or less, in length. It commences at a masonry pillar in the village of Joychundeeppore, near the junction of River Hooghly and Churrial Khall and continues along the left bank of Hooghly River to Poojallee Khall, on both sides of Poojallee Khall, between the River Hooghly and the road

leading from Calcutta to Acheepore, and again down the left bank of the River Hooghly to the right bank of Fulta Khall, and terminates at a masonry pillar in the village of Fulta near the junction of River Hooghly and Fulta Khall.

No. 62.

Right bank of Fulta Khall.

This is a continuous embankment on the right bank of Fulta Khall, 2 miles 1,320 feet, more or less, in length. It commences at a masonry pillar in the village of Fulta, on the north side of the khall near the junction of River Hooghly and Fulta Khall, and terminates at a masonry pillar on the right bank of Fulta Khall in the village of Soharah.

No. 63.

Left bank of Fulta Khall.

This is a continuous embankment on the left bank of Fulta Khall, 2 miles 1,360 feet, more or less, in length. It commences at a masonry pillar on the left bank of Fulta Khall, in the village of Bosodeapoor, and terminates at a masonry pillar on the left bank of the khall in the village of Taragunge near the junction of River Hooghly and Fulta Khall.

No. 64.

Left bank of Hooghly River.

This is a continuous embankment on the left bank of River Hooghly, 11 miles 2,780 feet, more or less, in length. It commences at a masonry pillar in the village of Taragunge near the junction of River Hooghly and Fulta Khall, and terminates at a masonry pillar in the village of Seemoolgunge, on the right bank of Kholakhalee Khall near its junction with Hooghly River.

No. 65.

Right bank of Kholakhalee Khall.

This is a continuous embankment on the right bank of Kholakhalee Khall, 3,500 feet, more or less, in length. It commences at a masonry pillar in the village of Seemulgunge on the right bank of Kholakhalee Khall near its junction with Hooghly River, and terminates at a masonry pillar on the right bank of the khall in the village of Durree Govindpore.

No. 66.

Left bank of Kholakhalee Khall.

This is a continuous embankment on the left bank of Kholakhalee Khall, 4,800 feet, more or less, in length. It commences at a masonry pillar on the left bank of Kholakhalee Khall, in the village of Jungalparah, and terminates at a masonry pillar on the left bank of the khall, in the village of Ramchundernuggur, near the junction of Hooghly River and Kholakhalee Khall.

No. 67.

Left bank of Hooghly River.

This is a continuous embankment on the left bank of River Hooghly, 3 miles 2,260 feet, more or less, in length. It commences at a masonry pillar in the village of Ramchunderpore, near the junction of Hooghly River and Kholakhalee Khall, and terminates at a masonry pillar on the

right bank of Diamond Harbour Creek, in the village of Hajepoor near the junction of Hooghly River and Diamond Harbour Creek.

No. 68.

This is a continuous embankment on the right bank of Diamond Harbour Creek, 7 miles 3,100 feet, more or less, in length. It commences at a masonry pillar on the right bank of Diamond Harbour Creek, in the village of Hajepoor, near the junction of Hooghly River and Diamond Harbour Creek, and terminates at a masonry pillar in the right bank of Diamond Harbour Creek in the village of Dearnah.

No. 69.

Left bank of Diamond Harbour Creek.

This is a continuous embankment on the left bank of Diamond Harbour Creek, 6 miles 680 feet, more or less, in length. It commences at a masonry pillar on the left bank of Diamond Harbour Creek, in the village of Dearnah, and terminates at a masonry pillar on the left bank of the Diamond Harbour Creek in the village of Madhubpoor near the junction of Hooghly River and Diamond Harbour Creek.

No. 70.

Left bank of Hooghly River.

This is a continuous embankment on the left bank of River Hooghly, 8 miles, more or less, in length. It commences at a masonry pillar on the left bank of Diamond Harbour Creek, in the village of Madhubpoor near the junction of Hooghly River and Diamond Harbour Creek, and terminates at a masonry pillar on the right bank of Culpee Nuddee, in the village of Mosamaree near the junction of Hooghly River and Culpee Nuddee.

No. 71.

Right bank of Culpee Nuddee.

This is a continuous embankment on the right bank of Culpee Nuddee, 1 mile, more or less, in length. It commences at a masonry pillar on the right bank of Culpee Nuddee, in the village of Mosamaree, and terminates at a masonry pillar on the right bank of Culpee Nuddee, in the village of Janikeemaree.

No. 72.

Left bank of Culpee Nuddee.

This is a continuous embankment on the left bank of Culpee Nuddee, 1 mile, more or less, in length. It commences at a masonry pillar on the left bank of Culpee Nuddee, in the village of Gourypoor, and terminates at a masonry pillar on the left bank of Culpee Nuddee, in the village of Durganuggur, near the junction of Hooghly River and Culpee Nuddee.

No. 73.

Left bank of River Hooghly.

This is a continuous embankment on the left bank of Hooghly River, 6 miles 2,640 feet, more or less, in length. It commences at a masonry pillar on the left bank of Culpee Nuddee, in the village of Durganuggur, near the junction of Hooghly River and Culpee Nuddee, and terminates at a masonry pillar in the village of Chulamoorree, near Chulamoorree Semaphore.

No. 74.

Soonderbun Embankment.

This is a continuous embankment in the Soonderbuns, 8 miles 2,640 feet, more or less, in length. It commences at a masonry pillar in the village of Chulamoorree, near Chulamoorree Semaphore, and terminates at a masonry pillar near the right bank of the Sreerampoor Khall, in the village of Budinathpoor.

No. 75.

Right bank of Sreerampoor Khall.

This is a continuous embankment on the right bank of the Sreerampoor Khall, 6 miles 2,640 feet, more or less, in length. It commences at a masonry pillar on the right bank of Sreerampoor Khall, in the village of Budinathpoor, and terminates at a masonry pillar in the village of Kontahenneah.

No. 76.

Left bank of Sreerampoor Khall.

This is a continuous embankment on the left bank of Sreerampore Khall, 9 miles 2,640 feet, more or less, in length. It commences at a masonry pillar in the village of Kontahenneah, and terminates at a masonry pillar on the left bank of the Sreerampore Khall, in the village of Taktipoor Dighee.

No. 77.

Soonderbun Embankment.

This is a continuous embankment in the Soonderbuns, 26 miles, more or less, in length. It commences at a masonry pillar on the left bank of Sreerampore Khall, in the village of Taktipoor Dighee, and terminates at a masonry pillar on the right bank of Kharee Khall, in the village of Gularchant.

No. 78.

Right bank of Kharee Khall.

This is a continuous embankment on the right bank of Kharee Khall, 3 miles 602 feet, more or less in length. It commences at a masonry pillar on the right bank of Kharee Khall, in the village of Gularchant, and terminates at a masonry pillar in the village of Megheesber, near a drainage sluice.

No. 79.

Left bank of Kharee Khall.

This is a continuous embankment on the left bank of Kharee Khall, 8 miles 2,040 feet more or less in length. It commences at a masonry pillar in the village of Megheesber, and terminates at a masonry pillar, on the left bank of the khall, in the village of Kamaratha.

No. 80.

Soonderbun Embankment.

This is a continuous embankment in the Soonderbuns, 19 miles, more or less in length. It commences from a masonry pillar on the left bank of the Kharee Khall, in the village of Kamaratha and terminates at a masonry pillar on the right bank of Pealee River, in the village of Tulpee.

No. 81.

Right bank of Pealee River.

This is a continuous embankment on the right bank of Pealee River, 3 miles, more or less, in length. It commences at a masonry pillar on the right bank of Pealee River, in the village of Tulpee, and terminates at a masonry pillar on the right bank of the Pealee River, in the village of Chorodakaitee.

No. 82.

Right bank of Soorjipore Khall.

This is a continuous embankment on the right bank of Soorjipore, or Puschunbahum Khall, 8 miles, more or less, in length. It commences at a masonry pillar on the right bank of Pealee River, in the village of Chorodakaitee, and terminates at Puschunbahum sluice in the village of Bulbuleah.

No. 83.

Left bank of Soorjipore Khall.

This is a continuous embankment on the left bank of Soorjipore or Puschunbahum Khall, 4 miles 2,640 feet, more or less, in length. It commences at a Puschunbahum sluice in the village of Bulbuleah, and terminates at a masonry pillar on the left bank of Soorjipore Khall, in the village of Ramnuggur.

No. 84.

Right bank of Pealee River.

This is a continuous embankment on the left side of Pealee River, 9 miles 2,160 feet, more or less. It commences at a masonry pillar on the left bank of Soorjipore Khall in the village of Ramnuggur, and terminates at a masonry pillar on the right bank of Biddiadhuree River, in the village of Saungur, near the junction of Biddiadhuree and Pealee Rivers.

No. 85.

Left bank of Pealee River.

This is a continuous embankment of the left bank of Pealee River, 3 miles 3,960 feet more or less, in length. It commences from a masonry pillar on the left bank of Pealee River in Soonderbun lot No. 45, and terminates in a masonry pillar on the right bank of the Baugmaree Khall, in the village of Jullerath, near the junction of Pealee River with Baugmaree Khall.

No. 86.

Left bank of Baugmaree Khall.

This is a continuous embankment on the left bank of the Baugmaree Khall, 2 miles 2,640 feet, more or less, in length. It commences from a masonry pillar in the village of Jullerath, near the junction of Pealee River and Baugmaree Khall, and terminates at a masonry pillar at the side of Mutlah Road in the village of Ath Ramdhur.

No. 87.

Right bank of Baugmaree Khall.

This is a continuous embankment on the right side of Baugmaree Khall, 1 mile 1,320 feet, more or less, in length. It commences at a masonry pillar at the side of Mutlah Road in the village of

Koolasree, and terminates at a masonry pillar on the left bank of Pealee River, in the village of Kist Kalaboroe.

No. 88.

Left bank of Pealee River.

This is continuous embankment on the left bank of the Pealee River, 4 miles 2,460 feet, more or less, in length. It commences at a masonry pillar on the left bank of Pealee River, in the village of Kist Kalaboroe, and terminates at a masonry pillar in the village of Povan, about a quarter of a mile north of the Calcutta and South-Eastern Railway.

No. 89.

Left bank of Pealee River.

This is a continuous embankment on the left bank of Pealee River, 2 miles 2,640 feet more or less in length. It commences at a masonry pillar in the village of Shrikishenpoor, and terminates at a masonry pillar on the right bank of Biddiadhurree River near the junction of Biddiadhurree and Pealee Rivers.

No. 90.

Right bank of Biddiadhurree River.

This is a continuous embankment on the right bank of Biddiadhurree River, 8 miles, more or less, in length. It commences at a masonry pillar on the right bank of Biddiadhurree River, in the village of Balleahpoor, and terminates in a masonry pillar on the right bank of the same river near the junction of Biddiadhurree and Pealee Rivers.

No. 91.

Right bank of Biddiadhurree.

This is a continuous embankment on the right bank of Biddiadhurree River, 2 miles 3,120 feet, more or less, in length. It commences at a masonry pillar near the junction of the Biddiadhurree and Pealee Rivers, in the village of Saungur, and terminates at a masonry pillar on the right bank of Biddiadhurree River near its junction with Tolly's Canal, in the village of Pertabnuggur.

No. 92.

South side of Tolly's Canal.

This is a continuous embankment on south side of Tolly's Canal, 10 miles, more or less, in length.

It commences at a masonry pillar on the right bank of Biddiadhurree River, near the junction of Biddiadhurree River and Tolly's Canal, in the village of Pertabnuggur, and terminates at a masonry pillar on the south side of Tolly's Canal, in the village of Kurramabad.

No. 93.

North side of Tolly's Canal.

This is a continuous line of embankment on the north side of Tolly's Canal, 2 miles 4,020 feet, more or less, in length. It commences at a masonry pillar on the north side of Tolly's Canal, in the village of Nowabad, and terminates at a masonry pillar in the jungle in the village of Tehooraha.

No. 94.

Bhagiruttee Embankments.

This is a line of disconnected embankment on the left bank of the Bhagiruttee River, extending from Plassey Bazaar, Pergunnah Plassey, District Nuddea, to Dadmootee, Pergunnah Rocunpore, district Moorsshedabad, a distance of about 93 miles.

No. 95.

Kalcheekuta Embankment.

This is a continuous line of embankment about 4,000 feet in length on the right bank of the Matahanga River. It commences in the village of Lukipore, Pergunnah Bajpore, District Nuddea, and terminates at the bottom of the new cut opposite the village of Radhakantpore, in the same pergunnah and district.

SCHEDULE F.—(Referred to in Section 41A.)

Pergunnah.	District.	Amount of contribution.
		Rs. A. P.
Futtsingh	Moorsshedabad	1,708 10 8
Bokanpore	Ditto	1,466 2 0

L. A. GOODRVE,

Offg. Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal,

Judicial and Legislative Departments.

[First Publication.]

THE following Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to amend the law relating to the emigration of laborers to the districts of Assam, Cachar, and Sylhet, and to regulate contract labor and service, together with the amended Bill, and Act II of 1870 printed in double columns, is by order of the President published for general information:—

WE, the Select Committee appointed to consider the Bill “to amend the law relating to the emigration of laborers to the districts of Assam, Cachar, and Sylhet, and to regulate contract labor and service” have the honor to make the following preliminary Report.

From Secretary, Bengal Chamber of Commerce, dated 7th March 1873.

From Offg. Secretary, Landholders' Association, dated 6th March 1873.

From Secretary, India General Steam Navigation Company, Limited, dated 17th March 1873.

From the Deputy Commissioner, Nowgong, Assam, dated 11th March 1873.

From Secretary, Planters' Association, Debrooghur, dated 11th March 1873.

From Superintendent of Labor Transport, Calcutta, dated 17th March 1873.

From Superintendent of Labor Transport, Goalundo, dated 13th idem.

From Medical Inspector, Labor Transport, Calcutta, dated 17th idem.

Remarks and Suggestions by Superintendent of Labor Transport, Calcutta.

From Offg. Magistrate of Sylhet, dated 20th March 1873.

From Deputy Commissioner, Soobaugur, dated 21st idem.

From Offg. Deputy Commissioner of Cachar, dated 24th idem.

From Offg. Deputy Commissioner of Cachar, dated 31st idem.

From Superintendent of Labor Transport, Calcutta, dated 3rd April 1873.

We have received the papers noted in the margin and considered them in reference to the main features of the Bill, which we have amended accordingly. But we have not had sufficient time to discuss the wording of each clause in detail.

We have made certain verbal and formal alterations in the Bill, and restored the wording of some of the provisions contained in Act II of 1870; for instance, we have struck out section 9 and substituted the provisions contained in section 114 of Act II of 1870.

Emigration.—In place of sections 10 and 11, we have retained section 64 of Act II of 1870, only adding thereto a provision that the Lieutenant-Governor may prohibit emigration if he has reason to believe that a political disturbance is likely to occur in any labor district. We have re-constructed section 13.

Garden-sirdars.—On this subject we have omitted from section 20 of the Bill the provision requiring a garden-sirdar to be furnished with a power of attorney. We have modified the provisions of section 24 which required coolies engaged by a garden-sirdar to be registered before the Magistrate of the district or sub-division of the district, by allowing them to be registered before the Magistrate of the district or sub-division of the district, through which they shall first pass on the road to their destination.

We have given power to the employer, or his representative in Calcutta, to cancel before the Superintendent of Emigration contracts made in the district by a garden-sirdar on payment of the coolies' travelling expenses.

We have struck out section 56 which enacts that a fine imposed on a garden-sirdar shall be recoverable from the employer.

Recruiters.—We have altered section 46, which required the Magistrate to satisfy himself by inquiry that the person to whom a recruiter's license had been granted, was not unfitted by character or otherwise to be a recruiter, before countersigning such license, and we have made it obligatory on the Magistrate to countersign, unless it appears to him that such person is unfit to be employed as a recruiter.

Transport.—We have amended section 71 of the Bill by providing that the penalty prescribed by it for delay in despatching a vessel shall not be incurred, if the delay is occasioned by any casualty of navigation. Section 79 required the master of any licensed vessel to report the arrival of his vessel to the Magistrate at every place at which a vessel is obliged to stop, and to await the answer of the Magistrate. This provision being indefinite, we have in place thereof substituted the following, namely that the master shall be bound to report to the Magistrate immediately on arrival, and to remain during not less than six hours of daylight. In lieu of the power of detention given to the Magistrate by section 82, which is indefinite, we have substituted a clear and distinct power of detention under certain circumstances, not exceeding five days; and we have reconstructed this section. We have also altered section 83 to make it accord with the section preceding.

Localities unfit for residence of laborers.—Being of opinion that the percentage of mortality, upon which the Lieutenant-Governor is enabled to act and declare an estate unfit for the residence of laborers under the terms of section 121, is by itself no certain or safe indication of unfitness for residence, we have considerably modified the section. The power conferred by it is very summary, and we have therefore limited its exercise to cases of unfitness arising from the neglect or default of owners or employers, whenever it may appear that the percentage of mortality mentioned in section 121 is due to that cause. The preceding section provides for two classes of cases in reference to estates—(1) unhealthiness and unfitness arising from condition, (2) unhealthiness and unfitness arising from situation. This section provides machinery for proper and searching inquiry. We have therefore thought it right to limit the exercise of summary powers by the Lieutenant-Governor to the cases mentioned above. We have framed a section in lieu of section 121, basing the action of the Lieutenant-Governor upon the percentage of mortality mentioned in section 121, and we have provided therein for specific inquiries to be made before the Lieutenant-Governor can declare an estate unfit for residence.

Contracts by time-expired laborers.—Chapter 17.—We have omitted this chapter, and we have not re-enacted section 117 of Act II of 1870; being of opinion, upon the information afforded us, that it is not desirable to interfere with the free action of laborers who have served out their time. As a result of this omission we have provided in section 106 that the inspectors are to make returns of all laborers employed on an estate, whether engaged under the Act or not.

Neglect of work and arrears of wages.—Chapter 18.—This chapter is entirely a new provision for the regulation of the relative duties of master and servant. We do not see that such a provision of law is specially necessary in the labor districts. It forms a branch of general law, and should not be dealt with in a law relating to a special subject. We have consequently omitted this chapter.

Chapter 19.—As chapters 17 and 18 have been struck out, this chapter has no application, and it is therefore omitted.

We proposed to insert by way of schedule to the Bill forms of contract and release instead of leaving them to be settled by the Executive Government, as is provided by section 5 of the Bill; but not having had sufficient time and information to frame them, we have allowed the provisions of the Bill in this respect to stand unaltered for the present.

In presenting this preliminary report, we beg to reserve to ourselves the liberty of further considering, altering, and amending the Bill as now amended and placed before the Council.

We recommend that the amended Bill and Act II of 1870 be published in the *Calcutta Gazette* in double columns, to show the changes proposed in the law.

G. C. PAUL.
V. H. SCHALCH.
C. BERNARD.
H. L. DAMPIER.
B. D. COLVIN.
T. M. ROBINSON.
DEGUMBER MITTER.

The 17th April 1873.

[NOTE.—The sections of the existing law, Act II of 1870, are printed in this column opposite to the sections of the Bill with which they correspond.]

An Act to consolidate and amend the law relating to the transport of laborers to the districts of Assam, Cachar, and Sylhet, and their employment therein.

WHEREAS it is expedient to consolidate and amend the law regulating the transport of native inhabitants of India from or through the provinces subject to the Government of Bengal, to the districts of Assam, Cachar, and Sylhet, and the manner of engaging and contracting with native inhabitants of the said provinces to proceed to the said districts, and providing for the protection of the persons so proceeding, and for the enforcement of the contracts of service entered into by them; It is enacted as follows:—

CXIX.—Act III of 1863 and Act VI of 1865, passed by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in Council shall, from and after the commencement of this Act, stand and be repealed.

I.—The following words in this Act shall have the meanings hereby assigned to them, unless there be something in the subject or context repugnant to such construction (that is to say):—

The word “Magistrate” in this Act shall include any officer vested with the full powers of a Magistrate, and any Magistrate of Police for the Town of Calcutta.

The word “contractor” in this Act shall be taken to mean a person licensed under the provisions of this Act as a contractor.

The word “recruiter” shall be taken to mean any person licensed under the provisions of this Act as a recruiter.

The word “employer” shall mean the chief person in charge of any lands upon which laborers may be employed.

The words “garden-sirdar” shall mean any person authorized by an employer under the provisions of this Act to engage laborers.

The word “superintendent” shall mean any officer appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal to perform all or any of the duties of a superintendent of labor transport under this Act.

The word “steamer” shall include any vessel propelled by steam, and any flat or barge towed by a steamer.

The word “master” shall mean the person for the time being in charge of a steamer.

The word “manjee” shall mean the person for the time being in charge of a boat.

The word “India” shall mean any of the territories which are or may become vested in Her Majesty by the Statute 21 and 22 Vic., chap. 106, entitled “An Act for the better government of India.”

AMENDED BILL.

A Bill to amend the law relating to the emigration of laborers to the districts of Assam, Cachar, and Sylhet, and to regulate contract labor and service.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the law regulating the emigration of native inhabitants of India from or through the provinces subject to the Government of Bengal to the districts of Assam, Cachar, and Sylhet, and the manner of engaging and contracting with native inhabitants of the said provinces to proceed to the said districts, and providing for the protection of the persons so proceeding, and for the enforcement of the contracts of service entered into by them and by other persons; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

PART I.—PRELIMINARY.

Chapter 1.—Application and Miscellaneous.

1. This Act may be called “The Labor Short title. Districts Emigration Act.”

It shall come into force on the passing thereof.

2. Bengal Act II of 1870 (*to consolidate and amend the law relating to the transport of laborers to the districts of Assam, Cachar, and Sylhet, and their employment therein*) is hereby repealed. All contracts entered into, appointments made, and licenses granted, under the said Act or any of the Acts thereby repealed, shall be deemed to have been respectively entered into, made, and granted under this Act.

3. The following words in this Act shall have the meaning hereby assigned to them, unless there be something in the subject or context repugnant to such construction (that is to say):—

“India” means the territories for the time being vested in Her Majesty by the Statute 21 and 22 Vic., chap. 106, entitled “An Act for the better government of India,” other than the settlement of Prince of Wales Island, Singapore, and Malacca.

“The Labor Districts” means the districts of Assam, Cachar, and Sylhet, and “a labor district” means one of those districts.

“Magistrate” includes a magistrate of a district or of a division of a district, and any magistrate of the first or second class, and any magistrate deputed by the magistrate of the district for the control of emigration or laborers, and any magistrate of police for the town of Calcutta.

“Employer” means the chief person for the time being in charge of any lands upon which laborers or servants may be employed.

“Emigrant” means any native of India above the age of sixteen years who has engaged with any garden-sirdar or recruiter to proceed to a labor district for the purpose of laboring therein for hire, and has been brought before a magistrate for registration.

“Laborer” means any emigrant who has been conveyed to a labor district in accordance with a con-

The word "laborer" shall mean any person who has heretofore under the provisions of Act III of 1863 and Act VI of 1865, passed by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in Council, entered, or shall hereafter, under the provisions of this Act, enter into a contract by which he has been or is to be conveyed to the place of labor at the expense of the employer contracting with him.

The word "inspector" shall include any officer appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal to perform all or any of the duties of an inspector under this Act, and any protector appointed under the said last mentioned Acts.

The expression "The said districts" shall mean the districts of Assam, Cachar, and Sylhet.

OXVIII. None of the provisions of this Act shall apply to domestic servants, nor to any person proceeding alone, or accompanied by his family only, nor to any number less than twenty, of persons proceeding with or without their wives or their children under twelve years of age to the said districts to labor for hire, without the intervention, direct or indirect, of a recruiter, or of a contractor, or of a garden-sirdar.

[See Section VII of the Act, printed opposite Section 38 of the Bill]

[See Sections V and VIII of the Act, printed opposite Section 15.]

[See Sections XVIII and XXIII of the Act, printed opposite Sections 18 and 48.]

[See Section VI of the Act, printed opposite Section 39.]

[See Sections VI and LXII of the Act, printed opposite Sections 39 and 75.]

[See Section LIX, printed below.]

[See Sections VI and LXII of the Act, printed opposite Sections 39 and 75.]

[Ditto.]

[See Section LIX of the Act, printed below.]

[See Section LXXXV of the Act, printed opposite Section 107.]

[See Section LXXIII of the Act, printed opposite Section 115.]

tract made under the provisions of Bengal Act III of 1863, Bengal Act VI of 1865, or this Act, during the duration of such contract.

"Servant" means any native of India who has engaged with any employer in a labor district to labor

Servant.

therein for hire.

"Vessel" includes a steamer, a flat, a boat, and anything made for the conveyance by water of human

Vessel.

beings or property.

"Master" means the person for the time being in charge of a vessel.

Master.

4. The provisions of Part II of this Act regarding emigration shall not apply to domestic servants, or to any person proceeding alone, or accompanied

by his family only, or to any persons not exceeding twenty in number proceeding to a labor district to labor for hire, without the intervention, direct or indirect, of any person employed to induce natives of India to emigrate to a labor district. In computing the number of persons two children under the age of ten years shall be reckoned as one person only.

5. The Lieutenant-Governor may from time to time make rules consistent with this Act, and from time to time alter, vary, and revoke such rules:—

Power of the Lieutenant-Governor to make rules.

(1)—To regulate the subordination of the several officers of emigration to the superintendent.

(2)—To prescribe the periodical returns and reports to be made by the emigration officers, by magistrates, and by the inspectors of laborers.

(3)—To prescribe the amount of the several fees to be paid under the provisions of this Act.

(4)—To prescribe the form of contract, and the books to be kept for the registration of emigrants and of their contracts.

(5)—To provide for the management and regulation of contractors' depôts and of hospital depôts.

(6)—To provide for the medical care of emigrants during their residence at the depôts and during transport to a labor district.

(7)—To prescribe the nature, quality, and quantity of medical drugs and other stores to be carried on vessels taking emigrants.

(8)—To prescribe the clothing to be supplied to emigrants while proceeding to a labor district.

(9)—To prescribe the description, quantity, and quality of provisions to be taken by vessels carrying emigrants, and the daily allowance to be issued to each emigrant during the journey.

(10)—To provide for the ventilation and cleanliness of vessels during the journey; to prescribe the number of officers, cooks, and other servants, and to provide for their control; and to provide generally for the accommodation of emigrants.

(11)—To provide for the accommodation, support, and medical treatment of all emigrants detained at any place by order of a magistrate on account of sickness.

(12)—To provide for the periodical inspection of laborers, and the books to be kept by inspectors of laborers.

(13)—To provide for the house accommodation, water-supply, sanitary arrangements, and supply

[See Section LXXVI of the Act, printed opposite Section 116.]

[See Section XCIH of the Act, printed opposite Section 139.]

LIX. It shall be lawful for the Lieutenant-Governor to make rules, prescribing the diet, clothing, medical attendance, and management of laborers in transit by steamers or boats licensed as aforesaid, for regulating the control and issue of stores, and for the control of all officers, cooks, and attendants on board such steamer or boat under the provisions of section LXII. The said Lieutenant-Governor may from time to time alter, vary, and revoke such rules; and when and so soon as such rules shall have been published in the *Calcutta Gazette*, all diet, clothing, medical attendance, and management provided for such laborers which may not be in accordance with the terms of the rules which for the time being may be in force, shall be deemed not to be proper nor sufficient.

LXXI. Every contract made with any laborer in pursuance of the said Acts III of 1863 and VI of 1865, passed by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in Council, or of this Act, and all arrears of wages under any such contract, shall be a charge upon the lands upon which such laborer shall have been engaged to work. All such arrears of wages shall also be recoverable on a summary application before a Magistrate by a warrant of distress under the hand of such Magistrate, under which a sufficient portion of the movable property of the owner of the lands aforesaid may be distrained and sold to pay the amount of the arrears decreed, and the costs of application and of executing the distress. Any summons issued by the Magistrate on such summary application as aforesaid may be directed to the employer for the time being in charge of the lands. And the owner of such lands for the time being shall have all rights and remedies against such laborer as if such owner for the time being had been originally the party executing such contract as employer. Provided that no greater arrears of wages than four months shall be recovered under this section, and no person, after he shall have ceased to be owner of such lands, nor his property nor effects, shall be in any wise liable or responsible for any breach of such contract which may have occurred after he shall have ceased to be such owner.

[See Section 135 of the Bill.]

CXV. All offences against this Act committed without the town of Calcutta, shall be heard and determined according to the provisions of the Code of Criminal Procedure, and all offences against this Act committed within the said Town, shall be heard and determined by a police magistrate of the said town according to the provisions of the law regulating the hearing and determination of offences within the said town, which shall for the time being be in force.

CXIV. For every offence against the provisions of this Act, for which no special penalty or amount of fine is hereinbefore appointed, the offender shall be liable to a fine not exceeding two hundred rupees. Wherever in this Act no special term of imprisonment is appointed in default of payment of the fine, the offender shall be liable to imprisonment, simple or rigorous, for a term not exceeding one month.

of suitable food to be provided by employers for their laborers; and to regulate the price of such food.

(14)—To provide for the hospital accommodation and medical care of laborers, and to prescribe the nature, quality, and quantity of medical drugs and other stores to be provided for them.

(15)—To prescribe the form of the certificate of release to be given to the laborer on the determination of his contract.

(16)—And generally to provide for the security, well-being, and protection of emigrants and laborers, and to carry out the purposes of this Act.

All such rules shall be published in the *Calcutta Gazette*, and shall have effect as if they were contained in this Act, and shall be separately printed and sold to the public at 4 annas per copy.

6. Every contract made with an emigrant, laborer, or servant, and all arrears of wages due under any such contract, and all fines imposed on any employer under the provisions of this Act, shall be a charge upon the lands upon which such laborer has been engaged to work.

The owner of such lands for the time being shall have all rights and remedies against such laborer, as if such owner had been originally the party executing such contract as employer.

No person, after he has ceased to be the owner of such lands, nor his property nor effects, shall be in any wise liable or responsible for any breach of such contract which may have occurred after he has ceased to be such owner.

7. Any engagement or contract made under the provisions of this Act by an emigrant, who is above the age of sixteen years, shall be held valid although he may not be of full legal age.

8. All offences created by this Act committed without the town of Calcutta shall be inquired into and tried according to the provisions of the Code of Criminal Procedure, and all offences against this Act committed within the said town shall be inquired into and tried by a police magistrate of the said town according to the provisions of the laws regulating the investigation and trial of offences within the said town, which are for the time being in force.

9. For every offence against the provisions of this Act, for which no special penalty or amount of fine is appointed, the offender shall be liable to a fine not exceeding two hundred rupees. Wherever in this Act no special term of imprisonment is appointed in default of payment of the fine, the offender shall be liable to imprisonment, simple or rigorous, for a term not exceeding one month.

PART II.—EMIGRATION.

Chapter 2.—Restrictions and Appointment of Officers.

LXIV.—It shall be lawful for the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, in case he shall be of opinion that the emigration of native inhabitants of India from any district, or to any particular part of any of the said districts, for the purpose of becoming laborers, is likely to be attended with danger to the health of any native inhabitants so emigrating, to prohibit, by an order under his hand, the emigration of such native inhabitants from such district or to such particular part of the said districts, and from time to time to revoke or vary any such order; and every such order or variation or revocation thereof shall be published in the *Calcutta Gazette*.

LXV.—Any person who shall knowingly engage any native inhabitant so to emigrate while such emigration shall be so prohibited, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding fifty rupees for every laborer who may have been so engaged.

10. It shall be lawful for the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, in case he shall be of opinion that the emigration of native inhabitants of India from any district, or to any particular part of any labor district, for the purpose of becoming laborers, is likely to be attended with danger to the health of any native inhabitants so emigrating or others, or if the Lieutenant-Governor has reason to believe that a political disturbance is likely to occur in any labor district, to prohibit, by an order under his hand, the emigration of such native inhabitants from such district, or to such labor district or particular part thereof, and from time to time to revoke or vary any such order; and every such order or variation or revocation thereof shall be published in the *Calcutta Gazette*.

11. When any notification has been published under the last preceding section, emigration from such district, or to such district, as is specified in such notification, shall be suspended from the day specified therein; but such suspension shall not affect any act done, offence committed, or proceedings commenced before such suspension.

During the time of such suspension any provisions of this Act prohibiting emigration, or the aiding or abetting of emigration, or the making of any contract for labor to be performed by any native of India in any labor district, shall take effect so far as relates to the district or districts specified in the notification in the same manner and to the same extent as if such emigration had not been authorized.

12. With the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council the Lieutenant-Governor may, from time to time, by notification published in the *Calcutta Gazette*, declare that the emigration of natives of India from or through any province subject to his control to any province or district of British India, other than Assam, Cachar, and Sylhet, or to any other place in India, for the purpose of laboring therein for hire, shall be regulated by the provisions of this Act as regards any act to be done or any contract to be made within the territory subject to the control of the Lieutenant-Governor.

From the date of such notification no contract shall be made with any native of India within the territory subject to the control of the Lieutenant-Governor for labor to be performed in any province, district, or place to which the notification refers, and it shall not be lawful to enable or assist any native of India to emigrate to such province, district, or place, otherwise than in accordance with the provisions of this Act. And all persons engaging or contracting with or enabling or assisting, and all agents employed to engage or contract with natives of India to proceed to such province, district, or

III. For the purposes of this Act, it shall be lawful for the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal to appoint superintendents of labor transport and medical inspectors of laborers at any places where he may think proper: and whenever any superintendent or medical inspector shall be so appointed, the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal shall, by notification in the *Calcutta Gazette*, define the local limits within which such superintendent or medical inspector shall exercise the powers and authority conferred on him by this Act. When such local limits shall have been so defined, no other superintendent or medical inspector shall, within those limits, exercise any of the powers vested in a superintendent or medical inspector by this Act.

XI. It shall be lawful for any employer to engage, through or by the agency of a garden-sirdar, native inhabitants of India to proceed to any of the said districts for the purpose of laboring there for hire upon lands of which such employer is in charge.

V. It shall be lawful for any superintendent appointed under this Act to grant, to such persons as he may think fit, licenses, in the form set forth in Schedule (A) to this Act annexed, to act as contractors for engaging and supplying persons for the purpose of laboring for hire in the said districts or any or either of them. For every such license a fee not exceeding one hundred rupees (the amount of which fee shall from time to time be fixed by the Government of Bengal) shall be paid to the superintendent granting the same; and every such license shall be in force for one year and no longer.

[See section 27 of Bill and section 5, §3.]

VIII. It shall be lawful for any superintendent to grant to such persons as he may think fit, licenses, in the form set forth in the Schedule (B) to this Act annexed, to act on behalf of some contractor as recruiters for engaging persons to proceed to the said districts for the purpose of laboring for hire. For every such license a fee not exceeding sixteen rupees (the amount of which fee shall from time to time be fixed by the Government of Bengal) shall be paid to the superintendent granting the same; and every such license shall be in force for one year, from the date thereof, and no more.

[See Section 5, §2 of Bill.]

place, for the purpose of laboring therein for hire, shall be liable to, and all engagements and contracts made with such persons for such purpose shall be made and conducted in accordance with the provisions of this Act, so long as such persons are within the territory subject to the control of the Lieutenant-Governor.

Any province, district, or place to which such

Any place the emigration to which is so regulated shall be deemed to be for certain purposes a labor-district.

notification refers shall be deemed to be a labor-district within the meaning of the term as defined in this Act, as regards acts

to be done and contracts to be made within the territory subject to the control of the Lieutenant-Governor. Any notice and any copy of a document, which under the provisions of this Act is required to be sent to the Magistrate of a labor-district, shall be sent to such person as the Lieutenant-Governor or the Governor-General in Council may direct.

13. The Lieutenant-Governor may appoint a

Appointment of superintendent of emigration, embarkation agents, and medical inspectors.

proper person to be the superintendent of emigration at Calcutta, and may also appoint proper persons

to be embarkation agents and medical inspectors of emigrants at any places where he may think proper, and define the local limits within which each such officer shall exercise the powers and authority conferred upon him by this Act. He may at any time suspend or remove any such officer.

The superintendent of emigration, and every embarkation agent, and every medical inspector of emigrants, shall be a public servant within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code.

Every embarkation agent and every medical inspector of emigrants shall be bound to obey all such requisitions, to carry out all such instructions, and to furnish all such reports and returns in respect of his official duties, as the superintendent of emigration may direct.

14. It shall be lawful for any employer to engage, by the agency of a garden-sirdar, or by the agency of a contractor, natives of India to proceed to a labor district for the purpose of laboring therein for hire upon lands of which such employer is in charge.

15. Every superintendent of emigration shall license so many fit persons as to him seems necessary to be contractors, and so many persons as to him seems necessary to be recruiters, for engaging and supplying natives of India for the purpose of laboring for hire in a labor district.

Superintendent may license contractors and recruiters.

II. From and after the commencement of this Act, who-

Natives of India shall not be engaged to proceed to Assam, &c., or be conveyed there, save under this Act.

Penalty.

Penalty. convey any native inhabitant of India through any of the said provinces to any or either of the districts aforesaid for the purpose of laboring there for hire, shall be liable to a fine for every person so engaged or conveyed. Provided always that, save as hereinafter is expressly enacted, nothing in this Act shall apply to any engagement made in any or either of the said districts.

IV. Whoever, not

No person not licensed as a contractor, recruiter, or garden-sirdar, may engage or contract to supply laborers.

hire; and whoever, not being a contractor, recruiter, or garden-sirdar, shall enter into any contract to supply, or shall supply, or shall transfer or make over, whether to a recruiter or any other person, any such native inhabitant for the purpose of laboring for hire in any of those districts; and whoever, not being a contractor, recruiter, or garden-sirdar, shall enter into any contract to engage, or shall attempt to engage, any such native inhabitant to proceed to any of those districts for the purpose aforesaid; and whoever shall employ or appoint any person other than

Penalty.

inhabitant, shall be liable for each offence to fine, or imprisonment, simple or rigorous, for a term not exceeding three months.

XVIII. It shall not

Every laborer to enter into a written contract to serve for some period not exceeding three years.

for a fixed period, which shall in no case exceed the term of three years. Every such contract shall be reduced to writing, and shall specify the monthly amount of wages in money, the period of service, the name of the district in which the service is to be performed, and the price at which rice is to be supplied to the laborer, and shall be in such form as the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal shall prescribe.

[See Section 5, §4 of Bill.]

XII. Every such garden-sirdar shall, before proceeding to

Garden-sirdar to exhibit personally present to the magistrate in charge of the district, within which are situate the lands of which the employer by whom such garden-sirdar is deputed is in charge, a certificate signed by such employer, in which shall be stated the name and description of such garden-sirdar, the name and description of the lands for the purpose of laboring upon which he is about to engage native inhabitants of India, the district in which he is about to engage such native inhabitants, the number of inhabitants which he is authorized to engage, and whether he is authorized to take such inhabitants to a licensed depot.

16. From and after the commencement of

Natives of India shall not be engaged to proceed to the labor districts or be conveyed there, save under this Act.

this Act, whoever shall, otherwise than under the provisions of this Act, engage any native inhabitant of India in any of the provinces subject to the Government of Bengal, to proceed to any or either of the labor districts for the purpose of laboring there for hire; and whoever shall, otherwise than under the provisions of this Act,

Penalty.

convey any native inhabitant of India through any of the said provinces to any or either of the labor districts for the purpose of laboring there for hire, shall be liable to a fine for every person so engaged or conveyed.

17. Whoever, not being a contractor, recruiter,

No person not licensed as a contractor, recruiter, or garden-sirdar, may engage or contract to supply laborers.

or garden-sirdar, shall otherwise than through or by the agency of a contractor or garden-sirdar engage any native inhabitant of India to proceed to any of the labor districts for the purpose of laboring therein for hire, and whoever, not being a contractor, shall enter into any contract to supply, or shall supply, or shall transfer or make over, whether to a recruiter or any other person, any such native inhabitant for the purpose of laboring for hire in any of the labor districts; and whoever not being a contractor, recruiter, or garden-sirdar, shall enter into any contract to engage, or shall attempt to engage, any such native inhabitant to proceed to any of the labor districts for the purpose aforesaid; and whoever shall employ or appoint any person other than a contractor, recruiter or

Penalty.

garden-sirdar, to engage any such native inhabitant, shall, be liable for each offence to fine, or imprisonment, simple or rigorous, for a term not exceeding three months.

18. It shall not be lawful for any native of

Emigrant not to be conveyed to or towards a labor district until contract is executed.

India to be conveyed to any labor district, unless and until he shall have entered into a contract with some person to serve such person there for a fixed period, which shall in no case exceed the term of three years from the date of his arrival in the labor district. Every such contract shall be reduced to writing; and shall specify the monthly amount of wages in money, the period of service, the name of the district in which the service is to be performed, and the price at which food is to be supplied to the laborer; and shall be in such form as the Lieutenant-Governor shall prescribe; and shall be registered as hereinafter provided.

which is to be registered.

Chapter 3.—Garden-sirdar.

19. Every garden-sirdar, authorized by an

Garden-sirdar to obtain certificate from employer, and to present it to magistrate.

employer under the provisions of section 14 to engage natives of India to proceed to a labor district for the purpose of laboring therein for hire, shall, before proceeding to engage any such emigrants, personally present to the magistrate in charge of the district, within which are situate the lands of the employer, a certificate signed by such employer, in which shall be stated the name and

XIII. Such Magistrate shall inquire into the facts stated in such certificate, and, upon being satisfied that the same are true, shall, unless it appears to him that the person so presenting such certificate is unfit to be employed for the purpose of engaging such native inhabitants, countersign and date such certificate, and such certificate shall be available for six months after the date last mentioned.

XIV. If, under his certificate from his employer, any garden-sirdar is authorized to engage more than twenty native inhabitants, he shall take such inhabitants to some depot established under the provisions of Section VI, and shall be in all respects, save as regards his license, subject to the provisions of this Act with regard to recruiters.

XV. No recruiter, nor garden-sirdar, shall, in any sub-division in charge of a magistrate, engage or attempt to engage native inhabitants of India to become laborers, without having first exhibited his license or certificate to such magistrate and obtained his countersignature thereon. No recruiter, nor garden-sirdar, shall in any sub-division not in charge of a magistrate, nor in any part of a district not being within a sub-division of a district, engage or attempt to engage native inhabitants of India to become laborers without having first exhibited his license or certificate to the magistrate of the district and obtained his countersignature thereon. No recruiter, nor garden-sirdar, shall so engage or attempt to engage such native inhabitants in the town of Calcutta, without having first exhibited his license or certificate to the Commissioner or Deputy Commissioner of Police for the said town, and obtained his countersignature thereon.

***XIX.** Every garden-sirdar authorized to engage not more than twenty native inhabitants shall bring each native inhabitant engaged by him before the magistrate of the district, or in charge of the sub-division of the district in which the engagement took place, or before some other officer specially authorized in that behalf, or before the superintendent of labor transport at Calcutta, and shall produce his certificate to such magistrate or other officer or superintendent. He shall also state to the magistrate or other officer or superintendent, the names of the inhabitants engaged by him, and produce in respect of each the proposed contract according to the provisions of this Act, ready for execution. Thereupon, the magistrate or other officer or superintendent, shall examine each such native inhabitant with reference to his proposed contract; and if it appears that he understands its nature as regards the locality, period, and nature of the service, the rate of wages, and the price at which rice is to be supplied, and that he is willing to perform the contract, the magistrate or other officer or superintendent, shall register in a book, to be kept in such form as the Lieutenant-Governor shall prescribe, the name of such inhabitant, the place at which it is intended he should embark, and the place at which he is to labor. If the magistrate or other officer or superintendent, shall be of opinion that such native inhabitant does not understand the nature of the proposed contract, or that he

description of such garden-sirdar, the name and description of the lands for the purpose of laboring upon which he is about to engage emigrants, the district in which he is about to engage emigrants, the number of emigrants whom he is authorized to engage, and, if the number of such persons exceeds twenty, the name of the contractor to whose depot the emigrants engaged by the garden-sirdar shall be conveyed.

20. Such magistrate shall inquire into the facts stated in such certificate, and, upon being satisfied that the same are true, shall, unless it appears to him that the person so presenting such certificate is unfit to be employed for the purpose of engaging emigrants, countersign and date such certificate, and such certificate shall be available for six months from the date last mentioned.

A fee not exceeding three rupees shall be paid by the garden-sirdar to the magistrate by whom the certificate is countersigned.

21. If, under his certificate from his employer, any garden-sirdar is authorized to engage more than twenty emigrants, he shall be in all respects, save as regards his license, subject to the provisions of this Act which relate to recruiters. The following rules of this chapter shall apply to every garden-sirdar who is not authorized to engage more than twenty emigrants.

Garden-sirdar who is not a Recruiter.

22. A garden-sirdar shall not be deemed to have obtained authority in any district to engage or attempt to engage a native of India to become an emigrant, until his certificate has been countersigned by the magistrate of such district or of such division of the district; or to have obtained such authority in Calcutta, until his certificate has been countersigned by the commissioner or the deputy commissioner of police in Calcutta.

*** 23.** Every native of India, who enters into an engagement with any garden-sirdar to proceed to a labor district for the purpose of laboring for hire, shall appear with the garden-sirdar before the magistrate of the district or of the division of the district within which the engagement was made or through which he shall first pass on the road to his destination.

***24.** On the appearance of the emigrant the magistrate shall examine him with reference to his engagement; and, if it appears that he understands the nature of it as regards the locality, period, and nature of the service, the rate of wages, and the price at which food is to be supplied, and that he is willing to fulfil the same, the magistrate shall register, in a book to be kept for the purpose in

has been engaged through fraud or misrepresentation, or if the garden-sirdar shall not have produced his certificate, the magistrate or other officer or superintendent, shall refuse to register the name of such inhabitant; otherwise the magistrate or other officer or superintendent, shall cause such native inhabitant and the garden-sirdar to sign the contract in duplicate in his presence, and the contract so signed shall be binding on the garden-sirdar's employer.

such form as the Lieutenant-Governor shall prescribe, the following particulars, viz.—

(1)—The name, the name of the father, and the age of such emigrant;

(2)—The name of the village or place of which such emigrant is the resident;

(3)—The labor district to which he is engaged to proceed;

(4)—The period of service;

(5)—The rate of wages, and the rate at which food is to be supplied.

Provided that the magistrate may, if he thinks fit, require the emigrant to appear before such medical officer as he may direct, and may refuse to register such emigrant unless the medical officer certifies in writing that he is in a fit state of health and able in point of physical condition to journey to and work for hire in a labor district. The certificate shall be in the form prescribed by the Lieutenant-Governor.

25. If the magistrate thinks that the emigrant does not understand the nature of the engagement, or has been induced to enter into the engagement by fraud or misrepresentation, he shall refuse to register him.

26. A certified copy of every such registration shall be forthwith forwarded by the magistrate to the magistrate of the labor district within which the emigrant is engaged to labor.

27. For the registration of every emigrant the garden-sirdar shall pay to the registering officer a fee not exceeding one rupee and eight annas.

28. When such registration has been made, the magistrate shall cause the contract of each such emigrant to be executed in duplicate in his presence by the garden-sirdar on behalf of his employer and by the emigrant, and shall attest the execution thereof, and one of the duplicates shall be given to the emigrant, and the other duplicate to the garden-sirdar. The contract shall be written or printed, or partly written and partly printed, and shall be on substantial paper.

An abstract of every such contract shall be entered in a register to be kept by the magistrate, and a certified copy of such entry, or of the contract, shall be forwarded by him to the superintendent of emigration, by whom it shall be forwarded, after entry in his own register, to the magistrate of the labor district within which the emigrant contracts to labor.

Such certified copy of the entry or of the contract so forwarded shall be admissible in any Court as evidence of the contents of the contract.

The said magistrate or superintendent shall enter in a register to be kept by himself an abstract of every such contract, and shall forward a copy of such

XX. The magistrate or other officer or superintendent, shall forward a copy of every registration made under the last preceding section, and the copy of every contract signed as aforesaid and attested by him, to the magistrate of the district within which the laborer is to labor.

but may require medical certificate.

Magistrate, &c., may refuse to register.

Copy of registration to be sent to magistrate of labor district.

Fee to be paid for registration.

After registration contract to be executed.

Contract to be registered, and copy or abstract sent to superintendent and magistrate.

Contract to be registered and copy or abstract to be sent to magistrate.

entry or of the contract, certified by himself, to the magistrate of the district within which the emigrant has contracted to labor, provided that when such contract has been executed before and registered by a magistrate, he shall forward such copy through the superintendent of emigration who shall also make an entry of it in a register to be kept by himself.

29. The provisions of the six last preceding sections shall be applicable to all natives of India engaged by a garden-sirdar within the town of Calcutta, except that they shall be brought for registration before the superintendent of emigration having authority therein, and not before a magistrate.

30. Every emigrant who shall be brought or induced to come by any garden-sirdar from any province or district not under the control of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, shall be produced by the garden-sirdar for registry under the provisions of this chapter at some place within the first district, subject to the control of the said Lieutenant-Governor, into which he shall come.

31. It shall not be lawful for two or more garden-sirdars to proceed together towards a labor district accompanied by emigrants, unless the total number of such emigrants does not exceed twenty, or unless the permission of the superintendent of emigration or embarkation agent shall have been first obtained.

32. Every garden-sirdar who engages emigrants shall personally accompany them throughout their transit from the place in which the engagement was made to the place in which they are to be employed; and shall be bound to provide them with proper and sufficient food and lodging throughout such transit. If it shall appear to any magistrate, on the complaint of any such emigrant, that the garden-sirdar has neglected to provide proper and sufficient food and lodging for or has otherwise ill-treated such emigrant during such transit; or if it be found on examination by a medical officer appointed by a magistrate for such purpose that any such emigrant is not in a fit state of health to proceed to or to labor in a labor district; the magistrate may order the garden-sirdar to pay to such emigrant such sum of money as appears reasonable by way of compensation, or he may cancel the contract and order the garden-sirdar to pay to the emigrant such sum of money as may appear sufficient for the support of such emigrant during his return to the place at which he was engaged.

33. On the arrival in Calcutta of any emigrant whose contract has been executed by a garden-sirdar on behalf of his employer, any person empowered to act as the agent or representative of

XXVI. Every native inhabitant of India who shall, by any recruiter or garden-sirdar, be brought or induced to come from any province or district not under the control of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, for the purpose of entering into a contract in a district under such control, shall be produced by a recruiter or garden-sirdar for registry under section XIX or for medical examination and registry under sections XXII and XXIII of this Act, as the case may be, at some place within the district subject to the control of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, into which such native inhabitant shall first come after having been recruited. Provided that such native inhabitant, if engaged under the provisions of section XIX, may be produced by the garden-sirdar for registry at Calcutta.

XXX. It shall not be lawful for two or more garden-sirdars not authorized to engage more than twenty native inhabitants, to proceed together towards any of the said districts accompanied by laborers engaged by them or any of them, unless the full number of laborers engaged by both or all such garden-sirdars shall not exceed twenty. Any garden-sirdar guilty of any offence against the provisions of this or the preceding section shall be liable to fine. The provisions of this section shall not apply during such time as the laborers are conveyed by steamer.

XXIX. Every garden-sirdar, who engages native inhabitants, shall himself accompany them throughout from the place where they were recruited, to the place at which such native inhabitants are to labor.

XXXII. Any garden-sirdar not authorized to engage more than twenty native inhabitants, who shall take such inhabitants to any of the said districts, shall provide such inhabitants with proper and sufficient food and lodging until arrival at the place of labor; and the provisions of the last preceding section, as regards fines and compensation, shall apply to every case of default by a garden-sirdar under this section.

XXXVI. If, upon the arrival at Calcutta of any native inhabitant engaged by any garden-sirdar not authorized to engage more than twenty native inhabitants, it shall appear to the superintendent that such native inhabitant has suffered any ill-treatment on the journey, the superintendent may order the garden-sirdar by whom such native inhabitant shall have been brought to Calcutta, to pay him such sum of money as to the superintendent shall seem reasonable by way of compensation, or such sum as to the superintendent shall seem necessary in order to enable such native inhabitant to return to the place where he was engaged.

Similar provisions for emigrants recruited in Calcutta.

Emigrants recruited in districts not in Bengal.

Garden-sirdar cannot proceed with more than 20 emigrants in one batch.

Garden-sirdar must personally accompany emigrants, and provide food and lodging.

If such not provided, or if emigrant unfit, magistrate may award compensation, or cancel contract.

Agent in Calcutta may procure order from superintendent of emigration cancelling the contract on payment of expenses of return.

such employer may require the emigrant to appear before the superintendent of emigration for the purpose of cancelling the contract. The superintendent of emigration shall, on the appearance of such emigrant, declare that the contract is cancelled, if such sum of money as appears to him sufficient for the support of such emigrant (and of any woman, children or aged relatives who may have accompanied him with the consent of the garden-sirdar) during his return to the place at which he was engaged be paid to such emigrant in his presence, and not otherwise, and shall make an endorsement to that effect on the contract, and shall attest it with his signature. Provided that the contract of any husband or wife or parent or child of such emigrant, who may have executed a contract at the same time with the same employer, shall also be cancelled and an equal sum of money shall be paid to such person if such person desires it.

34. It shall not be lawful for a garden-sirdar to embark any emigrants on board of a vessel for conveyance to or towards a labor district, if the total number of persons to be on board of such vessel, excluding the crew but including such emigrants, exceeds twenty, or unless such emigrants are furnished with a pass by the embarkation agent in the form set forth in schedule C annexed to this Act.

The embarkation agent shall not grant any such pass to emigrants brought to him by a garden-sirdar until and unless the medical inspector certifies that such emigrants may be allowed to embark without danger to the health of other persons on board the vessel; and for that purpose may detain such emigrants in any depôt for such period as he may consider necessary, and may determine the rate at which the garden-sirdar shall pay to the owner of the depôt the cost of maintaining such emigrants. The expenses necessary for the accommodation, maintenance, medical treatment, and transport of such emigrants, may in such case be advanced by the embarkation agent, and may be recovered from the employer by whom the garden-sirdar is accredited.

35. The garden-sirdar shall without delay report his arrival with emigrants to the magistrate of the labor district. The magistrate shall compare the number of emigrants arriving with the number of whose registration he has received notice, and shall report to the superintendent of emigration any deaths which have occurred during transit.

Any garden-sirdar who neglects to report to the magistrate the arrival of such emigrants as above required shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a period which may extend to three months.

36. The provisions of chapter 7, excepting sections 82 and 83, shall not apply to the transport of emigrants recruited by

XXI. As soon as possible after the arrival of the garden-sirdar with the laborers at the place of disembarkation, or at the nearest civil station in the district last mentioned, the garden-sirdar shall report himself to the magistrate of that district, and such magistrate shall check the number of laborers landed with the number of those registered, and shall report to the superintendent of labor transport at Calcutta any deaths which may have occurred on the journey. Any garden-sirdar who neglects to report himself as aforesaid, shall be liable to imprisonment of either description which may extend to three months.

Not to embark emigrants on any vessel containing more than 20 persons without a pass from the embarkation agent.

Pass not to be granted unless medical inspector is satisfied in regard to health.

Agent may detain emigrants

and advance expenses.

Penalty for omission to report.

Transport rules when applicable.

[See Section 5 of Act II of 1870.]

IX. It shall be lawful for any superintendent, in case of the misconduct of, or the disobedience to, or neglect of, any of the provisions of this Act by a contractor, recruiter, or garden-sirdar, to cancel the license or certificate of such contractor, recruiter, or garden-sirdar.

VII. It shall be the duty of every contractor to afford such information to the superintendent by whom he is licensed, and to make such returns and reports to him as such superintendent, with the sanction of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, may from time to time require.

[See Section 5, § 2 of Bill.]

VI. Every contractor shall forthwith, upon obtaining his license, establish a dépôt in a place to be approved of by such superintendent. Every such dépôt shall be maintained by such contractor for the reception of native inhabitants of India to be supplied or forwarded by or through him.

All such native inhabitants shall on their arrival at or in the neighbourhood of the dépôt so established by the contractor by, through, to, or for, whom they were engaged or forwarded, be forthwith by such contractor taken thereto, and received therein, and shall receive in such dépôt, at the expense of such contractor, suitable lodging, food, clothing, and medical attendance, until such native inhabitants shall be declared by the superintendent to be no longer thereto entitled. Every such dépôt as aforesaid shall be under the supervision of the superintendent, and shall be open to his inspection and to the inspection of the medical inspector at all times, and shall be managed and regulated by the contractor in accordance with such rules as the superintendent may, with the sanction of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, from time to time make and publish in the *Calcutta Gazette* in that behalf.

[See Section 5, § 5 of Bill.]

a garden-sirdar when the number of such emigrants does not exceed twenty, unless they have embarked under a pass from the embarkation agent in accordance with the provisions of section 34.

Chapter 4.—Contractor.

37. The license granted to a contractor under section 15 shall be in the form set forth in the schedule A annexed to this Act. For every license there shall be paid to the superintendent a fee not exceeding one hundred rupees. No license shall be in force for a longer period than one year; and, in case of misconduct on the part of the contractor, the superintendent may cancel his license before the expiration of the period for which it was granted.

38. It shall be the duty of every contractor to afford such information to the superintendent of emigration, and to make such returns and reports to him as such superintendent, with the sanction of the Lieutenant-Governor, may from time to time require.

39. Every contractor shall be bound to establish and maintain one or more dépôts, in such places as the superintendent of emigration may direct, for the reception of all emigrants engaged by a recruiter employed by him. Every dépôt shall be under the supervision of the superintendent, and shall be open to his inspection and the inspection of the medical inspector at all times, and shall be managed and regulated by the contractor in accordance with such rules as the Lieutenant-Governor may from time to time make and publish in the *Calcutta Gazette* in that behalf.

40. A contractor may without other license act as a recruiter, and shall in such case be subject to all the provisions hereinafter contained which regard recruiters.

41. In addition to the dépôts for the reception of emigrants which the contractors are required to maintain, the Lieutenant-Governor may at any time, if he thinks fit, direct that a separate dépôt shall be maintained at any place for the reception of emigrants who are or who in the opinion of the medical inspector are likely to be affected with cholera or other disease. Whenever such hospital dépôt is established, every contractor may be required to contribute to the expense of establishing and maintaining it in such proportion as the Lieutenant-Governor may direct. Such hospital dépôt shall be under the charge of the medical inspector, who shall be competent at any time to direct the transfer thereto of any emigrants on or after their arrival at any dépôt.

Any emigrant who refuses to enter or to remain in such hospital dépôt in accordance with the order of the medical inspector, and any person who abets such

VIII. It shall be lawful for any superintendent to grant to such persons as he may think fit, licenses in the form set forth in the Schedule (B) to this Act annexed, to act on behalf of some contractor as recruiters for engaging persons to proceed to the said districts for the purpose of laboring for hire. For every such license a fee not exceeding sixteen rupees (the amount of which fee shall from time to time be fixed by the Government of Bengal) shall be paid to the superintendent granting the same, and every such license shall be in force for one year from the date thereof, and no more.

[See Section 5, § 2 of Bill.]

IX. It shall be lawful for any superintendent, in case of the misconduct of, or the disobedience to or neglect of any of the provisions of this Act by a contractor, recruiter, or garden-sirdar, to cancel the license or certificate of such contractor, recruiter, or garden-sirdar.

X. Every recruiter shall wear a badge, having legibly inscribed thereupon, in the Urdu and Bengali languages, the name of the district or districts to which he is licensed to engage laborers to proceed, and shall hold a written pass signed by the contractor on whose behalf he is licensed to act.

XV. No recruiter, nor garden-sirdar, shall, in any sub-division in charge of a magistrate, engage, or attempt to engage, native inhabitants of India to become laborers, without having first exhibited his license or certificate to such magistrate and obtained his countersignature thereon. No recruiter nor garden-sirdar shall in any sub-division not in charge of a magistrate, nor in any part of a district not being within a sub-division of a district, engage or attempt to engage native inhabitants of India to become laborers without having first exhibited his license or certificate to the magistrate of the district and obtained his countersignature thereon. No recruiter nor garden-sirdar shall so engage, or attempt to engage, such native inhabitants in the town of Calcutta, without having first exhibited his license or certificate to the commissioner or deputy commissioner of police for the said town, and obtained his countersignature thereon.

XVI. No magistrate, or commissioner or deputy commissioner of police, to whom any recruiter's license, or the certificate of any garden-sirdar authorized to engage more than twenty native inhabitants, shall have been exhibited for countersignature, shall countersign the same until the recruiter or garden-sirdar exhibiting the same shall have satisfied such magistrate, commissioner, or deputy commissioner, that sufficient accommodation has been provided and is available for the native inhabitants of India to be engaged by such recruiter or garden-sirdar pending their removal to a depot;

refusal, or in any way obstructs or resists the transfer of any such emigrant by order of the medical inspector, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description which may extend to six months, or to fine.

Chapter 5.—Recruiter.

42. Every recruiter shall be licensed to obtain laborers from one or more districts within the provinces subject to the Lieutenant-Governor, to be named in the license, and no license to obtain laborers shall be granted except on the application of a licensed contractor.

43. The license granted to a recruiter under section 16 shall be in the form set forth in schedule B annexed to this Act. For every license there shall be paid to the superintendent a fee not exceeding sixteen rupees. No license shall be in force for a longer period than one year; and in case of misconduct on the part of the recruiter, the superintendent may cancel his license before the expiration of the period for which it was granted.

44. Every recruiter shall wear a badge, having legibly inscribed thereupon, in English and in the vernacular language of the district or districts in which he is licensed to engage laborers, "Recruiter of Emigrants for Assam" (or other place, as the case may be), and shall hold a written pass signed by the contractor on whose behalf he is licensed to act.

45. A recruiter shall not be deemed to have obtained authority in any district to engage or attempt to engage a native of India to become an emigrant until his license has been countersigned by the magistrate of the district or of the division of the district, or to have obtained such authority in Calcutta until his license has been countersigned by the commissioner or the deputy commissioner of police in Calcutta; and such magistrate or commissioner or deputy commissioner of police shall, unless it appears to him that the person to whom a license has been granted is unfit to be employed as a recruiter, countersign such license.

The magistrate or commissioner or deputy commissioner of Police may at any time for any sufficient reason withdraw such license, provided that in any such case he shall record his reasons in writing and shall forward a copy thereof without delay to the superintendent of emigration.

46. No magistrate, to whom any recruiter's license shall have been exhibited for countersignature, shall countersign the same until he shall be satisfied that sufficient accommodation has been provided and is available for such emigrants as may be engaged by such recruiter pending their removal to a depot.

and subject to the aforesaid provision every license or certificate shall be countersigned which is presented for countersignature during such time as such license or certificate is to be in force.

XVII. The magistrate in charge of any district or sub-division of a district in which there may be any such accommodation provided, shall have, for the supervision, management, and regulation of such accommodation, all such and the same powers and authorities as are vested in a superintendent of labor transport, for the supervision, management, and regulation of depôts, subject to the powers and the authority of such superintendent.

XXII. Every native inhabitant of India, who shall, in any place or town within the said provinces, enter into any engagement with any recruiter or any garden-sirdar authorized by his certificate to engage more than twenty native inhabitants, to proceed to any of the said districts, for the purpose of laboring for hire, shall be brought by such recruiter or garden-sirdar before such medical officer (if any) as the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal may from time to time appoint to examine intending laborers within such place or town. Such medical officer shall thereupon examine the native inhabitant, and if he shall, in the judgment of such medical officer, be in a fit state of health, and able in point of physical condition to journey to, and work for hire in, any of the said districts, the medical officer shall, on payment of a fee not exceeding two annas for each native inhabitant examined, give to the recruiter or garden-sirdar a written certificate to that effect, specifying therein the name of such inhabitant.

XXIII. Thereupon the recruiter or garden-sirdar shall bring such native inhabitant before some magistrate in the district or town within which the engagement was entered into, and shall at the same time produce to the magistrate such medical certificate as mentioned in the last preceding section, and also his own license or certificate, as the case may be. The recruiter or garden-sirdar shall state to such magistrate the name of the contractor or employer, as the case may be, by whom such recruiter or garden-sirdar is employed, and to whom such native inhabitant is to be forwarded; and such magistrate shall thereupon examine such native inhabitant with reference to his proposed contract to labor; and if it appears that he understands the nature of his proposed contract as regards the locality, period, and nature of the service, the rate of wages, and the price at which rice is to be supplied, and that he is willing to fulfil the same, the magistrate shall register, in a book to be kept for the purpose, in such form as the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal shall prescribe, the name of such native inhabitant and the depôt to which it is intended he shall proceed; but if the magistrate shall be of opinion that such native inhabitant does not understand the nature of his proposed contract, or that he has been recruited by fraud or misrepresentation, or if no such medical certificate as aforesaid is produced by the recruiter or garden-sirdar in respect of such native inhabitant, he shall refuse to register the name of such native inhabitant. Provided that if in any case the recruiter or garden-sirdar shall satisfy the magistrate that a medical certificate could not have been obtained without serious delay or inconvenience, the magistrate may dispense with the production of such certificate.

[See Section 5, § 4 of Bill.]

The magistrate in charge of any district, or division of a district, in which there may be any such accommodation provided, shall have, for the supervision, management, and regulation of such accommodation, all such and the same powers and authorities as are vested in a superintendent of emigration for the supervision, management, and regulation of depôts subject to the powers and authority of such superintendent.

47. Every native of India, who shall, in any place or town within the said provinces, enter into any engagement with any recruiter to proceed to a labor district, for the purpose of laboring for hire, shall be brought by such recruiter before such medical officer as the Lieutenant-Governor may from time to time appoint to examine emigrants within such place or town; or, if no such officer has been appointed, before such medical officer as the magistrate may direct. The medical officer shall thereupon examine the native produced by the recruiter, and shall reject such person or shall certify in writing that he is in a fit state of health and able in point of physical condition to journey to and work for hire in a labor district. The certificate shall be in the form prescribed by the Lieutenant-Governor, and the recruiter shall pay to the medical officer a fee of two annas for each certificate.

48. Every emigrant who is certified by the medical officer, as required in the last preceding section, to be fit to emigrate to a labor district, shall, within forty-eight hours from the delivery to the recruiter of such certificate, appear with the recruiter before a magistrate in the district or town within which the engagement was entered into; and the recruiter shall not remove such emigrant from the said district until he has so appeared.

On the appearance of the emigrant the magistrate, after inspecting the medical certificate, shall examine him with reference to his engagement, and if it appears that he understands the nature of the engagement he has entered into as regards the locality, period, and nature of the service, the rate of wages, and the price at which food is to be supplied, and that he is willing to fulfil the same, the magistrate shall register in a book to be kept for the purpose in such form as the Lieutenant-Governor shall prescribe:—

- (1.) The name, the name of the father, and the age of such emigrant;
- (2.) The name of the village or place of which such emigrant is the resident;
- (3.) The contractor's depôt to which it is intended that he shall proceed;
- (4.) The labor district to which he is engaged to proceed;
- (5.) The period of service;
- (6.) The rate of wages, and the rate at which food is to be supplied.

XXIV. An authentic copy of every registration made under the next preceding section, and all such certificates of a medical officer as aforesaid, shall be forthwith forwarded by the magistrate to the superintendent, within the local limits of whose authority the depôt to which such native inhabitant is about to proceed is situated.

XXV. The provisions of the two preceding sections shall be applicable to all native inhabitants within the town of Calcutta, engaged by recruiters or by garden-sirdars authorized by their certificates to engage more than twenty native inhabitants, except that they shall be brought for registration before the superintendent having authority in that town, and not before a magistrate.

XXVI. Every native inhabitant of India who shall, by any recruiter or garden-sirdar, be brought or induced to come from any province or district not under the control of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, for the purpose of entering into a contract in a district under such control, shall be produced by a recruiter or garden-sirdar for registry under Section XIX or for medical examination and registry under Sections XXII and XXIII of this Act, as the case may be, at some place within the district subject to the control of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, into which such native inhabitant shall first come after having been recruited. Provided that such native inhabitant, if engaged under the provision of Section XIX, may be produced by the garden-sirdar for registry at Calcutta.

XXVII. Every contractor, recruiter, or garden-sirdar, who shall forward, send, or accompany any native inhabitant of India from the district or town in which he may have been recruited, or into which, under the preceding section, he may have first come, before such inhabitant has been duly registered according to the provisions contained in Section XIX or Section XXIII, as the case may be, or who shall induce any such native inhabitant to leave such district or town for the purpose of proceeding to any of the said districts without being so duly registered; or who shall forward, send, accompany, or induce any such native inhabitant to proceed to any depôt other than the depôt registered under Section XXIII; shall be liable, in respect of every such native inhabitant so forwarded, sent, accompanied, or induced, to a fine not exceeding fifty rupees, and also to imprisonment, simple or rigorous, for a term not exceeding one month. Provided always that nothing in this section contained shall subject to any penalty any garden-sirdar not authorized to engage more than twenty native inhabitants, by reason of his accompanying such native inhabitants to or towards Calcutta, for the purpose of there entering into a contract in pursuance of Section XIX.

XXVIII. All native inhabitants of India engaged by any contractor or recruiter to proceed to any of the said districts shall, after they have been registered as aforesaid, and while they are proceeding to a depôt, be accompanied throughout the journey by the contractor or recruiter himself, or by a competent person appointed by him, with the approval of the magistrate, by whom such native inhabitants may have been registered.

If the magistrate thinks that the emigrant does not understand the nature of the engagement, or has been induced to enter into the engagement by fraud or misrepresentation, he shall refuse to register such emigrant.

49. A certified copy of such registration written on substantial paper, shall be furnished by the magistrate to the emigrant registered.

50. A certified copy of every such registration and the original certificate of the medical officer shall be forthwith forwarded by the magistrate to the superintendent of emigration.

51. For the registration of every emigrant the recruiter shall pay to the officer making the registry a fee not exceeding one rupee and eight annas.

52. The provisions of the five preceding sections shall be applicable to all natives of India engaged by recruiters within the town of Calcutta, except that they shall be brought for registration before the superintendent of emigration having authority in that town, and not before a magistrate.

53. Every native of India who shall by any recruiter be brought or induced to come from any province or district not under the control of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, for the purpose of entering into a contract in a district under such control, shall be produced by the recruiter for medical examination and registry under sections 47 and 48 at some place within the district, subject to the control of the said Lieutenant-Governor, into which such native shall first come after having been engaged.

54. Every recruiter, who forwards or accompanies any native of India from the district or town in which he has been recruited, or into which, under the last preceding section, he has first come, or who induces any such native to leave such district or town for the purpose of proceeding to a labor district, without being duly registered as above required; or who forwards, accompanies, or induces any such native to proceed to any depôt other than the depôt registered under section 49; shall be punished in respect of every such native so forwarded, accompanied, or induced, with a fine which may extend to fifty rupees, or with imprisonment, of either description, for a term which may extend to one month, or with both.

55. All emigrants proceeding to a depôt shall be accompanied throughout the journey by the recruiter himself, or by a competent person appointed by him with the approval of the magistrate, by whom such emigrants have been registered. The magistrate shall give to the person so appointed a certificate under his signature stating that he has been appointed for the journey to the depôt.

XXXI. Every contractor, recruiter, or garden-sirdar, authorized to engage more than twenty native inhabitants by or through whom any native inhabitant may be forwarded or accompanied to a depôt, shall throughout the journey provide such inhabitant with proper and sufficient food and lodging: and whenever any such native inhabitant shall not be so provided with lodging or food, the contractor, recruiter, or garden-sirdar, by whom such native inhabitant may have been engaged, shall, for each default, and whether he may or may not have personally accompanied such native inhabitant, be liable to fine not exceeding fifty rupees. The whole or any portion of such fine may be awarded to such native inhabitant as compensation.

Contractor, &c., to provide suitable food and lodging, &c.

Penalty on omission to supply lodging and food.

XXXIII. Every contractor shall, within twenty-four hours after the arrival at any depôt of any native inhabitant of India forwarded or brought to him for the purpose of proceeding to any of the said districts, give to the superintendent a notice in writing of such arrival, which notice shall be in such form, and shall contain such particulars, as the superintendent shall prescribe. Every such native inhabitant, in respect of whom no certificate shall have been forwarded in pursuance of Section XXIV, or in respect of whom the superintendent may determine that an examination is desirable, shall, as soon as may be after his arrival, be examined by the medical inspector, who shall give the superintendent a certificate of the state of health of every such native inhabitant examined.

Contractor to give to the superintendent notice of arrival of laborers at depôt.

Medical inspector to inspect laborers on arrival.

XXXIV. If the medical inspector shall certify that any native inhabitant so examined is in such a state of health that his journey to any of the said districts would be dangerous to himself or to others, or that he is unfit for labor in the said districts, the superintendent may order the contractor, or in case of native inhabitants engaged by a garden-sirdar, such garden-sirdar to pay to such native inhabitant such sum as shall to the superintendent seem necessary to enable him to return to the place at which he was registered. Provided always that any such native inhabitant who from his state of health is, in the medical inspector's opinion, unfit to undertake the journey back to the place where he was registered, shall, until he is reported by the medical inspector fit to undertake such journey, be fed, clothed, and lodged at the expense of such contractor, or of such garden-sirdar's employer. If such contractor or garden-sirdar wilfully omits so to feed, clothe, and lodge the native inhabitant, he shall be liable to fine.

If unable to proceed to the district from bad health, laborer to be sent back to place where he was registered.

56. Every recruiter, by whom any emigrant is forwarded or accompanied to a depôt, shall, throughout the journey, provide such emigrant with proper and sufficient food and lodging. If any such emigrant is not so provided with lodging or food, he may complain to a magistrate of any class at any place where the recruiter fails to make such provision and such recruiter shall be punished by any such magistrate with fine which may extend to fifty rupees. The whole or any portion of such fine may be awarded to such emigrant as compensation. If the fine be not paid within twenty-four hours, the recruiter shall be punished with imprisonment which may extend to one month, and such magistrate may cancel the engagement.

Recruiter must provide food and lodging for emigrants on journey.

Chapter 6.—Depôt.

57. Within twenty-four hours after the arrival at any depôt of any emigrant, the contractor by whom such depôt is maintained shall give to the superintendent of emigration a notice in writing of such arrival, which notice shall be in such form and shall contain such particulars as the superintendent shall prescribe.

Contractor to report arrival of emigrants.

58. The copy of the registration and the medical certificate of every emigrant received by the superintendent as above provided shall be shown to the medical inspector; and all emigrants shall be inspected by the medical inspector as soon as may be after their arrival at the depôt. If he be satisfied of the fitness of an emigrant to journey to and labor in a labor district, he shall countersign the copy of the registration; if he be not satisfied thereof, he shall give a certificate to that effect to the superintendent.

Emigrants to be inspected by medical inspector immediately on arrival.

The medical inspector shall examine any emigrant in regard to whom a medical certificate is not forthcoming, and shall certify whether such emigrant is in his opinion in a fit state of health and able in point of physical condition to journey to and work for hire in a labor district; and if satisfied of his fitness he shall countersign the copy of the registration.

Medical inspector to examine emigrant if medical certificate not given.

59. If the medical inspector shall certify that any emigrant so examined is in such a state of health that his journey to any labor district would be dangerous to himself or to others, or that he is unfit for labor in a labor district, the superintendent may order the contractor, or the garden-sirdar, if such emigrant has been brought to the depôt by a garden-sirdar, to pay to such emigrant such sum as shall to the superintendent seem necessary to enable him to return to the place at which he was registered. Provided that any such emigrant, who from his state of health is, in the opinion of the medical inspector, unfit to undertake the journey back to the place where he was registered, shall, in addition to his being conveyed back at the expense of the contractor or garden-sirdar, be entitled to be fed, clothed, lodged, and attended to by and at the expense

Emigrant rejected by medical inspector to be sent back to district of registry.

XXXV. If, upon the arrival of any native inhabitant at a depôt, it shall appear to the superintendent that such native inhabitant has suffered any ill-treatment on the journey, the superintendent may cause him to be removed from the depôt, and may order the contractor or garden-sirdar for or by whom such native inhabitant shall have been taken to such depôt, to pay him such sum of money as to the superintendent shall seem reasonable by way of compensation, or such sum as to the superintendent shall seem necessary in order to enable such native inhabitant to return to the place where he was registered. In the latter case the native inhabitant shall not be bound to enter into a contract.

[This Section also includes Section 36 of Act II of 1870.]

XXXVII. Every contract entered into the pursuance of Section XVIII, and not being within the provisions of Section XIX shall, in the presence of the superintendent, be signed in duplicate both by such native inhabitant and by the person with whom he intends to contract, or his agent. Before such native inhabitant signs the contract, the superintendent shall personally explain it to him, and shall attest such contract and certify at the foot thereof that he has personally explained the same. An abstract of every such contract shall be entered by the superintendent in a register to be kept by him for the purpose; and after such abstract has been so entered, one of the duplicates so duly signed and attested as hereinbefore provided shall be given to the laborer, and the other to the person with whom he has contracted, or his agent.

LXX. The superintendent shall send by post a copy, authenticated under his hand, of every abstract entered by him as in Section XXXVII provided, to the magistrate of the district in which the service under such contract is agreed to be performed. Every such copy shall be despatched by the superintendent within seven days after the entry of the abstract. Every abstract and every such copy shall, without further proof thereof, be receivable as primary evidence in every court, whether civil or criminal, as fully as the original contract might or could be.

XXXVIII. If any native inhabitant of India who may, under the provisions hereinbefore contained, have been received into any depôt, shall, without reasonable cause, refuse to execute such contract as shall be tendered to him for execution in conformity with the provisions of the last preceding section, such native inhabitant shall be punished with

of such contractor, or of the employer of such garden-sirdar, until he is reported by the medical inspector fit to undertake such journey. If such contractor or garden-sirdar negligently or wilfully omits so to feed, clothe, lodge, and attend to the emigrant, the superintendent may order him to pay to such emigrant such sum of money by way of compensation as may appear reasonable.

60. If, upon the arrival of any emigrant at a depôt, it shall appear to the superintendent of emigration, after personal communication with such emigrant, that such emigrant has suffered any serious ill-treatment, or that the recruiter has failed to provide such emigrant with proper and sufficient food and lodging during transit, the superintendent may cause him to be removed from the depôt, and may order the contractor or garden-sirdar, for or by whom such emigrant shall have been taken to such depôt, to pay him such sum of money as to the superintendent shall seem reasonable by way of compensation, or such sum as to the superintendent shall seem necessary in order to enable such native inhabitant to return to the place where he was registered. In the latter case the native inhabitant shall not be bound to enter into a contract.

61. Every emigrant, who is passed by the medical inspector as in a fit state of health and able to journey to and labor in a labor district, shall be required to execute a contract before he is forwarded from the depôt. The contract shall be executed in duplicate in the presence of the superintendent of emigration by the emigrant and by the employer to whom he is engaged or his agent, and shall be attested by the superintendent, and one copy thereof shall be given to the emigrant, and the other copy thereof to the employer or his agent. The contract may be written or printed, or partly written and partly printed, and shall be on substantial paper.

Provided that no contract shall be executed by an emigrant until the superintendent has satisfied himself by personal explanation of the conditions of the contract and by examination of such emigrant, that the emigrant comprehends the nature of the contract and is willing to bind himself to abide by the conditions thereof.

An abstract of every such contract shall be entered in a register to be kept by the superintendent for the purpose, and a certified copy of such entry, or of the contract shall be forwarded by him within seven days to the magistrate of the labor district to which such emigrant is to proceed.

62. Such certified copy of the entry, or of the contract so forwarded, shall be admissible in any court as evidence of the contents of the contract.

63. Any emigrant who, without reasonable cause, refuses to execute such contract, shall, if the terms of it correspond with those entered in the register of

Emigrant ill-treated during journey may obtain compensation.

If emigrant is passed by medical inspector, contract to be executed,

after personal examination by superintendent.

Contract to be entered in register, and copy sent to magistrate of labor district.

Penalty on emigrant refusing to execute contract.

a fine equal in amount to the entire cost incurred by or on behalf of the contractor or the garden-sirdar's employer in and about bringing such native inhabitant to such depôt, and in default of payment of such fine, with imprisonment with or without hard labor which may extend to two months, and such native inhabitant shall forthwith be discharged from such depôt. A certificate signed by the superintendent that reasonable cause for refusing to execute the contract has not been shown, shall be admissible as *prima facie* evidence in any proceeding under this section. Every fine levied under the provisions of this section shall be paid to the contractor or employer by whom or on whose behalf the person from whom such fine shall have been levied was originally registered.

XXXIX. If within thirty-days after the arrival of any native inhabitant of India at a depôt, the contractor or garden-sirdar by whom or on whose behalf such native inhabitant shall have been registered, shall not tender to him for execution such contract as under the provisions of the preceding sections he would be bound to execute, the superintendent may order the contractor or garden-sirdar to pay to such native inhabitant such sum of money as to the superintendent shall seem necessary to enable such native inhabitant to return to the place where he was registered, and in such case such native inhabitant shall not be bound to execute any contract.

XL. If any contractor or garden-sirdar who may be ordered, under the provisions of Sections XXXIV, XXXV, XXXVI, or XXXIX, to pay any sum of money, shall for twenty-four hours omit to comply with such order, it shall be lawful for the superintendent to advance the amount so ordered to be paid to the person named in such order, and to recover from such contractor or garden-sirdar or his employer the sum so advanced with interest at the rate of twelve per cent. per annum from the date of such advance, and no further proof shall be required by any court in any suit for the recovery of money so advanced, than that the superintendent made such order as aforesaid, and advanced the money as aforesaid.

the magistrate of the district in which he was engaged, be punished with a fine equal in amount to the entire cost incurred by, or on behalf of, the contractor, or the garden-sirdar, as the case may be, in engaging, registering, and conveying him to the depôt, and in default of payment of such fine, with imprisonment, with or without hard labor, which may extend to two months, and such emigrant shall forthwith be discharged from such depôt. A certificate signed by the superintendent, that reasonable cause for refusing to execute the contract has not been shown, shall be admissible as *prima facie* evidence in any proceeding taken under this section. Every fine levied under the provisions of this section shall be paid to the contractor or garden-sirdar by whom or on whose behalf the person from whom such fine shall have been levied was originally registered.

64. If within thirty days after the arrival of any emigrant at a depôt, the contractor, by whom or on whose behalf such emigrant shall have been registered, does not tender to him for execution such contract as under the provisions of the preceding sections, he would be bound to execute, or if such contractor or the employer of the garden-sirdar, without the consent of the superintendent, refuses to be bound by the agreement made by the recruiter or garden-sirdar with the emigrant, the superintendent may order the contractor or garden-sirdar to pay to such emigrant such sum of money as to the superintendent shall seem necessary to enable such emigrant to return to the place where he was registered, and in such case such emigrant shall not be bound to execute any contract.

65. The superintendent may, in any case in which it seems to him proper to do so, institute a suit on behalf of the emigrant against the contractor or the employer of the garden-sirdar for the recovery of damages for any breach of contract. In every such suit the contract entered into by the recruiter shall be deemed to have been entered into by, and to be binding on, the contractor or the employer of the garden-sirdar as the case may be.

66. If any contractor or garden-sirdar who may be ordered, under the provisions of sections 59, 60, and 64, to pay any sum of money, shall for twenty-four hours omit to comply with such order, it shall be lawful for the superintendent to advance the amount so ordered to be paid to the person named in such order, and to recover from such contractor or garden-sirdar or his employer the sum so advanced, with interest at the rate of twelve per cent. per annum from the date of such advance; and no further proof shall be required by any court in any suit for the recovery of money so advanced than that the superintendent made such order as aforesaid and advanced the money as aforesaid.

67. The superintendent of emigration may punish with fine not exceeding fifty rupees any contractor or recruiter who is guilty of a breach or neglect of any rule contained in this Act, relating to contractors or recruiters, or of any rule prescribed by the Lieutenant-Governor under section 5 for the management and regulation

XLII. Any laborer whose contracts shall have been executed and entered as hereinbefore provided, may be despatched from time to time to any of the said districts by the contractors in whose depôts they may be, or by the persons whom they may have agreed to serve respectively, but subject always to the provisions of this Act. No laborer shall be so despatched unless the permission of the superintendent shall have been first obtained, and the laborer shall have received a pass as hereinafter mentioned.

XLIII. It shall not be lawful for the master of any steamer, or the manjee of any boat, without a license granted by the superintendent within the local limits of whose authority any laborer may embark, to convey more than twenty laborers at any one time to or towards any of the said districts. A fee not exceeding four annas per laborer (the amount of which fee shall from time to time be fixed by the Government of Bengal) shall be paid for every such license, and it shall be in the discretion of the superintendent to whom application is made to grant or withhold any such license. Every such license shall apply only to one voyage or trip to the said districts or any one or more of those districts, and shall specify the number of laborers which the steamer or boat is licensed to carry, and the number of persons (including the crew) other than laborers whom such steamer or boat is licensed to carry.

XLIII. The master of any steamer, or the manjee of any boat, in which at one time more than twenty laborers shall be conveyed without a license having been obtained as aforesaid, shall be liable to a fine for every laborer so illegally conveyed.

XLIV. If the master of any steamer, or the manjee of any boat, shall, after having obtained a license as aforesaid, fraudulently do or suffer to be done any act or thing whereby the state of the steamer or boat may be altered, so that such steamer or boat may be unfit for the accommodation of the

of contractors, depôts, and of hospital depôts. Such fines if unpaid shall be recovered on the requisition of the superintendent of emigration by any competent magistrate in the manner prescribed in section 307 of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

Chapter 7.—Transport.

68. When the contract of any emigrant has been duly executed, he may, with the permission of the superintendent of emigration, be forwarded to the labor district, in which he has engaged to labor, by the contractor in whose depôt he is residing, or by the employer with whom he has made the contract. Every such emigrant or batch of emigrants shall be furnished with a pass in the form set forth in schedule C annexed to this Act, signed by the contractor or garden-sirdar, and countersigned by the superintendent of emigration and by the embarkation agent at the place at which the laborer embarks, specifying his name and age, the name of his father, the place of his destination, and the name of his employer. Every such pass shall be entered in a book to be kept by the embarkation agent, and shall be dated and numbered in a consecutive series.

69. It shall not be lawful for the master of any vessel, without a license granted by the embarkation agent within the local limits of whose authority any emigrant may embark, to convey more than twenty emigrants at any one time to or towards any labor district. A fee not exceeding four annas per emigrant shall be paid for every such license, and it shall be in the discretion of the embarkation agent to whom application is made to grant or withhold any such license. Such license shall be in force for only one voyage to one or more of the labor districts, and shall specify the number of emigrants which the vessel is licensed to carry, and the number of persons (including the crew) other than emigrants whom such vessel is licensed to carry.

The master of any vessel, in which at one time more than twenty emigrants are conveyed without a license having been obtained as aforesaid, shall be punished with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees.

70. Such license shall state the date on which the vessel shall leave the place at which the emigrants are to embark. If the vessel does not leave such place and proceed on its voyage on the day fixed, the master thereof shall be punished with a fine which may extend to five hundred rupees for each day during which the vessel remains at or within five miles of the place of embarkation. Provided that such penalty shall not be incurred if the delay takes place with the sanction of the embarkation agent or is caused by any casualty incidental to or attending navigation.

71. If the master of any vessel, after having obtained a license as aforesaid, fraudulently does or suffers to be done any act or thing whereby the state of the vessel is altered, so that such vessel is unfit,

number of laborers mentioned in such license, such master or manjee shall be liable to fine.

XLV. The master of any steamer, or the manjee of any boat, licensed to carry laborers, who shall receive on board his steamer or boat a greater number of laborers, or of other persons than is specified in his license, shall be liable to a fine for every laborer and other person so received in excess of the licensed number. In computing under this Act the number of laborers or other persons on board of any steamer or boat, two children under the age of ten years shall be reckoned as one person only.

Penalty for taking on board greater number of passengers than specified in license.

Two children under ten to count as one person.

XLVI. No master of any steamer, nor manjee of any boat, whether licensed or not, shall take on board any laborer, unless such laborer, or some person accompanying him, shall show a pass signed by some superintendent, or, in the case of native inhabitants engaged by a garden-sirdar, signed by some magistrate or other officer or superintendent acting under the provisions of Section XIX, stating his name and age, and the name of his father, and certifying the place of his destination, and the name of the person with whom he has contracted to labor. A master or manjee shall be liable to a fine not exceeding ten rupees for every laborer taken on board without a pass.

XLVIII. Before any steamer or boat, licensed as aforesaid, shall proceed upon any voyage for the said districts, the master or manjee thereof shall deliver to the superintendent a list in duplicate, in a form to be prescribed by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, specifying the names, ages, previous occupations, and destinations of all the laborers on board such steamer or boat and the names of the persons with whom they have respectively contracted to labor. The Superintendent shall keep one of the said lists, and shall sign the other (if it be in his opinion correct) and deliver it back to the master or manjee. If the master of any steamer, or the manjee of any boat, shall, after having commenced his voyage, or after having delivered such list to the superintendent, knowingly take on board any laborer whose name shall not have been entered in the list aforesaid, he shall be liable to a fine for every laborer so illegally taken on board.

A list of the laborers on board to be delivered to superintendent.

Penalty for afterwards taking on board laborers not entered in list.

LXII. There shall be laden, under the supervision of the superintendent, on board of every steamer or boat licensed as aforesaid and carrying laborers to any of the said districts, at the time of the embarkation of such laborers, proper and sufficient provisions for the consumption of the said laborers, to the amount, or in the proportion, which shall be prescribed as aforesaid by the Lieutenant-Governor. And any master or manjee who shall commence the voyage without having on board such provisions as aforesaid, or without having on board such medical and other officers, cooks, and other attendants, as the superintendent shall order, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding five hundred rupees, and in default of payment imprisonment for a term not exceeding three months. Provided always that it shall not be lawful for the superintendent to order that a medical officer shall proceed with any number of laborers less than fifty who may go together to the said districts or any of them.

Sufficient quantity of provisions to be carried on every steamer or boat.

And medical and other officers to be carried.

in the opinion of the magistrate, for the accommodation of the number of emigrants mentioned in such license, such master shall be liable to fine.

72. The master of any vessel licensed to carry emigrants, who receives on board his vessel a greater number of emigrants, or of other persons, than the number specified in his license, shall be liable to a fine for every emigrant and other person so received in excess of the licensed number. In computing under this Act the number of emigrants or other persons on board of any vessel, two children under the age of ten years shall be reckoned as one person only.

Penalty for receiving on board more passengers than number specified in license.

73. The master of any vessel, whether licensed or not, shall not take on board any emigrant if the number of such emigrants exceeds twenty, unless such emigrant, or some person accompanying him, shall show the pass prescribed by section 68 countersigned by the embarkation agent. The master shall be liable to a fine not exceeding ten rupees for every emigrant taken on board without a pass.

No emigrant to be received on board without pass.

74. The master of a licensed vessel carrying emigrants shall not proceed on the voyage towards a labor district until he has received from the embarkation agent a list of all the emigrants on board.

Embarkation agent to furnish the master with a list of emigrants on board.

Such list shall contain all the particulars noted in the pass of each such emigrant; but if all the emigrants whose names are entered in any one pass embark on board the same vessel, it shall be sufficient if the number and date of such pass are noted in the list. The embarkation agent and the master of the vessel shall together personally ascertain that the number of emigrants on board corresponds with the number entered in such list.

List what to contain.

● If the master of such vessel allows any emigrant not entered in such list to proceed in the vessel, he shall be punished with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees. The embarkation agent shall send a copy of the said list or an extract from it to the magistrate of the labor district to which any of the emigrants are proceeding.

Penalty for admitting emigrants not in list.

Copy of list to be sent to magistrate.

75. The master of any vessel carrying emigrants, who leaves a place of embarkation in progress to a labor district without having taken on board such supplies of provisions, clothing, medical drugs, and other stores, and such medical and other officers, and such cooks and other attendants, as are required under the rules prescribed by the Lieutenant-Governor, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to three months, or with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees.

Penalty if master proceeds without requisite provisions, medical and other stores, medical and other officers and attendants.

[See Section 5 § 6, 8, 9 of the Bill.]

XLVII. If the master of any steamer, or the manjee of

No laborer to be allowed finally to leave steamer or boat at any place other than that mentioned in his pass.

such master or manjee shall be liable to fine for each such offence. Provided always that this

Proviso.

the manjee of any boat, from permitting laborers to disembark at any place or places on the voyage, so long as such disembarkation is not intended, or known to be likely to be final; nor to prevent the final disembarkation of any laborers in case of accident or other unavoidable necessity, if such accident or necessity be forthwith reported to the superintendent by whom the license of such steamer or boat was granted, and to the nearest magistrate in the district within which such accident may occur or necessity arise.

XLIX. The master of any steamer, or the manjee of any

Notice of arrival of laborers to be given.

boat, licensed as aforesaid, having laborers on board, shall immediately on the arrival of such steamer or boat at any station between the places of embarkation and disembarkation of such laborers, at which there may be a magistrate, give immediate notice of such arrival to the magistrate, and it shall be lawful for the magistrate or any officer specially deputed by him on that behalf, at any time while such steamer or boat is within the limits of his jurisdiction, and whether such notice as aforesaid shall have been given or not, to go on board such steamer or boat and inspect the same, and the master and officers of the steamer, or the manjee of the boat, shall be bound to afford such magistrate or other officer all reasonable facility for such inspection, and to give him all such information respecting the laborers or other persons on board thereof as may be reasonably required, and in default of compliance with the provisions aforesaid, such master or manjee may be punished by fine.

76. No vessel carrying two hundred emigrants

Vessel carrying 200 emigrants must carry a qualified medical officer.

shall be allowed to proceed on the voyage unless a medical officer, who is a licentiate in medicine, or who is declared to be qualified for such charge by order of the Lieutenant-Governor, has been appointed to the charge of such emigrants.

77. If the master of any licensed vessel carry-

Emigrant not allowed to leave vessel at any place other than that mentioned in pass.

ing emigrants, save as hereinafter is provided, voluntarily or negligently causes or permits any emigrant

finally to leave such vessel at any place other than that named in his pass as the destination of such emigrant, such master shall be liable to fine not exceeding one hundred rupees for each emigrant so disembarked. Provided always that this section shall not be deemed to prevent the master of any vessel from permitting emigrants to disembark at any place or places on the voyage so long as such disembarkation is not intended or known to be likely to be final; nor to prevent the final disembarkation of any emigrants in case of accident or other unavoidable necessity, if such accident or necessity be forthwith reported to the embarkation agent by whom the license of such vessel was granted, and to the nearest magistrate in the district within which such accident may occur or necessity arise.

78. Every licensed vessel carrying emigrants

Master to report arrival of emigrants at every intermediate station where there is a magistrate.

shall stop at every place, in which a magistrate is stationed, intermediate between the places of embarkation

and disembarkation of such emigrants, and shall remain during not less than six hours of daylight. The master of every such vessel shall immediately on arrival report to the magistrate the number of emigrants on board, the general state of their health, and the number of deaths (if any) which have occurred among the persons who embarked on such vessel.

79. A magistrate may at any time go on

Magistrate may at any time inspect vessel.

board of any such licensed vessel carrying emigrants while within the limits of his jurisdiction, and may inspect the vessel, the emigrants, and all persons on board.

Master bound to give all information required.

The master and officers of such vessel shall be bound to afford to such

magistrate all reasonable facility for such inspection, and to give him all such information respecting the emigrants or other persons on board as may be reasonably required, and respecting any deaths which may have occurred on board, and respecting any other facts which may affect the health of the emigrants.

Any master or other officer who wilfully or

Penalty for omission.

negligently omits to give any such information to the magistrate, shall be punished with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees.

80. On the arrival of such vessel, or at any

Magistrate may regulate communication between vessel and land.

time while it is within the limits of his jurisdiction, the magistrate may regulate the communication between such

L. It shall be lawful for such magistrate or other officer as aforesaid, if he shall see reasonable ground for so doing, to detain the steamer or boat until he shall have caused the laborers on board thereof to be inspected by the civil medical officer of the district, or, in case of his absence or inability to attend, by some other qualified medical officer, and such medical officer shall inspect the laborers on board such steamer or boat, and shall prepare, sign, and submit to the magistrate or other officer a report respecting the general condition and health of the laborers on board, and shall cause to be detained at such station for medical treatment any laborer who may appear to him to be affected with any infectious or contagious disease, and any laborer who may have been, in pursuance of the provisions hereinafter in that behalf contained, taken beyond his place of destination, in consequence of his being in such a state of health as to be unfit to proceed to the place at which he has contracted to labor.

LII. If disease shall exist among laborers, or intending laborers, while passing through any district, whether by land or by water, on their journey either to a depot or place of embarkation, or to the place where they are to labor, any magistrate having jurisdiction in such district may require the civil medical officer of the station, or, in his absence, some other qualified medical officer, to report on the health of such laborers or intending laborers, and if in the opinion of such medical officer it may be advisable, may detain such laborer or intending laborers, or any of them, until such time as they shall be able to proceed with safety. In any case in which laborers or intending laborers are detained under the provisions of this section or of Section I or LIII by a magistrate, he shall cause all necessary arrangements to be made for their accommodation, support and medical treatment; and all expenses incurred by him in respect of the laborers so detained, prior to the final disembarkation of the laborers, shall be recoverable, with interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, from the contractor by, through, or for whom the laborers shall have been engaged or forwarded; or in the case of laborers, or intending laborers engaged by a garden-sirdar, from the employer from whom such garden-sirdar received his certificate, as money paid to the use of such contractor or employer. If any such expenses shall be incurred in respect of laborers after they shall have finally disembarked, such expenses shall be recoverable, with interest as aforesaid, from the employer under whom such laborers have contracted to serve.

vessel and the land, and may prohibit all persons from leaving the vessel and all persons on land from proceeding on board.

81. A Magistrate may, if he has reason to believe that any emigrants on board any vessel within the limits of his jurisdiction are or are likely to be affected with any infectious or contagious disease, detain such vessel, and require the civil medical officer of the district or other qualified medical officer to inspect the emigrants on board such vessel, and to report on their health, and whether any or what measures are requisite for the removal or prevention of such disease. After the submission of such report the magistrate may detain the vessel for a further period not exceeding 5 days for the purpose of carrying out such measures, if any, recommended by the medical officer in his report, and the magistrate may further detain at such station for medical treatment any emigrant who is affected with any infectious or contagious disease.

82. A magistrate may, if he has reason to believe that a party of emigrants proceeding by land within the limits of his jurisdiction are or are likely to be affected with any infectious or contagious disease, detain such party and require the civil medical officer of the district or other qualified medical officer to inspect the emigrants and to report on their health, and whether any and what measures are requisite for the removal or prevention of such disease, and the magistrate may detain at such station for medical treatment such party or such emigrants of the party as are affected with any infectious or contagious disease for such period as the medical officer may certify to be requisite.

83. If in any case it appears to the magistrate expedient, with reference to the state of health of any such emigrants, that one or more of them should not be allowed to proceed towards a labor district, he may order the disembarkation and detention of any such person; and in such case he shall cause all necessary arrangements to be made for their accommodation, support, and medical treatment.

All necessary expenses incurred by him in respect of emigrants so detained shall be recovered from the contractor, or the employer by whom the garden-sirdar is accredited, by or for whom such emigrants have been engaged. If any emigrant is removed under the provisions of this section from any vessel, the magistrate shall determine what proportion of the amount paid or to be paid for the conveyance of such emigrant shall be refunded, and may recover such amount if paid from the master of such vessel. If the amount has not been paid, the contract to pay shall be modified in accordance with such order.

Magistrate may detain vessel for inspection and for removal of disease and may detain sick emigrants.

Magistrate may detain emigrants proceeding by land.

Magistrate may detain sick emigrants,

and shall arrange for their accommodation and treatment;

expenses how to be recovered;

proportionate reduction from passage-money.

LI. In any case in which, on making such inspection as is in the last preceding section provided, the magistrate shall find that any of the provisions of this Act have not been complied with, he shall report the same to the superintendent by whom the license to carry the laborers was granted to such steamer or boat; and if the circumstances of the case are such as in the magistrate's opinion make it necessary so to do, he may detain the said steamer or boat until the provisions of this Act have been complied with, so far as to make it possible for the voyage to be further prosecuted with safety and reasonable comfort to the laborers.

LIII. Whenever any steamer or boat licensed as aforesaid shall arrive at any civil station, and there shall be on board of such steamer or boat laborers intended to disembark at such station or at some intermediate place at which such steamer or boat would arrive before arriving at the next civil station, the master of such steamer, or the manjee of such boat, shall, previously to the disembarkation of any of the laborers, give notice of such arrival to the magistrate of such station or such officer as shall be appointed by such magistrate in that behalf, and shall exhibit to him the list mentioned in Section XLVIII, so far as it relates to such laborers, and the magistrate or other officer aforesaid shall cause such laborers to be inspected by the civil medical officer of the station, or in his absence by some other qualified medical officer, and it shall be the duty of such medical officer to inspect carefully all such laborers, and after making such inspection, he shall prepare and sign a report in which he shall certify as to the state of health and general condition of every laborer so inspected, and shall cause to be detained at such station for medical treatment any laborer who may be in such a state of health as in his opinion to be unfit to proceed to the place at which he has contracted to labor.

84. If it appears to a magistrate making an inspection of any such vessel that the number of emigrants on board is larger than the number specified in the license, he may remove the excess number and detain them until another opportunity of forwarding them to their destination is found. The necessary expense of maintaining such emigrants and of conveying them to their destination shall be recovered from the master of such vessel.

85. If it appears to a magistrate making an inspection of any such vessel that anything required to be done or provided under the provisions of this Act, or of any rule made by the Lieutenant-Governor under the authority of this Act, has not been done or provided, he may detain such vessel until the omission shall have been supplied.

86. Whenever any licensed vessel carrying emigrants arrives at a civil station at which it is intended that any of such emigrants shall disembark, the master shall immediately give notice of the arrival to the magistrate, and shall forward to him at the same time the list furnished to him by the embarkation agent under the provisions of section 74, or a copy of so much of the said list as relates to the emigrants who are to disembark. The master shall not permit any such emigrants to leave the vessel without the order of the magistrate.

Immediately on the receipt of such notice the magistrate shall send information of the arrival of the emigrants to the employers with whom they have contracted, or to the agents of such persons. And he shall at the same time direct the civil medical officer of the station, or in his absence some other qualified medical officer, to go on board such vessel and to inspect such emigrants.

Such medical officer shall, without delay, make a careful inspection of all such emigrants; and, after making such inspection, shall prepare and sign a report, in which he shall certify the state of health and general condition of each emigrant so inspected.

87. The magistrate shall detain at the station for medical treatment any emigrant who is, in the opinion of the medical officer, in such a state of health as to be unfit to proceed to the place at which he has contracted to labor.

The provisions of section 83 shall be applicable to emigrants, whom, on their final disembarkation, the magistrate may think proper to detain at the place of disembarkation for medical treatment. Provided that all necessary expenses incurred in respect

Measures to be taken if excess number of emigrants is found on board.

Vessels may be detained if rules not observed.

On arrival of the vessel at the place of disembarkation, the master shall give information to the magistrate.

Magistrate shall send information to employer or agent,

and direct medical inspection.

Report of medical inspection.

Accommodation and treatment of such persons.

Employer to pay expenses.

LIV. The magistrate or other officer aforesaid shall forthwith upon receipt of the notice in Section LIII mentioned, give notice of the arrival of the laborers to be inspected under the provisions of the same section to the persons with whom they shall be under contract to labor, or to the agents of such persons, who shall forthwith take charge of their laborers respectively. It shall be the duty of the magistrate or other officer aforesaid to ascertain whether reasonable provision has been made for the support and lodging of laborers whose place of disembarkation may be at such station from the time of their disembarkation till they reach their final destination; and if the persons with whom they may have contracted shall fail to make such reasonable provision, or if such persons or their respective agents shall not be present at the place of disembarkation, the magistrate or other officer aforesaid may order such arrangements to be made, and incur such expenses, as under the circumstances may seem to him necessary; and the amount of expenses so incurred by him in the disembarkation, or in respect of the food, lodging, medicines, hospital attendance, or clothing of the laborers, shall with interest at the rate of twelve per cent. per annum, be recoverable by the magistrate or other officer aforesaid from the respective employers with whom such laborers may have contracted to serve.

LV. If the place of disembarkation be not a civil station, the laborers who are to disembark at such place, and who shall have been previously inspected according to the provisions of Section LIII, shall in case the persons with whom they have contracted to labor, or the agents of such persons, be present, be disembarked and given in charge to such persons or agents. Provided always that in case the medical officer in charge of such laborers, if there be any such medical officer, and if there be not, then the master of the steamer in which such laborers have been conveyed, shall be of opinion that any of such laborers are in such a state of health as to be unfit to proceed to the places where they have respectively contracted to labor, or that reasonable provision for the support and lodging of such laborers from the time of their disembarkation till they reach their final destination has not been made, or in case the persons with whom such laborers have contracted to labor, or the agents of such persons, shall not be present, then and in every such case the laborers so unfit to proceed, or for whom support reasonable provision has not been made, or whose employers may not be present personally or by their agents, shall be further conveyed in the steamer to the next civil station; and shall be there disembarked, and the place at which they shall be so disembarked shall for the purposes of this Act be deemed to be their place of disembarkation.

of such emigrants shall be recovered from the employer with whom they have contracted.

88. The magistrate shall also ascertain whether reasonable provision has been made for the support and lodging of the emigrants from the time of their disembarkation till they reach their final destination. If he is satisfied that such reasonable provision has been made, he shall make over the emigrants without delay to the employer or his agent for disembarkation, and for conveyance to the place at which they have contracted to labor. But if such reasonable provision has not been made, or if neither the employer nor his agent be present, the magistrate shall order such arrangements to be made, and incur such expenses, as under the circumstances may seem to him necessary; and the amount of expenses so incurred by him in the disembarkation, or in respect of the food, lodging, medicines, hospital attendance, or clothing of the laborers, shall, with interest at the rate of twelve per centum per annum, be recoverable by the magistrate from the respective employers with whom such laborers have contracted to serve.

89. If it is intended that the emigrants on board of any licensed vessel shall disembark at a place which is not a civil station, the master of such vessel shall report the arrival, as required in section 86, to the magistrate at the last civil station which such vessel will pass before arriving at the said place of disembarkation, and shall not proceed on his voyage until the medical inspection of such emigrants has been made as provided in the said section. When such inspection has been made, the magistrate shall, without delay, authorize the master to proceed on his voyage; provided that he may, if he thinks fit, detain any emigrant who is unfit to proceed under the provisions of section 83.

90. On the arrival of the vessel at a place of disembarkation, which is not a civil station, the emigrants who are to disembark at such place shall, in case the employers with whom they have contracted to labor, or the agents of such persons, be present, be disembarked and given in charge to such employers or agents. Provided that in case the medical officer in charge of such emigrants if there be any such medical officer, and if there be not, then the master of the vessel in which such emigrants have been conveyed, shall be of opinion that any of such emigrants are in such a state of health as to be unfit to proceed to the places where they have respectively contracted to labor, or that reasonable provision for the support and lodging of such emigrants from the time of their disembarkation till they reach their final destination has not been made, or in case the

LVI. Whenever a laborer may remain behind or be detained under the provisions of Sections XXXIV, L, LII, or LIII, or may be further conveyed under the provisions of Section LV, it shall be optional with the wife or husband of such laborer, as the case may be, to remain with the laborer so remaining behind or detained, or to be taken forward along with the laborer so further conveyed, whether such wife or husband have contracted to work for hire in any of the said districts or not. If there are any children, they shall also be allowed to remain.

LVII. Every medical officer who shall have made any report under the provisions of Sections L, LII, or LIII, shall forthwith submit every such report to the magistrate or other officer, and shall also report to the said magistrate or other officer such particulars respecting every laborer who may have been detained, as under the provisions of Section XLVIII are required to be specified in the list in the said section mentioned.

LVIII. The magistrate or other officer aforesaid shall, upon the arrival or detention of any laborers, belonging to a party of more than twenty, despatch without delay to the superintendent by whose permission they were forwarded, a detailed report of the number of laborers who have arrived or been detained, together with a copy of the report (if any) of the civil surgeon or other medical officer, and any observations which such civil surgeon or other medical officer, or such magistrate or other officer aforesaid, may think fit to make as to the state of health and general condition of the laborers.

LX. Every master of a steamer, or medical officer in charge of laborers on board of any boat carrying laborers, who shall wilfully and knowingly neglect or refuse to enforce, on board of such steamer or boat such rules as may from time to time be prescribed by the Lieutenant-Governor as aforesaid, shall be liable to fine.

employers with whom such emigrants have contracted to labor, or the agents of such persons shall not be present, then and in every such case the emigrants so unfit to proceed, or for whose support reasonable provision has not been made, or whose employers may not be present personally or by their agents, shall be further conveyed in the vessel to the next civil station, and shall be there disembarked, and the place at which they shall be so disembarked shall for the purposes of this Act be deemed to be their place of disembarkation.

91. Whenever an emigrant remains behind or is detained under the provisions of sections 59, 83, or 87, or is further conveyed under the provisions of section 91, it shall be optional with the wife or husband of such emigrant, as the case may be, to remain with the emigrant so remaining behind or detained, or to be taken forward along with the emigrant so further conveyed. If there are any children, they shall also be allowed to remain, or be taken forward, with the father or mother.

92. Every medical officer who is required to make a report under the provisions of this Part shall submit such report to the magistrate, and shall enter therein the name and age of each emigrant, the name of his father, the place of his destination, and the name of his employer, as set forth in the list prepared by the embarkation agent under the provisions of section 74.

93. Every magistrate shall make a detailed report to the superintendent of emigration of the arrival of all emigrants, and of all proceedings taken and orders passed by him under the provisions of this chapter, and shall forward with such report a copy of every report made to him by a medical officer, relating to emigrants proceeding to a labor district. He shall also forward to the superintendent any observations which he or the medical officer may think fit to make in regard to the state of health and general condition of the emigrants. Whenever such reports or observations relate to emigrants carried in a licensed vessel, the magistrate shall forward them to the embarkation agent by whom such emigrants were despatched, and the agent shall transmit them to the superintendent with any remarks which he may desire to record.

94. The magistrate of a district, or of a division of a district, may depute any subordinate magistrate to exercise the powers or perform the duties vested in a magistrate under the provisions of this Part.

95. Every master of a vessel, or medical officer in charge of emigrants on board of any vessel carrying emigrants, who shall wilfully or negligently refuse or neglect to obey or to enforce on board of such vessel any rule which is prescribed in this Part, or which may from time to time be prescribed

LXI. Any offence against any of the provisions of this Act, or any rule to be passed as aforesaid, committed on board of any steamer or boat, may be tried by any magistrate exercising jurisdiction in any place at which laborers may have embarked on board such steamer or boat, or may have disembarked from such steamer or boat, or in any place in which such steamer or boat may be detained under the provisions of this Act.

CVI. All the provisions of this Act regarding the desertion or unlawful absence of laborers, shall be held applicable to laborers who shall desert while in transit to the district in which they have contracted to labor for hire; and such laborers may be tried either in the district in which they may be apprehended, or in the district in which under their contracts they are bound to labor for hire.

LXIII. The provisions with regard to engaged native inhabitants of India and registered laborers contained in Sections XXXI, XXXII, XXXIV, XXXV, XXXVI, L, LI, LII, LIV, and LXII, of this Act shall be applicable to such women, children, and aged relatives of such native inhabitants and laborers as may, with the consent of a contractor, recruiter, or garden-sirdar, and with the written permission of the registering magistrate or superintendent, accompany them without having entered into an engagement.

LXXXII. It shall be lawful for the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal from time to time, by order published as aforesaid, to fix a yearly sum, not exceeding one rupee per laborer, for the purpose of defraying the expense of carrying out the purposes of this Act, and the sum or rate so fixed shall be paid half-yearly by each employer on the last day of July and the last day of January in each year according to the return next before such payment shall be due.

by the Lieutenant-Governor as aforesaid, shall be punished with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees.

96. Any offence against any of the provisions of this Act, or of any rule to be passed as aforesaid, committed on board of any vessel, may be tried by any magistrate exercising jurisdiction in any place at which emigrants may have embarked on board such vessel, or may have disembarked from such vessel, or in any place in which such vessel may be detained under the provisions of this Act.

97. Any fine imposed on the master of a vessel under the provisions of this Part may be recovered by the attachment and sale of the vessel.

98. Any emigrant who deserts, while in transit from the district in which he has been registered to the district in which he has engaged to labor, may be punished by imprisonment of either description for a period which may extend to three months. The charge of such offence may be inquired into and tried in the district in which such emigrant is apprehended, or in the district in which the desertion took place, or in the district in which he was registered.

99. Women, children, and aged relatives of emigrants may be allowed to accompany them, if the recruiter, or contractor, or garden-sirdar, as the case may be, consents to undertake the whole expense of their maintenance and transport during their progress in company with such emigrants to the place in which such emigrants contract to labor. Such consent shall be given at the time of the registration of any such emigrant in the form set forth in schedule D annexed to this Act, and shall be countersigned by the magistrate by whom the registration is made, and shall be binding upon the employer with whom the contract of such emigrant has been made. Copies of such document shall be furnished to all persons to whom copies of the registration are required to be furnished.

All the preceding sections of this Act which relate to the maintenance, medical care, and transport of emigrants, shall be applicable to such women, children, and aged relatives, and they shall remain with the emigrant whom they accompany, if he be detained under the provisions of sections 59, 83, 87, or 90.

PART III.—LABOR DISTRICTS.

Chapter 8.—Inland Labor Transport Fund:

100. The Lieutenant-Governor may from time to time, by order published in the *Calcutta Gazette*, fix a yearly rate, not exceeding one rupee and eight annas per laborer, for the purpose of defraying the expense of carrying out the purposes of this Act; and the sum or rate so fixed shall be paid half-yearly by each employer on the last day of July and the last day of January in each year for each laborer entered in the last

LXXXIII. If any employer shall fail to comply with the provisions of the last preceding section, it shall be the duty of the collector to notify such default to him; and if within one month from the receipt of such notification, or such longer period as it may, under special circumstances, appear to the collector reasonable, such employer shall not so comply, the collector shall, by distress and sale of any movable property which may be found in the possession or under the charge of such employer, levy the sums so payable.

LXXXIV. If there shall be no such movable property or insufficient movable property so found, the amount shall be recoverable by a civil regular suit, from the person for whose benefit the laborers in respect of whom the same may be payable shall have been employed. In every such suit the Government shall be named as plaintiff, and the cause of action shall be taken to have arisen within the limits of the jurisdiction of any court having jurisdiction at any place where any such laborers may have been employed by such employer.

CXVI. Subject to the powers hereinbefore conferred on magistrates of awarding fines in whole or in part as compensation to or for the benefit of any complainant or other person, all fines, fees, and rates levied and paid under this Act, shall be applied in defraying the expenses of carrying out the purposes of this Act, in such manner as the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal shall from time to time direct.

LXXVIII. It shall be lawful for the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal to appoint, in any district in which this Act may be in force, so many inspectors and assistant inspectors of laborers as he may think proper, and to define, by notification in the *Calcutta Gazette*, the local limits within which each such inspector and assistant inspector shall exercise the powers and authorities conferred, and perform the duties imposed on him, by this Act. Such inspectors and assistant inspectors may be by the said Lieutenant-Governor vested with all or any of the powers of a magistrate.

LXXIX. It shall be lawful for the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal to assign to such inspectors and assistant inspectors as may be requisite such establishment as may be thought fit; and such assistant inspectors shall perform all the duties and exercise all the powers of an inspector, which they shall be authorized in writing by an inspector to perform or exercise.

LXXX. Every employer shall, on or before the last day of January and the last day of July in each and every year, make out in writing, and deliver to the inspector of laborers of the district, a return of the number of laborers employed by such employer on the last day of the preceding month, and a return of the sickness and mortality among the laborers during the preceding six months, and such returns respectively shall be in such form as may from time to time be prescribed

return of laborers furnished by such employer before such date.

The amount so realized shall be credited to a fund which shall be called the "Inland Labor Transport Fund," and such fund shall be at the disposal of the Lieutenant-Governor for the purposes of this Act.

101. If any employer fails to pay the amount for which he is liable under the provisions of the last preceding section, the magistrate shall notify such default to him; and if within one month from the receipt of such notification, or such longer period as may, under special circumstances, appear to the magistrate reasonable, such employer fails to pay the amount, the magistrate shall levy it by distress and sale of any movable property which may be found in the possession or under the charge of such employer. If the full amount has not been recovered by distress and sale, the inspector of laborers or the magistrate on behalf of the Government may sue the employer liable for the same in the civil court having jurisdiction at any place where laborers have been employed by such employer.

102. All money realized on account of fees, and on account of fines, forfeitures, and penalties to be credited to fund. All fees, fines, forfeitures, and penalties imposed for any offence created by this Act shall, save when otherwise provided under this Act, be credited to the Inland Labor Transport Fund.

Chapter 9.—Inspector's Returns and Magistrate's Inspections.

103. The Lieutenant-Governor may appoint in any labor district so many inspectors and assistant inspectors of laborers as he may think proper, and may define, by notification in the *Calcutta Gazette*, the local limits within which each such inspector and assistant inspector shall exercise the powers and authorities conferred, and perform the duties imposed on him by this Act. Such inspectors and assistant inspectors may be by the said Lieutenant-Governor vested with all or any of the powers of a magistrate. Every inspector and assistant inspector shall be a public servant within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code.

104. The Lieutenant-Governor may authorize inspectors and assistant inspectors to entertain such establishment as he may think fit. An assistant inspector shall perform all such duties and exercise all such powers of an inspector as he is authorized in writing by the inspector to perform or exercise.

105. Every employer shall, on or before the last day of January and the last day of July in each and every year, make out in writing, and deliver to the inspector of laborers, in such form as the Lieutenant-Governor may from time to time prescribe, a return of the number of all laborers as well

by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal by an order to be published in the *Calcutta Gazette*.

LXXXI. If any employer shall refuse or wilfully omit, duly to send in any such return as mentioned in Section LXXX of this Act, or shall knowingly send in an incorrect return, such employer shall on conviction thereof before a magistrate be liable to fine; and a certificate under the hand of the inspector to whom such return ought to have been sent, stating that such return has not been sent or is incorrect as aforesaid, shall be received as *prima facie* evidence of the truth of the facts stated in such certificate.

LXXXV. Every inspector of laborers shall, once within each of such periods as may be fixed for such purpose by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, visit all lands within the limits of his authority, on which there shall be employed any laborers, and inspect every hospital, tent, camp, or building in any way used by any such laborer, and investigate the condition of the laborers employed, and for such purpose the inspector may require that any laborer shall be produced before him with his contract, and may make such inquiries as may to him seem proper. Every such inspector shall keep books, in which, from time to time, shall be entered the number of laborers then under contract with each employer, the number who shall then be sick or missing, or who shall have complained of ill-treatment, the particulars of such complaints, and such other particulars regarding the laborers as the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal shall from time to time direct. Each inspector shall annually make a written report to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal through the commissioner of the division, of the aforesaid particulars; and every such report, as regards the laborers under any particular employer, shall, at all reasonable times, be open to the inspection of such employer or any person by him appointed in writing in that behalf, and the person so inspecting shall be entitled to take a copy of the report so far as it relates to such laborers.

[See section 5, § 2, 12 of Bill.]

LXXXVI. It shall be lawful for any magistrate exercising jurisdiction in the district, or any person authorized by him in writing in that behalf, at any time to enter and inspect any hospital, tent, or building, wholly or partially used by or for laborers, and to require that any laborer shall be brought before him, and to make any inquiries which he may think proper touching the condition or treatment of any laborer.

LXXXVII. If any employer, or other person acting for or under such employer, shall wilfully obstruct or impede any entry, inspection, or inquiry made under either of the two preceding sections, such employer or other person as aforesaid shall be liable to a fine not exceeding five hundred rupees, or each such offence.

laborers defined by this Act as others) employed by such employer on the last day of the preceding month, and a return of the sickness and mortality among the laborers during the preceding six months.

106. If any employer shall refuse, or wilfully omit, duly to send in any such return, or shall knowingly send in an incorrect return, such employer shall on conviction thereof before a magistrate, be liable to fine; and a certificate under the hand of the inspector to whom such return ought to have been sent, stating that such return has not been sent, or is incorrect as aforesaid, shall be received as *prima facie* evidence of the truth of the facts stated in such certificate.

107. Every inspector of laborers shall, once within each of such periods as may be fixed for such purpose by the Lieutenant-Governor, visit all lands within the limits of his authority on which there shall be employed any laborers, and inspect every hospital, tent, camp, or building in any way used by any such laborers, and investigate the condition of the laborers employed; and for such purpose the inspector may require that any laborer shall be produced before him with his contract, and may make such inquiries as may to him seem proper. Every such inspector shall keep books, in which, from time to time, shall be entered the number of laborers then under contract with each employer, the number who shall then be sick or missing, or who shall have complained of ill-treatment, the particulars of such complaints, and such other particulars regarding the laborers as the Lieutenant-Governor shall from time to time direct. Each

inspector shall annually make a written report to the Lieutenant-Governor through the Commissioner of the division of the aforesaid particulars; and every such report, as regards the laborers under any particular employer, shall, at all reasonable times, be open to the inspection of such employer or any person by him appointed in writing in that behalf, and the person so inspecting shall be entitled to take a copy of the report so far as it relates to such laborers.

108. It shall be lawful for any magistrate exercising jurisdiction in the district, or any person authorized by him in writing in that behalf, at any time to enter and inspect any hospital, tent, or building, wholly or partially used by or for laborers, and to require that any laborer shall be brought before him, and to make any inquiries which he may think proper touching the condition or treatment of any laborer.

If any employer, or other person acting for or under such employer, wilfully obstructs or impedes any entry, inspection, or inquiry, made under this or the last preceding section, he shall be punished as provided in chapter 10 of the Indian Penal Code.

Chapter 10.—*Regulation of Labor.*

LXVI. It shall be lawful for every employer to fix the daily tasks to be executed by the laborers employed by such employer, and to frame a schedule of such daily tasks, and to publish the same by posting a copy thereof in the Bengali language upon the door of each place of payment of the laborers employed by such employer, and by sending a copy thereof in the English language to the inspector.

LXIX. Save as hereinafter is provided, no laborer shall be bound to serve under his contract for a longer period than three years from the time at which he shall have arrived at the place where he is to be employed, nor to work on more than six days in one week, nor for more than six hours consecutively, nor for more than nine hours on any one day.

LXVII. If at any time the inspector shall consider such schedule of daily tasks or any part thereof, to be unreasonable, he shall refer the consideration of such schedule to a committee consisting of the inspector, of some employer to be nominated by him, and of some person to be nominated by the employer whose schedule is to be considered, or on his default by the inspector.

LXVIII. In case the said committee, or the majority in number thereof, shall be of opinion that the daily tasks in such schedule contained, or any of them, are unreasonable, they shall modify and reduce such daily tasks in such manner as they shall deem reasonable, and such schedule so modified shall be published in manner aforesaid, and every schedule published as aforesaid shall have effect as between the employer and laborers in substitution for any former schedule.

LXXXVIII. It shall be lawful for the inspector of laborers within the local limits of whose authority any laborer may be employed, to suspend, for such period as he shall consider advisable, the contract of such laborer, or any particular term thereof, if such laborer shall be, in the judgment of such inspector, temporarily unfitted for the performance thereof by reason of sickness, pregnancy, or other sufficient cause. Provided that every such suspension shall be endorsed by the inspector on the contract.

Provided also that every such laborer shall, during such incapacity, receive such subsistence money from his employer as shall be considered sufficient by the inspector, and that the time during which the suspension continues shall not be reckoned as part of the term for which the laborer is bound to serve.

109. Every employer shall from time to time, with the sanction of the inspector previously obtained, fix the daily tasks to be executed by the laborers employed by such employer, and shall frame a schedule of such daily tasks, and publish the same by posting a copy thereof in the Bengali language upon the door of each place of payment of the laborers employed by such employer, and by sending a copy thereof in the English language to the inspector.

Provided that no laborer shall be required to work more than six days in one week, or more than six consecutive hours, or more than nine hours a day. No deduction shall be made from the wages of a laborer on account of the rest for one day in each week. The obligation to provide on holidays for the care of animals and the necessities of daily life shall not be considered as work.

110. The inspector shall at any time on the application of an employer summon a committee for the purpose of considering such schedule of daily tasks, if he declines to sanction such modification thereof as the employer desires. The committee shall consist of the inspector, of some employer to be nominated by him, and of some person to be nominated by the employer on whose application the committee is summoned. Such committee or the majority in number thereof shall have power to make any modification of the schedule which it may deem proper, and the schedule so modified shall be published in manner aforesaid, and every schedule published as aforesaid shall have effect as between the employer and laborers in substitution for any former schedule.

Chapter 11.—*Incapacity for Labor.*

111. Any laborer, who is temporarily incapacitated for work by sickness not wilfully caused by himself or by pregnancy or other sufficient cause, shall be entitled to receive wages for the days during which he is so incapacitated at the rate of two-thirds of the rate of wages stipulated in his contract.

If such incapacity extends over a period of fifteen days, the inspector of laborers, on the application of the employer, may determine the rate at which the wages of such laborer shall be paid, and may declare that the days during which such incapacity continues shall not be accounted as part of the period of the contract. Any order to that effect shall be endorsed on the contract.

An authenticated copy of the order of the inspector under this section shall be accepted by any court as full evidence of the rate of wages to be paid to the laborer for the days to which such order relates.

LXXXIX. If it shall be found that any laborer has been compelled to perform any species of labor for which he was at the time unfit, the employer by whom he was so employed shall be liable to fine.

Penalty for compelling laborer to perform work for which he is unfit.

XC. If, in the opinion of the inspector of laborers, any laborer shall be permanently unfitted for the performance of his contract or any material part thereof, the inspector shall certify to that effect in writing, and deliver such certificate to the employer of such laborer or some one on his behalf, and from the date of such certificate the contract of such laborer shall wholly cease and determine. The inspector shall make a return of all such cases of determination of contract in his report under Section LXXXV of this Act. Every laborer, whose contract shall have been determined as aforesaid, shall be entitled to receive from his employer such sum, not exceeding three months' wages, as the inspector may award, and such sum shall be recoverable before a magistrate in the manner hereinafter provided for the recovery of wages.

Power to discharge laborers permanently unfitted for labor.

LXXII. Whenever any laborers shall be employed in any of the said districts, there shall be provided for them sufficient and proper house accommodation, water-supply, sanitary arrangements, and rice.

Sufficient house accommodation, &c., to be provided.

LXXIII. It shall be lawful for the Lieutenant-Governor to make rules defining the nature of the house accommodation, water-supply, and sanitary arrangements, and rice to be provided for such laborers, and from time to time to alter, vary, and revoke such rules; and when and so soon as such rules shall have been published in the *Calcutta Gazette*, all house accommodation, water-supply, sanitary arrangements, and supply of rice which may not be in accordance with the terms of the rules which for the time being may be in force, shall be deemed not to be proper nor sufficient.

Power to make rules defining house accommodation, &c.

[See sections 5 & 13 of Bill.]

LXXVI.—There shall be provided for all laborers such sufficient hospital accommodation and such medicines of such quality and descriptions, and according to such scale, as shall from time to time be fixed by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal; and if three hundred or more laborers shall be employed by any employer, it shall be the duty of such employer to place in medical charge of such laborers a medical officer holding a medical diploma from some Indian or European collegiate institution authorized to grant diplomas, or an officer for the time being licensed by the local Government to act in such medical charge of laborers.

Hospital, medicines, and medical officer to be provided for laborers.

[See sections 5 & 14 of Bill.]

112. In any action brought by a laborer against his employer for arrears of wages, if it appears to the magistrate that the defendant has refused to pay the wages of the complainant at the rate stipulated in the contract on the ground of incapacity for work, except under the rule contained in this section or in accordance with any condition of the contract, the magistrate may award to the complainant in addition to the amount decreed as arrears of wages such damages as he may consider just.

In action for arrears of wages damages may be awarded.

113. If it shall be found that any laborer has been compelled to perform any species of labor for which he was at the time unfit, the employer by whom he was so employed shall be liable to fine.

Penalty for compelling laborer to perform work for which he is unfit.

114. If, in the opinion of the inspector of laborers, any laborer shall be permanently incapacitated for the performance of his contract or any material part thereof, the inspector shall certify to that effect in writing, and deliver such certificate to the employer of such laborer or some one on his behalf, and from the date of such certificate the contract of such laborer shall wholly cease and determine. The inspector shall make a return of all such cases of determination of contract in his report under section 107. Every laborer whose contract shall have been determined as aforesaid, shall be entitled to receive from his employer such sum, not exceeding three months' wages, as the inspector may award, and such sum shall be recoverable before a magistrate in the manner hereinafter provided for the recovery of wages.

Discharge of laborers permanently incapacitated.

Chapter 12.—Necessary Provision for Laborers.

115. Whenever any laborers shall be employed in any labor district, the employer of such laborers shall be bound to provide for them sufficient and proper house accommodation, water-supply, and sanitary arrangements. He shall also be bound to provide good rice or such other food as the Lieutenant-Governor may direct, which the laborer will be entitled to purchase at fixed rates.

Sufficient house accommodation, water-supply, and sanitary arrangements to be provided.

116. Every employer shall be bound to provide for his laborers such sufficient hospital accommodation and such medicines of such quality and description, and according to such scale, as shall from time to time be fixed by the Lieutenant-Governor; and if three hundred or more laborers shall be employed by any employer, it shall be the duty of such employer to place in medical charge of such laborers a medical officer holding a medical diploma as a licentiate in medicine from some Indian or European collegiate institution authorized to grant diplomas, or an officer for the time being licensed by the local Government to act in such medical charge of laborers. Such medical officer shall ordinarily reside within ten miles from the lands on which the laborers are employed.

Hospital, medicines, &c., to be provided.

LXXIV. It shall be lawful for any inspector or assistant

Powers of inspector as to house accommodation, inspector who is himself a magistrate, to institute within his jurisdiction, on the lands in charge of any employer, or at some place within his jurisdiction not more than ten miles distant from such lands, an inquiry whether such employer has provided for his laborers sufficient and proper house accommodation, water-supply, sanitary arrangements, or rice. On the complaint of any inspector or assistant-inspector, a similar inquiry may be made by any magistrate. Any such inquiry, whether conducted by an inspector or assistant-inspector, or before a magistrate on the complaint of an inspector, or assistant-inspector, shall be dealt with and conducted as a case triable by a magistrate under the Criminal Procedure Code.

LXXV. If the employer is convicted of gross neglect in not having provided sufficient and proper house accommodation, water-supply, sanitary arrangements, or rice, such employer shall be liable to a fine not exceeding five hundred rupees. In any case where proper or sufficient house accommodation,

Punishment for gross neglect as to house accommodation, &c., and for wilfully omitting to comply with the order of the magistrate in such respect. water-supply, sanitary arrangements, or rice be found not to have been provided, the magistrate may order the employer to provide such proper and sufficient house accommodation, water-supply, sanitary arrangements, and rice. If the employer wilfully omits to comply with such order, he shall be liable to a fine not exceeding one hundred rupees a day, for every day that such omission continues. In default of payment by the employer of the last mentioned fine, the person on whose account such employer has been acting shall be liable to pay the fine.

water-supply, sanitary arrangements, or rice be found not to have been provided, the magistrate may order the employer to provide such proper and sufficient house accommodation, water-supply, sanitary arrangements, and rice. If the employer wilfully omits to comply with such order, he shall be liable to a fine not exceeding one hundred rupees a day, for every day that such omission continues. In default of payment by the employer of the last mentioned fine, the person on whose account such employer has been acting shall be liable to pay the fine.

LXXVII. Wherever such hospital accommodation, or medical charge, as required by the last

Penalty for breach of last section. preceding sections, or medicines of such quality and descriptions and according to such scale as aforesaid, shall not have been provided, the employer or other person through whose wilful default the same shall not have been provided, shall be liable to a fine for every week during which any such default continues.

OXII. If an inspector of laborers shall at any time have

If the inspector believe any estate or part thereof to be unfit for habitation, a committee shall be summoned. reason to believe that any estate or portion of an estate situated within the limits of his jurisdiction is by reason of climate or situation unfit for human habitation, such inspector shall give notice in writing of his opinion to the magistrate of the district, and such magistrate shall forthwith summon a committee to inquire into the fitness of such estate or portion thereof for human habitation. Such committee shall consist of the magistrate, the inspector of laborers, the medical officer of the district, and at least one employer of laborers resident in the district. Such committee shall proceed, with as little delay as possible, to enquire into the healthiness of the estate or portion thereof to which the inspector's report has reference, and shall hear such evidence on the subject as the owner of such estate or portion of the estate as aforesaid, or the employer or inspector, may desire to place before it; and if such committee, or the major part in number thereof, shall be of opinion that such estate or any portion thereof is unfit for human habitation, it shall record a finding to that effect; and the contract of every laborer who shall have contracted to serve on such estate shall thereupon be null and void as regards such estate or such portion thereof as may be found unfit for human habitation. Provided, however, that every such contract shall continue valid with regard to any other portion of such estate, or to any other estate of the same employer.

nion to the magistrate of the district, and such magistrate shall forthwith summon a committee to inquire into the fitness of such estate or portion thereof for human habitation. Such committee shall consist of the magistrate, the inspector of laborers, the medical officer of the district, and at least one employer of laborers resident in the district. Such committee shall proceed, with as little delay as possible, to enquire into the healthiness of the estate or portion thereof to which the inspector's report has reference, and shall hear such evidence on the subject as the owner of such estate or portion of the estate as aforesaid, or the employer or inspector, may desire to place before it; and if such committee, or the major part in number thereof, shall be of opinion that such estate or any portion thereof is unfit for human habitation, it shall record a finding to that effect; and the contract of every laborer who shall have contracted to serve on such estate shall thereupon be null and void as regards such estate or such portion thereof as may be found unfit for human habitation. Provided, however, that every such contract shall continue valid with regard to any other portion of such estate, or to any other estate of the same employer.

117. If from information or complaint or otherwise an inspector or assistant inspector has reason to suspect that any employer has omitted to provide properly and sufficiently for his laborers in accordance with the rules prescribed by the Lieutenant-Governor, he may proceed to investigate the facts and circumstances of the case at any place within his jurisdiction not more than ten miles from the lands of such employer; and, if he is vested with any of the powers of a magistrate, may take cognizance of the offence and dispose of the case without any complaint. If he is not vested with any of the powers of a magistrate, he may prefer a complaint to any competent magistrate. All such cases shall be investigated and tried in accordance with the provisions of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

Inquiry if reason to suspect that employer has failed to provide as required by the rules.

118. Any employer who voluntarily or negligently omits to provide properly and sufficiently for his laborers in accordance with the rules prescribed under sections 115 and 116, shall be punished by fine which may extend to five hundred rupees and by an additional fine of one hundred rupees for every day during which such omission is continued.

Chapter 13.—Localities unfit for the residence of Laborers.

119. If an inspector of laborers shall at any time have reason to believe that any estate or portion of an estate situated within the limits of his jurisdiction is in a condition so insalubrious, or in such a situation as to be unfit for the residence of laborers, he shall report his opinion in writing to the magistrate of the district. On the receipt of such information from the inspector of laborers, or from any other source which he may deem reliable, the magistrate shall forthwith summon a committee to inquire whether such estate or portion of estate is unfit for the residence of laborers. Such committee shall consist of the magistrate, the inspector of laborers, the medical officer of the district, and one or more employers of imported laborers, when such persons are available. If the magistrate is unable to procure the service on such committee of any employer of imported laborers, he may, with the sanction of the commissioner of the division, appoint one or more persons whom he may deem qualified.

Inspector to report.

Magistrate to summon committee.

Such committee shall proceed, with as little delay as possible, to enquire into the condition of the estate or portion of estate to which the order appointing the committee has reference, and shall hear such evidence on the subject as the owner of the estate or portion of estate or the employer or inspector may desire to place before it; and if such committee, or the major part in number thereof, is of opinion that such estate or portion of estate is in a condition so insalubrious, or in such a situation as to be unfit for the residence of laborers, it shall record a finding to that effect; and the contract of every laborer who shall have

If committee finds unfit, contract to be void as regards such locality.

contracted to serve on such estate shall thereupon be void as regards such estate or portion of estate as may be found unfit for the residence of laborers.

Provided that every such contract shall continue valid with regard to any other portion of such estate or to any other estate belonging to the same employer.

Proviso as regards other localities.

120. If it shall at any time appear that the number of laborers who have died on any estate or portion of an estate during the preceding twelve months, bears a larger proportion to the whole number of laborers employed thereon during such period than 7 per centum, or if the average annual number of laborers who have died on such estate or portion thereof during the preceding three years bears a larger proportion to the whole number of laborers employed thereon during such period than 5 per centum, it shall be lawful for the Lieutenant-Governor to direct the civil medical officer of the district or other qualified medical officer to enquire into and report on the following matters:—

Lieutenant-Governor how to proceed if mortality in past year exceeds 7 per cent., or if the average of 3 years exceeds 5 per cent.

Matters to be enquired into.

- (1) The cause or causes of such mortality.
- (2) The want (if any) of due care or precaution and of the adoption of proper and available sanitary measures, on the part of the owner of such estate or portion thereof or the employer, causing or contributing to such mortality.
- (3) The fitness or otherwise of such estate or portion thereof for the residence of laborers and the reasons thereof.

Such medical officer shall proceed with as little delay as possible, and shall hear and record such information on the subject of the several matters aforesaid as the owner of such estate or portion thereof or the employer or inspector may desire to place before him, and shall visit and inspect such estate or portion thereof, and shall make his report expressing the reasons of his opinion and transmit the same with the recorded information and notes of his inspection of such estate or portion thereof to the Lieutenant-Governor.

If the Lieutenant-Governor, after perusal and consideration of the said report, information, and notes, shall be of opinion

Lieutenant-Governor may declare estate unfit for residence.

that the cause or causes of mortality was not or were not beyond human control, and that the said causes were or any of them was the want of due care or precaution and of the adoption of proper and available sanitary measures on the part of the owner of such estate or the employer, and that such estate or portion thereof is unfit for the residence of laborers by reason of the want of due care or precaution and of the adoption of proper and available sanitary measures on the part of the owner of such estate or portion thereof or the employer, it shall be lawful for the Lieutenant-Governor to declare in writing that such estate or portion thereof is unfit for the residence of laborers, notwithstanding the report (if any) of a

Contracts to be void as regards that estate.

committee appointed under the last preceding section. Such declaration

XII. Every employer who shall cause or permit any laborer to reside upon any such estate or portion of an estate as under the provisions of the section last preceding may have been found to be unfit for human habitation, shall be liable to fine. Provided always that in case it shall appear to the inspector that any such estate, or portion of an estate, or any part of such portion, has become fit for human habitation, he shall give under his hand a certificate of such fitness, and no employer shall be liable to fine by reason of his causing or permitting laborers to reside in any place respecting which such certificate of fitness shall have been given.

CI. Any laborer, who shall absent himself from his labor without sufficient cause, may, on conviction, be sentenced to lose all claim to wages or allowances during the period of such absence, and also to forfeit to his employer a sum not exceeding four annas for each day during which such absence shall have exceeded seven days, or in case such laborer shall have been already convicted of the same offence within a period of three months, such laborer shall be furthermore sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for fourteen days.

CII. If any laborer shall desert or attempt to desert from his employer's service, such employer or any other person acting in his behalf may, without first procuring a warrant, and without the assistance of any police officer (who, nevertheless, shall be bound to give such assistance if called upon to do so), apprehend such laborer wherever he may be found. Provided, nevertheless, that if such laborer be found in the service of another employer, he shall not be arrested without a warrant. Provided also that such employer or other person shall, within a reasonable time from the time of such apprehension, give the said laborer in charge at the nearest police station, and there enter the charge upon which he shall have apprehended such laborer.

CIII. Any laborer so given in charge shall be conveyed, without delay, to the nearest magistrate; and if the place from which such laborer is charged with having deserted be within the jurisdiction of such magistrate, he shall himself adjudicate upon the charge; but if not, he shall forward the said laborer under custody to the magistrate within whose jurisdiction such place may be situated, who shall adjudicate upon such charge.

of the Lieutenant-Governor shall have the same effect as the finding of a committee under the last preceding section.

121. Every employer who shall cause or permit any laborer to reside upon any such estate or portion of an estate as under the provisions of one of the two last preceding sections may have been found to be unfit for human habitation, shall be liable to fine. Provided always that in case it shall appear to the inspector that any such estate, or portion of an estate, or any part of such portion, has become fit for human habitation, he shall, with the sanction of the magistrate of the district, give under his hand a certificate of such fitness, and no employer shall be liable to fine by reason of his causing or permitting laborers to reside in any place respecting which such certificate of fitness shall have been given.

Chapter 14.—Offences committed by Laborers.

122. Any laborer, who voluntarily and without reasonable cause absents himself from his labor or neglects or refuses to labor as required by his employer, the labor so required being reasonable and proper may on conviction be sentenced to lose all claim to wages or allowances during the period of such absence, and also to forfeit to his employer a sum not exceeding four annas for each day during which such absence shall have continued; and in case such absence shall have exceeded seven days, or in case such laborer shall have been already convicted of the same offence within a period of three months, such laborer may be furthermore sentenced, at the request of the employer, to rigorous imprisonment for fourteen days.

Provided that ill-treatment of such laborer by his employer, or the neglect of the employer to fulfil any condition of the contract, may be deemed a reasonable cause for such absence or such neglect or refusal to labor.

123. If any laborer deserts or attempts to desert from his employer's service, such employer or any other person acting in his behalf may, without first procuring a warrant, and without the assistance of any police officer (who, nevertheless, shall be bound to give such assistance if called upon to do so), apprehend such laborer wherever he may be found. Provided, nevertheless, that if such laborer be found in the service of another employer, he shall not be arrested without a warrant. Provided also that such employer or other person shall, within a reasonable time from the time of such apprehension, give the said laborer in charge at the nearest police station, and there enter the charge upon which he shall have apprehended such laborer.

Any laborer so given in charge shall be conveyed, without delay, to the nearest magistrate; and, if the place from which such laborer is charged with having deserted be within the jurisdiction of such magistrate, he shall himself adjudicate upon the charge; but if not, he shall forward the said laborer, under custody, to the

CIV. Every laborer who shall desert from his employer's service shall be liable upon conviction to rigorous imprisonment which may extend to one month, and every laborer who after having been convicted of desertion shall again desert from his employer's service, shall be liable to rigorous imprisonment which may extend to two months; and every laborer who after having been twice convicted of desertion shall again desert, shall be liable to imprisonment which may extend to three months.

CX. On the expiry of any sentence of imprisonment for any offence under this Act, save as is provided in Section CV, it shall be the duty of the magistrate to make over such laborer to any person appointed on the part of his employer to receive charge of him; and no conviction under this Act, or imprisonment under such conviction, shall, save as aforesaid, be held to operate as a release to any laborer from the terms of his contract. Provided, nevertheless, that the period of imprisonment shall in no case be prolonged by reason of there being no person present on the part of the employer to take charge of the laborer at the expiry of his sentence; but such laborer shall, in that case, be sent to the principal place of business of such employer, and the expense of such conveyance shall be levied from the employer in the manner provided under this Act for the recovery of the rates imposed under this Act.

CV. Whenever any laborer shall have actually suffered imprisonment amounting in the whole to six months for desertion from his employer's service, it shall be lawful for the inspector, and he is hereby required to cancel the contract of such laborer; and every such cancellation shall be by the inspector certified on the back of the contract, and such laborer shall then be at liberty either to enter into a fresh contract with any employer or to return to the district from which he was recruited.

CVIII. It shall be lawful for the employer, or any person authorized to act for the employer, of any laborer imprisoned for any offence under this Act, to apply to the magistrate, at any time previous to the expiry of such sentence, that such laborer be made over to him for the purpose of completing his contract, and the magistrate may, if he see good cause, make over or forward such laborer to his employer, and in that case the magistrate shall cancel the remainder of sentence passed on him, and shall endorse on the contract of such laborer a memorandum signed by him of such cancellation.

CIX. Every employer who shall obtain an order for the return or forwarding of any laborer who may have deserted, shall pay the expense of the return or forwarding of such laborer, and shall, before the order is issued, deposit with the magistrate such sum as such magistrate may in his discretion deem to be sufficient for the expense of such return or forwarding.

magistrate within whose jurisdiction such place may be situated, who shall adjudicate upon such charge.

124. Every laborer who deserts from his employer's service shall be liable upon conviction to rigorous imprisonment which may extend to one month, and every laborer, who, after having been convicted of desertion, shall again desert from his employer's service, shall be liable to rigorous imprisonment for a period which may extend to two months; and every laborer who, after having been twice convicted of desertion, shall again desert, shall be liable to imprisonment which may extend to three months. Such punishment may be imposed in addition to the forfeiture to which such laborer is liable under section 124.

125. On the expiry of any sentence of imprisonment for any offence under this Act, save as is provided in section 125, it shall be the duty of the magistrate to make over such laborer to any person appointed on the part of his employer to receive charge of him; and no conviction under this Act, or imprisonment under such conviction, shall, save as aforesaid, be held to operate as a release to any laborer from the terms of his contract. Provided, nevertheless, that the period of imprisonment shall in no case be prolonged by reason of there being no person present on the part of the employer to take charge of the laborer at the expiry of his sentence; but such laborer shall in that case be sent to the principal place of business of such employer, and the expense of such conveyance shall be levied from the employer in the manner provided in section 101.

126. Whenever any laborer shall have actually suffered imprisonment amounting in the whole to six months for desertion from his employer's service, it shall be lawful for the inspector, and he is hereby required, at the written request of the employer, but not otherwise, to cancel the contract of such laborer; and every such cancellation shall be by the inspector certified on the back of the contract, and such laborer shall then be at liberty either to enter into a fresh contract with any employer or to return to the district from which he was recruited.

127. The employer, or any person authorized to act for the employer, of any laborer imprisoned for any offence under this Act, may apply to the magistrate, at any time previous to the expiry of such sentence, that such laborer be made over to him for the purpose of completing his contract; and the magistrate may, if he see good cause, make over or forward such laborer to his employer, and in that case the magistrate shall cancel the remainder of the sentence passed on him, and shall endorse on the contract of such laborer a memorandum signed by him of such cancellation.

128. Every employer who obtains an order for the deportation of any laborer who has deserted, shall pay the expense incurred in such deportation, and shall, before the order is issued, deposit with the

CXI. The duration of every unlawful absence from labor, of which any laborer may be convicted, and every sentence of imprisonment for any offence under this Act, shall be endorsed on the contract at the time of its being passed, by the officer passing it; and no such period of imprisonment or unlawful absence so endorsed shall be reckoned as part of the term for which the laborer is bound to serve, but such term shall extend to such further period as shall be equivalent to the aggregate amount of the imprisonment and unlawful absence so endorsed.

CVII. Any person who shall knowingly and wilfully entice away, harbour, or employ, or attempt to entice from his employment, any laborer, before such laborer shall have been lawfully released from his contract, shall be liable to a fine, the whole or any portion of which may be awarded to the employer of such laborer.

XCIV. If any laborer shall state to his employer, or to any person acting for such employer, that he desires to make a complaint to the inspector of laborers of personal ill-usage or breach of any provision of this Act on the part of such employer or other person, the person to whom such statement shall have been made shall, within forty-eight hours, send notice thereof in writing to the inspector, and in default of so doing, such person shall be liable to fine.

XCIV. Whenever any inspector of laborers shall receive such notice in writing as aforesaid, or whenever any complaint of personal ill-usage or breach of any provision of this Act as aforesaid, shall be made to him by any laborer against his employer or any person acting for such employer, or whenever the inspector shall have other reasonable grounds for believing that any such personal ill-usage or breach of any provision of this Act as aforesaid has been suffered by a laborer, such inspector shall forthwith, if the place in which such offence has been committed is not situated within the limits of his own authority, give notice thereof in writing to the inspector within the limits of whose authority such place is situated; and if such place be situated within the limits of his own authority, then such inspector shall, so soon as conveniently may be, proceed to some place not more than ten miles in a direct line from the principal place of business of such employer, and make full inquiry into the matter complained of.

XCVA. For the purposes of such inquiry, it shall be lawful for any inspector, if he think fit, to summon such laborer as aforesaid, as well as any witnesses; and if any employer shall in any way obstruct the service of, or obedience to, such summons, or if any witness summoned shall neglect to attend, such employer or witness shall be liable to fine.

magistrate such sum as such magistrate may in his discretion deem to be sufficient for defraying the expense of such deportation.

129. The duration of every unlawful absence from labor, of which any laborer may be convicted, and every sentence of imprisonment for any offence under this Act, shall be endorsed on the contract, at the time of its being passed, by the officer passing it; and no such period of imprisonment or unlawful absence so endorsed shall be reckoned as part of the term for which the laborer is bound to serve, but such term shall extend to such further period as shall be equivalent to the aggregate amount of the imprisonment and unlawful absence so endorsed.

130. Any person who knowingly entices away, harbours, or employs, or attempts to entice from his employment, any laborer, before such laborer shall have been lawfully released from his contract, shall be liable to a fine, the whole or any portion of which may be awarded to the employer of such laborer.

Chapter 15.—Complaints made by Laborers.

131. If any laborer states to his employer, or to any person acting for such employer, that he desires to make a complaint to the inspector of laborers of personal ill-usage or breach of any provision of this Act on the part of such employer or other person, the person to whom such statement is made shall, within forty-eight hours, send notice thereof in writing to the inspector, and in default of so doing, such person shall be liable to fine.

132. Whenever any inspector of laborers receives such notice in writing as aforesaid, or whenever any complaint of personal ill-usage or breach of any provision of this Act as aforesaid, is made to him by any laborer against his employer or any person acting for such employer, or whenever the inspector has other reasonable grounds for believing that any such personal ill-usage or breach of any provision of this Act as aforesaid has been suffered by a laborer, such inspector shall forthwith, if the place in which such offence has been committed is not situated within the limits of his own authority, give notice thereof in writing to the inspector within the limits of whose authority such place is situated; and if such place be situated within the limits of his own authority, then such inspector shall, so soon as conveniently may be, proceed to some place not more than ten miles in a direct line from the principal place of business of such employer, and make full inquiry into the matter complained of.

For the purposes of such enquiry the inspector may summon such laborer and any witnesses. If any employer, or other person acting for or under such employer, in any way wilfully obstructs the service of, or obedience to, such summons; or if the laborer or

XCVII. If, upon such inquiry made on the complaint of a laborer, the inspector shall be of opinion that the complaint is untrue or frivolous, he shall enter in his book the particulars of such complaint, and a short statement of the grounds of his opinion respecting it, and shall dismiss the complaint, and in such case shall endorse on the employer's copy of the contract of such complainant the number of days during which such complainant has been absent from work in consequence of such inquiry, and such number of days shall be added to the period for which such complainant had contracted to serve, and every such endorsement shall be conclusive evidence that such laborer has absented himself from his labor without sufficient cause during the number of days which shall be so endorsed.

XCVIII. If, upon inquiry as aforesaid, the inspector shall be of opinion that the complaint is well founded, he shall, if a magistrate, dispose of the case according to due course of law. If the inspector shall not be a magistrate he shall without delay send the complainant and his witnesses to the nearest magistrate, and such magistrate shall thereupon dispose of the case in due course of law.

XCIX. If, upon the complaint of any laborer, it shall be proved to the satisfaction of the magistrate that the wages of such laborer are in arrear to an amount exceeding the total of such laborer's wages for two months, it shall be lawful for such magistrate to award to such laborer the amount which shall appear to be then due to him; and also, by way of compensation, such further sum, not exceeding that amount, as shall appear to the magistrate to be just; and, in case of default, the collector shall, upon the requisition of the magistrate, levy the entire sum in the manner prescribed in Section LXXXIII.

C. If any employer, or any person placed in authority over any laborer by such employer, shall be convicted of any offence causing injury to the person or property of such laborer triable under the Code of Criminal Procedure by the Court of Session; or if any such employer, or other person as aforesaid, shall be twice convicted of any such offence against such laborer triable, under the said Code by a magistrate; or if it shall be proved before a magistrate that the wages of such laborer are in arrear to an amount exceeding the total of such laborer's wages for four months; or if a magistrate shall, on the report of the inspector and after due inquiry, upon oath, in the presence of the parties, be satisfied that any laborer has been compelled to perform any labor while he was unfit for it, or has been subjected to ill-treatment by such employer or any other person placed in authority over the laborer by such employer, it shall be lawful for the magistrate, if he think fit, on the application of such laborer, in each of such cases, to cancel the contract of such laborer, and to award to him compensation not exceeding thirty rupees, and every such cancellation shall be certified by the magistrate on the back of such contract.

any witness summoned neglects to attend as required in such summons; he shall be punished as provided in chapter 10 of the Indian Penal Code.

133. If, upon such inquiry made on the complaint of a laborer, the inspector is of opinion that the complaint is untrue or frivolous, he shall enter in his book the particulars of such complaint, and a short statement of the grounds of his opinion respecting it, and shall dismiss the complaint, and in such case shall endorse on the employer's copy of the contract of such complainant the number of days during which such complainant has been absent from work in consequence of such inquiry, and such number of days shall be added to the period of the contract of such complainant; and every such endorsement shall be conclusive evidence that such laborer has absented himself from his labor without sufficient cause during the number of days which shall be so endorsed.

134. If, upon inquiry as aforesaid, the inspector is of opinion that the complaint is well founded, he shall, if a magistrate, dispose of the case according to due course of law. If the inspector shall not be a magistrate, he shall without delay send the complainant and his witnesses to the nearest magistrate, and such magistrate shall thereupon dispose of the case in due course of law.

135. If, upon the complaint of any laborer, it is proved to the satisfaction of the magistrate that the wages of such laborer are in arrear to an amount exceeding the rate of such laborer's wages for one month, such magistrate shall award to such laborer the amount which shall appear to be then due to him; and if it is proved that the wages of such laborer are in arrear to an amount exceeding the total of such laborer's wages for two months, the magistrate shall award also, by way of compensation, such further sum, not exceeding that amount, as shall appear to the magistrate to be just; and in case of default, the magistrate shall levy the entire sum by distress and sale of the movable property belonging to or under the charge of the employer.

136. If any employer, or any person placed in authority over any laborer by such employer, shall be convicted of any offence causing injury to the person or property of such laborer triable under the Code of Criminal Procedure by the Court of Session; or if any such employer, or other person as aforesaid, shall be twice convicted of any such offence against such laborer triable, under the said Code, by a magistrate; or if it shall be proved before a magistrate that the wages of such laborer are in arrear to an amount exceeding the total of such laborer's wages for four months; or if a magistrate shall, on the report of the inspector and after due inquiry, upon oath, in the presence of the parties, be satisfied that any

XCI. Every laborer who shall have completed the term of his contract, shall be forthwith permitted by his employer to appear before the inspector, to have the completion of his contract registered. If such employer shall detain such laborer after the completion of his contract, or shall fail to give notice of such completion to the inspector within one month after the date of such completion, such employer shall be liable to fine.

XCII. If any laborer shall be able and desirous to redeem the unexpired term of his contract of service by payment of a sum equivalent to the value thereof, such laborer may demand to be taken or allowed to go before the inspector of laborers within the local limits of whose authority he may be employed, and on his depositing such sum in the hands of such inspector, such inspector shall give notice to the employer that such laborer requires him within one week to show cause why the contract of such laborer should not be released; and in case no sufficient cause shall be shown, such inspector shall require the production of the contract of such laborer and endorse thereon a certificate of release by purchase, and shall hold the sum in deposit on account of the employer of such laborer. If any employer, or other person authorized to act for the employer, shall neglect to comply with such demand as aforesaid, such employer, or other person as aforesaid, shall be liable to fine. The value of the unexpired term of contract shall be deemed to be the aggregate amount of one rupee for every month of the unexpired portion of the first year, of three rupees for every such month of the second year, and of five rupees for every such month of the third year, of the original term of the laborer's engagement.

XCIII. Every laborer whose contract shall have been completed, determined, released by purchase as aforesaid, or rescinded by the mutual assent of the parties thereto, shall be entitled to receive forthwith from the inspector a certificate of release in such form as may from time to time be prescribed by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal by an order to be published in the *Calcutta Gazette*.

laborer has been compelled to perform any labor while he was unfit for it; or has been subjected to gross ill-usage by such employer, or any other person placed in authority over the laborer by such employer; it shall be lawful for the magistrate, if he think fit, on the application of the laborer, in each of such cases, to cancel the contract of such laborer, and to award to him compensation not exceeding thirty rupees, and every such cancellation shall be certified by the magistrate on the back of such contract.

Chapter 16.—Determination of Contract.

137. Every laborer who has completed the term of his contract, shall be forthwith entitled to appear before the inspector in order that the completion of his contract may be registered. If an employer detains such laborer after the completion of his contract, or fails to give notice of such completion to the inspector within one month after the date of such completion, such employer shall be liable to fine.

138. If any laborer is able and desirous to redeem the unexpired term of his contract of service by payment of a sum equivalent to the value thereof, such laborer may demand to be taken or allowed to go before the inspector of laborers within the local limits of whose authority he may be employed, and on his depositing such sum in the hands of such inspector, such inspector shall give notice to the employer that such laborer requires him within one week to show cause why the contract of such laborer should not be released; and, in case no sufficient cause should be shown, such inspector shall require the production of the contract of such laborer, and endorse thereon a certificate of release by purchase, and shall hold the sum in deposit on account of the employer of such laborer. If any employer, or other person authorized to act for the employer, shall neglect to comply with such demand as aforesaid, such employer, or other person as aforesaid, shall be liable to fine.

The value of the unexpired term of contract shall be deemed to be the aggregate amount of one rupee for every month of the unexpired portion of the first year, of three rupees for every such month of the second year, and of five rupees for every such month of the third year, of the original term of the laborer's engagement.

139. Every laborer, the period of whose contract has expired, or who has redeemed his contract by purchase, or whose contract has been rescinded by the mutual assent of the parties thereto, shall be entitled to receive forthwith from the inspector a certificate of release in such form as may from time to time be prescribed by the Lieutenant-Governor.

140. Every laborer, the term of whose contract has expired, or who has been legally released from his contract, whether such expiry or release has been certified as above required or not, shall be deemed to be wholly exempted from the provisions of this Part.

SCHEDULE A.—(referred to in Section V.)
CONTRACTOR'S LICENSE.

Office of the Superintendent of Labor Transport at

A. B. is hereby licensed to act, within the local limits of my authority as a contractor for engaging and supplying persons for the purpose of laboring for hire in the districts of Assam, Cachar, and Sylhet, under Act II of 1870 of the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal for making Laws and Regulations.

This license will be in force for one year only from this date.
Dated the **day of**

(Sd.) C. D.,
Superintendent of Labor Transport.

SCHEDULE B.—(referred to in Section VIII.)
RECRUITER'S LICENSE.

Office of the Superintendent of Labor Transport at

A. B. is hereby licensed to act on behalf of E. F. as a recruiter for engaging or inducing persons to proceed to the districts of Assam, Cachar, and Sylhet, for the purpose of laboring for hire, under Act II of 1870 of the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal for making Laws and Regulations.

This licence will be in force for one year only from this date.
Dated the day of 19 19 19

(Sd.) C. D.,
Superintendent of Labor Transport.

SCHEDULE A.

See Sections 15 and 87.

CONTRACTOR'S LICENSE.

Office of Superintendent of Emigration

A. B. is hereby licensed to act, throughout the provinces subject to the Government of Bengal, as a contractor for engaging and supplying natives for the purpose of laboring for hire in the districts of Assam, Cachar, and Sylhet, under the provisions of the Labor Districts Emigration Act, 1873.

This license will be in force for one year only from this date.

Dated Calcutta, the day of

(Sd.) M. N.,

Superintendent of Emigration

SCHEDULE B.

See Sections 15 and 43.

RECRUITER'S LICENSE.

Office of Superintendent of Emigration.

C. D. is hereby licensed to act on behalf of A. B., a licensed contractor, as a recruiter for engaging or inducing natives to proceed from the districts of

to the districts of Assam, Cachar, and Sylhet for the purpose of laboring for hire, under the provisions of the Labor Districts Emigration Act, 1873.

This license will be in force for one year only,
from this date.

Dated Calcutta, the day of

(Sd.) M. N.,

Superintendent of Emigration.

SCHEDULE C.

See Sections 34 and 68.

EMIGRANT'S PASS.

Name of emigrant.	Age.	Father's name.	District in which emigrant was registered.	Name of employer.	Place in which emigrant has contracted to labor.	Place of disembarkation.
					63	

The emigrants above described are permitted to embark on the _____, which will leave

on the , for the purpose of
proceeding to the district of .

Dated the day of
(Sd.) R. M.,
Contractor [or Garden-sirdar].
Dated the day of
(Sd.) G. D.,
Superintendent of Emigration.
Dated the day of
(Sd.) A. L.,
Embarkation Agent.

Note.—When the pass is granted by the embarkation agent to emigrants brought to him by a garden-sirdar under the provisions of section 84, it need not be signed by the superintendent of emigration.

Note.—The names of any number of emigrants proceeding in the same vessel may be entered in one pass.

SCHEDULE D.

See Section 99.

Consent of recruiter or garden-sirdar to undertake cost of maintenance and transport of family of emigrant.

Whereas T. S., the son of K. S. of B., in the district of N., has agreed to proceed to the district of A. for the purpose of laboring for hire in the service of C. B. of D., and whereas K. S., the wife of the said T. S., is desirous of accompanying him to A.; I, H. L., recruiter on behalf of W. J., licensed contractor [or garden-sirdar on behalf of the said C. B.] do hereby agree to provide the said K. S. with proper and sufficient food and lodging during the journey to A., and to pay all such charges as may be required for the cost of her conveyance by any vessel in which the said T. S. shall be conveyed, and for any incidental expenses on account of her detention and medical treatment, under the provisions of the Labor Districts Emigration Act, 1873.

(Sd.) H. L.,

Recruiter or Garden-sirdar.

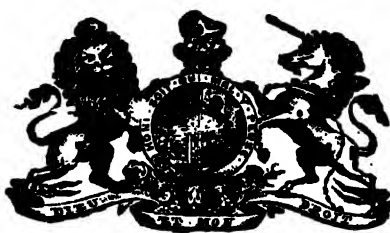
Executed before me this day of

(Sd.) R. M.,
Magistrate of E.

CXVII. In all cases where any laborer shall, under the provisions of the said Act III of 1863, or of the said Act VI of 1865, have been, or under the provisions of this Act shall be conveyed to any of the said districts for the purpose of laboring for hire, such laborer and his employer for the time being, and the contract under which for the time being such laborer shall be serving (whether entered into under either of the said Acts or this Act, or otherwise) shall, notwithstanding anything in the contract contained to the contrary, be subject to the provisions of this Act contained in sections LXXII to LXXXI, both inclusive, sections LXXXV to XCI, both inclusive, and sections XCIII to CXVI, both inclusive.

CXX. This Act shall commence and take effect from the first day of November 1869.

L. A. GOODEVE,
Offg. Asst. Secy. to Govt. of Bengal,



The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 23, 1873.

PART V.

Acts of the Legislative Council of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[Second Publication.]

THE following Act of the Governor-General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor-General on the 8th day of April 1873, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

ACT No. X OF 1873.

THE INDIAN OATHS ACT, 1873.

CONTENTS.

PREAMBLE.

SECTIONS.

1. Short title.
Local extent.
Commencement.
2. Repeal of enactments.
3. Saving of certain oaths and affirmations.
4. Authority to administer oaths and affirmations.
5. Oaths or affirmations to be made by—
witnesses :
interpreters :
jurors.
6. Affirmation by Natives or by persons objecting to oaths.
7. Forms of oaths and affirmations.
8. Power of Court to tender certain oaths.
9. Court may ask party or witness whether he will make oath proposed by opposite party.
10. Administration of oath if accepted.
11. Evidence conclusive as against person offering to be bound.

SECTIONS.

12. Procedure in case of refusal to make oath.
13. Proceedings and evidence not invalidated by omission of oath or irregularity.
14. Persons giving evidence bound to state the truth.
15. Amendment of Penal Code, sections 178 and 181.
16. Official oaths abolished.
Schedule of repealed enactments.

An Act to consolidate the law relating to Judicial Oaths, and for other purposes.

WHEREAS it is expedient to consolidate the law relating to judicial oaths, affirmations, and declarations, and to repeal the law relating to official oaths, affirmations, and declarations ; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

I.— Preliminary.

Short title. 1. This Act may be called " The Indian Oaths Act, 1873 :—"

It extends to the whole of British India, and, so far as regards subjects of Her Majesty, to the territories of Native Princes and States in alliance with Her Majesty ;

And it shall come into force on the first day of May 1873.

2. The enactments specified in the schedule hereto annexed are repealed to the extent mentioned in the third column thereof.

3. Nothing herein contained applies to proceedings before Courts-Martial, or to oaths, affirmations, or declarations prescribed by any law which, under the provisions of the Indian

Councils' Act, 1861, the Governor-General in Council has not power to repeal.

II.—Authority to administer Oaths and Affirmations.

4. The following Courts and persons are authorized to administer by themselves or by an officer empowered by them in this behalf, oaths and affirmations in discharge of the duties or in exercise of the powers imposed or conferred upon them respectively by law:—

(a) All Courts and persons having by law or consent of parties authority to receive evidence;

(b) The Commanding Officer of any military station occupied by troops in the service of Her Majesty: provided

(1) that the oath or affirmation be administered within the limits of the station, and

(2) that the oath or affirmation be such as a Justice of the Peace is competent to administer in British India.

III.—Persons by whom Oaths or Affirmations must be made.

5. Oaths or affirmations shall be made by the following persons:—

(a) all witnesses, that is to say, all persons who may lawfully be examined, or give, or be required to give, evidence by or before any Court or person having by law or consent of parties authority to examine such persons or to receive evidence:

(b) interpreters of questions put to, and evidence given by, witnesses, and
 (c) jurors.

Nothing herein contained shall render it lawful to administer in a criminal proceeding an oath or affirmation to the accused person, or necessary to administer to the official interpreter of any Court, after he has entered on the execution of the duties of his office, an oath or affirmation that he will faithfully discharge those duties.

6. Where the witness, interpreter, or juror is a Hindú or Muhammadan, or has an objection to making an oath, he shall, instead of making an oath, make an affirmation.

In every other case the witness, interpreter, or juror shall make an oath.

IV.—Forms of Oaths and Affirmations.

7. All oaths and affirmations made under section five shall be administered according to such forms as the High Court may from time to time prescribe.

And until any such forms are prescribed by the High Court, such oaths and affirmations shall be administered according to the forms now in use.

Explanation.—As regards oaths and affirmations administered in the Court of the Recorder of Rangoon and the Court of Small Causes of

Rangoon, the Recorder of Rangoon shall be deemed to be the High Court within the meaning of this section.

8. If any party to, or witness in, any judicial proceeding offers to give evidence on oath or solemn affirmation in any form common amongst, or held binding by, persons of the race or persuasion to which he belongs, and not repugnant to justice or decency, and not purporting to affect any third person, the Court may, if it thinks fit, notwithstanding anything hereinbefore contained, tender such oath or affirmation to him.

9. If any party to any judicial proceeding offers to be bound by any such oath or solemn affirmation as is mentioned in section eight, if such oath or affirmation is made by the other party to, or by any witness in, such proceeding, the Court may, if it thinks fit, ask such party or witness, or cause him to be asked whether or not he will make the oath or affirmation.

Provided that no party or witness shall be compelled to attend personally in Court solely for the purpose of answering such question.

10. If such party or witness agrees to make such oath or affirmation, the Court may proceed to administer it, or if it is of such a nature that it may be more conveniently made out of Court, the Court may issue a Commission to any person to administer it, and authorize him to take the evidence of the person to be sworn or affirmed and return it to the Court.

11. The evidence so given shall, as against the person who offered to be bound as aforesaid, be conclusive proof of the matter stated.

12. If the party or witness refuses to make the oath or solemn affirmation, referred to in section eight, he shall not be compelled to make it, but the Court shall record, as part of the proceedings, the nature of the oath or affirmation proposed, the facts that he was asked whether he would make it, and that he refused it, together with any reason which he may assign for his refusal.

V.—Miscellaneous.

13. No omission to take any oath or make any affirmation, no substitution of any one for any other of them, and no irregularity whatever in the form in which any one of them is administered, shall invalidate any proceeding or render inadmissible any evidence whatever, in or in respect of which such omission, substitution, or irregularity took place, or shall affect the obligation of a witness to state the truth.

14. Every person giving evidence on any subject before any Court, or person hereby authorized to administer oaths and affirmations, shall be bound to state the truth on such subject.

15. The Indian Penal Code, sections 178 and 181, shall be construed as if, after the word "oath," the words "or affirmation" were inserted.

Amendment of Penal Code, sections 178 and 181.

16. Subject to the provisions of sections three and five, no person appointed to any office shall, before entering on the execution of the duties of his office, be required to make any oath, or to make or subscribe any affirmation or declaration whatever.

SCHEDULE.

(See section 2).

PART I.—STATUTES.

Year and chapter.	Title.	Extent of repeal.
9 Geo. IV, c. 74.	An Act for improving the Administration of Criminal Justice in the <i>East Indies</i> .	Sections thirty-six and thirty-seven.
3 & 4 Wm. IV, c. 49.	An Act to allow Quakers and Moravians to make Affirmation in all cases where an Oath is or shall be required.	The whole Act, so far as it applies to British India.
4 & 5 Wm. IV, c. 82.	An Act to allow the People called Separatists to make a solemn Affirmation and Declaration instead of an Oath.	Ditto.
5 & 6 Wm. IV, c. 62.	An Act to repeal an Act of the present Session of Parliament, intituled "An Act for the more effectual Abolition of Oaths and Affirmations taken and made in various Departments of the State, and to substitute Declarations in lieu thereof; and for the more entire Suppression of voluntary and extra-judicial Oaths and Affidavits;" and to make other Provisions for the Abolition of unnecessary Oaths.	Ditto.
1 & 2 Vic., c. 77.	An Act for permitting Affirmation to be made instead of an Oath in certain cases.	Ditto.

PART II.—ACTS.

Number and year.	Title.	Extent of repeal.
IX of 1836	Commanding Officer's power to administer Oaths.	The whole.
XXI of 1837	Office Oaths and Declarations	So much as has not been repealed.
V of 1840	An Act concerning the Oaths and Declarations of Hindus and Mahomedans.	Ditto.
XV of 1843	An Act for the more extensive employment of Uncovenanted Agency in the Judicial Department.	Section two.
XV of 1853	An Act to amend the Law of Evidence.	Section twelve.
XII of 1856	An Act to amend the Law respecting the employment of Amceens by the Civil Courts in the Presidency of Fort William.	Section four.

Number and year.	Title.	Extent of repeal.
VII of 1857	An Act for the more extensive employment of Uncovenanted Agency in the Revenue and Judicial Departments in the Presidency of Fort St. George.	Section two.
XII of 1859	An Act to make better Provision for the trial of Pilots at the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal for breach of duty.	Sections twelve and fifteen.
XVIII of 1863	An Act to make provision for the speedy and efficient disposal of the business now pending in the Office of the Master of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, and to provide for the abolition of the Oaths now administered to Hindus and Mahomedans in the said Court, and to amend the Code of Civil Procedure in respect of process issued out of the said Court in the exercise of its Original Civil Jurisdiction.	Section nine.
IV of 1866	An Act to amend the constitution of the Chief Court of Judicature in the Punjab and its Dependencies.	Section five.
II of 1869	An Act for the appointment of Justices of the Peace.	Sections seven and eight.
IV of 1871	An Act to consolidate and amend the Laws relating to Coroners.	Section seven, and, in section thirty-eight, the words "and such deputy shall take and subscribe, before one of the Judges of the High Court, an oath that he will faithfully discharge the duties of his office."
I of 1871	An Act to consolidate and amend the law relating to the District and Subordinate Civil Courts in Bengal.	Section thirteen.
VI of 1872	An Act to amend the Law relating to Oaths and Affirmations.	The whole.
XVIII of 1872	An Act to amend the Indian Evidence Act, 1872.	Section twelve.
Bombay Act VI of 1866.	An Act to amend the Law relating to certain Declarations of office in the Bombay Presidency.	The whole.

PART III.—REGULATIONS.

Number and year.	Title.	Extent of repeal.
Bengal Regulation IV of 1793.	A Regulation for receiving, trying, and deciding Suits or Complaints declared cognizable in the Courts of Dewanny Adawlut established in the several Zillahs, and in the Cities of Patna, Dacca, and Moorshedabad.	So much of section six as has not been repealed.
Bengal Regulation III of 1803.	A Regulation for receiving, trying, and deciding Suits or Complaints, declared cognizable in the Courts of Adawlut established in the several Zillahs in the Provinces ceded by the Nawab Vizier to the Honourable the English East India Company.	So much of section seven as has not been repealed, and section eight.

Number and year.	Title.	Extent of appeal.	Number and year.	Title.	Extract of appeal.
Bengal Regulation IX of 1822.	A Regulation to modify certain Portions of Regulation VII of 1822, and Regulation IV of 1822; to provide for the more speedy and satisfactory Decision of Judicial Questions cognizable by Officers of Revenue employed in making Settlements under the above Regulations; for enforcing the Production of the Village Accounts; for the more extensive Employment of Native Agency in the Revenue Department; and to declare the Indent of Section V Regulation VII of 1822, touching Claims to Malikana.	Section nineteen.	Bombay Regulation XII of 1827.	A Regulation for the establishment of a system of Police throughout the Zillah subordinate to Bombay, for providing Rules for its Administration, and for defining the Duties and Powers of all Police Authorities and Servants.	So much of section three, clause five, as has not been repealed.
Madras Regulation I of 1803.	A Regulation for defining the Duties of the Board of Revenue, and for determining the Extent of the Powers vested in the Board of Revenue.	Sections two and three.	Bombay Regulation XIII of 1827.	A Regulation for defining the Constitution of Courts of Criminal Justice, and the Functions and Proceedings thereof.	So much of section thirty-six, clause two, as has not been repealed.
Madras Regulation II of 1803.	A Regulation for describing and determining the Conduct to be observed by Collectors in certain cases.	Sections three and four.	Bombay Regulation XVI of 1827.	A Regulation defining the Duties of the Collector, and his powers in regard to Subordinate Revenue Officers, and providing Rules for the guidance of Land Revenue Officers in general, throughout the Territories subordinate to Bombay.	Section three, and and so much of section five as relates to taking oaths.
Madras Regulation XIV of 1816.	A Regulation for amending and modifying the Rules which have been passed regarding the Office of Vakeel or Native Pleader in the Courts of Civil Judicature.	Section five.	Bombay Regulation XIX of 1827.	A Regulation for the Presidency, prescribing Rules for the Assessment and Collection of the Land Revenue, and for collecting Taxes on Shops and Stalls, on beating the Battakes or making Proclamation by the Crier, on Country Music, on Wedding Sheds and Places of Public Amusement, on Houses, on Carriages, and on Horses; for causing Individuals who may sell or transfer Houses or Tenements subject to quit or ground rents to give Notice of the same to the Collector; and also for levying Fees in the Court of Petty Sessions and Police Offices.	Section one, clause two; and section six from and including the words "and shall" down to the end. Appendix A.
Bombay Regulation VI of 1799.*	A Regulation for enacting the existing Rules for the Collection of the Bombay Customs.	Section two, clause two, from and including the words "previous to" down to the end of that clause.	Bombay Regulation XVIII of 1830.	A Regulation providing for the appointment of a Joint Judge within the Zillah of Poona.	Section two.
Bombay Regulation II of 1827.	A Regulation for defining the constitution of Courts of Civil Justice, and the powers and duties of the Judges and officers thereof.	Sections four and fifteen. In section eleven, clause one, the words "who previously entering on the duties of their offices shall take and subscribe in open Court the oath contained in Appendix B."			

* Printed at p. 246 of Clarke's edition of the Bombay Regulations, London, 1851.

WHITLEY STOKES,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.



SUPPLEMENT TO The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 23, 1873.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE may receive the SUPPLEMENT separately on payment of Six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or Twelve Rupees if sent by Post.

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SIR JOHN GRANT'S SCHEME FOR PRIMARY SCHOOLS IN BENGAL.

THE Lieutenant-Governor directs the republication of the subjoined extracts from a Bengal Government letter of the year 1860. He has been much gratified to find in the records so complete a similarity of views to those recently adopted on the part of the distinguished man who held the Bengal Government in 1860. The present rules are so elastic, and so much is left to the discretion of local Officers, that Sir John Grant's opinion may be taken as a useful guide at the present day. The Lieutenant-Governor has therefore directed that these extracts be republished in continuation of the Primary School Resolution of the 30th September 1872.

No. 633, dated Calcutta, the 19th October 1860.

From—The Secretary to the Government of Bengal,

To—W. GREY, Esq., Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department.

I AM directed, with reference to your several letters noted in the margin,

21st of January 1859.
17th of May "
15th of August "

17th of October 1860.
(Docket) 16th of Dec. "
21st of February 1860.

to forward the views of the Lieutenant-Governor on the subject of providing cheap schools for the

masses, and of improving and extending vernacular education generally.

2. The Lieutenant-Governor has referred to Lord Stanley's despatch on the subject of education generally, which was received after the first of your letters under acknowledgment had been forwarded, and in which various important points connected with education are discussed; but the present communication will be confined to an exposition of his views regarding vernacular education for the lower classes, and to the question of the funds from which such education must be supplied. The Lieutenant-Governor, in pursuance of the instructions contained in your letter of the 17th of May 1859, has consulted on this important subject not only the officials of the educational department, but

several other gentlemen, Europeans and Natives, who have either had practical experience in dealing with village schools, or have always shown an interest in

W. S. Seton-Karr, Esq.
Dr. F. J. Mout.
G. Smith, Esq.
N. P. Pogose, Esq.
R. Hand, Esq.
Rev. W. Kay.
" J. Long.
" T. Sandya.
" J. Ogilvie.
" B. Geidt.
" K. M. Banerjee.
Rajah Radhakant Deb, Bahadur.
" Prosunno Nath Roy, ditto.

Rajah Suttichurn Ghosal.
" Suttichunder Roy.
Rai Prosunno Narain Deb.
Baboo Isurchunder Surma.
" Romanath Tagore.
" Prosunno Coomar Ghose.
" Pearychund Mitter.
" Samachurn Sircar.
" Debendranath Tagore.
" Isurchunder Ghosal.
" Shibchunder Deb.
Moonshee Ameer Ally

the elevation and well-being of the ryots. The information given by the above gentlemen, whose names are entered in the margin, is herewith forwarded: and aided by their opinions as well as by a consideration of the means hitherto employed for this object, the Lieutenant-Governor is now enabled to explain

the plan which he recommends for the attainment of the object in view.

3. The Lieutenant-Governor clearly understands the intention of the Government of India and of the Home Government to be, that grants-in-aid are not to be applied to the extension or support of purely indigenous vernacular schools, but are to be reserved for English schools, for Anglo-Vernacular schools, and for Vernacular schools of a comparatively high order. The present object, then, is to devise some scheme for the instruction of the lower agricultural classes, which may be tried at once experimentally, but shall be capable of easy extension and be not ill-adapted to any existing system; suitable to the wants of the people; not calculated to offend their prejudices; and, above all, shall not be attended with inordinate expense, not only at first, but when developed to its fullest extent.

4. Bearing this in mind, the Lieutenant-Governor has come to the conclusion that our best chance of success lies in basing a new scheme on the indigenous schools already existing throughout the district of Bengal, and indeed to be found more or less in every part of India. He has fully considered everything that can be said and that has been said to the disparagement of these primitive institutions. The poor appearance of the sheds used as school houses; the ignorance, obstinacy, and prejudice of the gooroos who preside over them; the almost total want of school books; the very humble character of the instruction generally imparted; and the poverty of the scholars, have not been overlooked. But if we are to convey instruction of any kind to the lower orders, we must not, the Lieutenant-Governor thinks, affect to disregard the kind of instruction that the people have hitherto sought and approved. All attempts made to reach the mere agriculturist, however praiseworthy, and by whatever amount of talent and energy supported, must fail wherever they are not in unison with the habits and feelings of the people. The kind of instruction which the people naturally desire must not be forgotten. The aid of the village schoolmasters must be invoked. The possibility of elevating and improving both the schools and the race of schoolmasters should not be hastily disregarded. Any scheme involving the abolition of all existing village schools and the deprivation of all the schoolmasters, must create for itself obstacles that may be insurmountable.

5. The ground-work of the plan which the Lieutenant-Governor contemplates must, therefore, be the present indigenous schools. That they exist in numbers, in Lower Bengal especially, is unquestionable. Mr. Long estimates that in Bengal alone there are 30,000 village gooroos; and indeed all persons who have been consulted at any time when the question of vernacular education has been under consideration, from the time of Mr. Adam downwards, however they might differ as to the possibility of improvement, have had no doubt as to their existence, or as to their numbers. The Lieutenant-Governor, then, approving only of a scheme which shall openly recognize the existence and utility of these institutions, would set about this recognition in the following manner.

6. Lists of every village school in each zillah that may be included in the scene of operation should be prepared by the Education Department in communication with the district officers. The Inspector, aided by Deputy Inspectors, should then proceed to make his selection of those schools which he may think most important and most capable of improvement. In doing this he would naturally be guided partly by personal and partly by local consider-

ations. In this selection much will depend on the judgment and tact of the inspecting officer.

7. When the requisite number of schools shall have been selected, the Inspector must endeavour to induce the gooroos, or the proprietors and supporters of the school, who are often talookdars and middlemen, to submit to periodical inspection. To this end the Lieutenant-Governor would not propose that any pledge should be demanded from either schoolmasters or proprietors as to the repairs of the schoolhouse or the number of scholars; or that any weekly or monthly returns or statements of any kind should be forwarded to the Inspectors. This officer, before admitting the school on his list, must take care to satisfy himself that there is a schoolhouse in existence, and that it has a fair daily attendance of scholars; also that the master is willing to receive the ~~support~~ of Government. The erection and repairs of the schoolhouse being left to the inhabitants, the teacher would be chiefly remunerated, as he is now, by the fees of the scholars. In this way the cost of the institution of the school and the greater part of the expence of its maintenance being still defrayed by the people of the neighbourhood, the scheme, even when fully developed, need not be impracticable from its costliness. But in order to enlist the sympathies of the teacher, and to overcome his prejudices, as well as to raise the character of the institution, the following means are suggested. Books should be supplied to the schools at a very low price. These books should contain, in a compact form, all that has hitherto been taught at such places by dictation, namely, arithmetic, agricultural and commercial accounts, forms of agreements, quit-tances of rents, bonds, &c., and even models of the complimentary or formal letters which inferiors constantly address to their superiors. The Lieutenant-Governor does not feel warranted in despising this last kind of instruction because it is not conveyed to the son of an English peasant. It is sufficient for our purposes that such instruction has been imparted in India for generations. The above course will enable any lad of ordinary intelligence to read and write correctly, and to see that he is not cheated in his accounts by the mahajun or the agent of the zemindar. A book of this kind has been in use in some schools near Calcutta; and, as being in every way suited for the purpose, should be largely supplied to other similar schools.

8. On this rude and primitive foundation, the Lieutenant-Governor would build a structure of a better kind, taking great care, however, that the higher and better instruction offered should not be too much in advance of the requirements of the people. He would rigidly exclude all attempts at English instruction; or at imparting to Bengal village boys information which can in their case serve no purpose but to puzzle their heads with strange names and foreign ideas. He would restrict the improved course to the measurement of land, to some short Bengali Grammar of the simplest kind, and to the very first elements of geography and of Indian history. If the sons of ryots, in addition to the present course of village instruction, can be induced to read books of instruction and amusement (which must be for the most part written for the purpose), to write with neatness on leaves or paper, to measure their own lands correctly, and to know a little about the existence of other countries and the history and condition of their own, with the prospects of a better education for their sons, a great step will have been made.

9. When the selection of certain schools has been made, and when it has been formally announced that the course of instruction shall not be hastily changed, and shall be supplied with the mechanical aids of which it has hitherto been destitute, it will still be necessary to secure the co-operation of the gooroo. But to this end the Lieutenant-Governor thinks that any compulsory examination, which some gentlemen have recommended to be forced on such persons, would defeat the object which we have in view. It is useless to expect that the ordinary race of village teachers would submit to any ordeal of the kind. All that can be done is by conference, by judicious advice, and by holding out hopes of reward, to stimulate the best men of the class to greater exertion, and to lead them to adopt an improved course of study. This, it must be conceded, is the one difficulty of the scheme. But it does not seem an insurmountable difficulty. When a certain number of gooroos shall have been induced to adopt

the improved system, the feeling of the people will be so much in favour of it as to force it upon the remainder, or to drive them out of employment.

10. It is here of course that the substantial aid of Government must come in, and there can be no inducement so powerful as a payment of a reward in cash. He would take care that these rewards should be quite distinct from any system of grants-in-aid. They would be distributed within a fixed limit by the Inspector on his being satisfied that the school had been well attended by scholars who had passed a fair examination in the subjects to which it is proposed in this letter to limit the education of the ryot. In this way the minute returns, the lengthy statements, and the constant supervision necessary in the system of grants-in-aid, and noticed as prejudicial by Dr. Mouat in his letter of the 20th of August 1859, would be quite unnecessary; while, on the other hand, care must be taken that rewards are not given for mere musters of boys collected together to make a good show. Visits should take place only as often as necessary for a fair knowledge of what is going on. We know that when the inhabitants want a school, they will maintain one. If the son of an agriculturist wishes to learn anything at all, he will attend such a school, and if the gooroo is capable of teaching anything at all, he will find scholars. It is to the improvement of such schools when brought into existence by the voluntary act of the inhabitants that the State must look. The reward given to the gooroo need in no case exceed half the fees which he receives from his scholars, or say a sum of Rs. 30 or Rs. 36 a year, and it often need not amount to so much. Taking the average of a teacher's earnings at five rupees a month, the sum spent in rewards to each schoolmaster would not on an average exceed Rs. 30 a year; and the Lieutenant-Governor believes that the prospect of such a sum would stimulate all but the most apathetic and bigoted teachers. If any gooroo proves impervious to advice, encouragement, or the hope of reward, or having promised largely, fails to fulfil his promises, he will at once be struck off the Government list. But if by advice, conciliatory treatment, books, and substantial rewards, even a dozen schools were led to adopt a better and higher kind of instruction in any one zillah, the latent energies of neighbouring schoolmasters would in time be exerted; and if a scheme so based should once gain a secure footing, there might eventually, the Lieutenant-Governor thinks, be no limit to the extension of vernacular education except the wants of the people.

19. It is not the intention of the Lieutenant-Governor to recommend normal schools for teachers as part of this scheme, because he thinks that no normal school, other than a provincial one for each district, would ever supply to the fullest extent requisite teachers for the lower class of schools. It would be unreasonable to expect any teacher brought up at a normal school at Calcutta or Hooghly to proceed to teach scholars in the province of Cuttack or the division of Dacca on such a moderate salary as must be assigned to teachers of schools in those localities. The teachers for each district must be furnished in and by the district.

20. The experiment may be tried at any time in some of the populous districts of Lower Bengal when the money is available. The Lieutenant-Governor thinks that it will be wise to commence, not with the most civilized parts of the 24 Pargunnahs, Baraset, or Hooghly, where the cry of the inhabitants is for an English education as tending to employ and preferment, or, at any rate, not with the portions of those districts in the vicinity of Calcutta, but rather, with more distant zillahs, almost equal in population but not so constantly brought into contact with the advantages of civilization.

22. The main features of the scheme now recommended seem to have the merits of simplicity, cheapness, and facility for indefinite extension. Several of them are recommended by the united judgment of experienced gentlemen of different professions, European and Native. There are difficulties in all plans; but whatever difficulties there are in this plan, it is believed that they are not more than can be surmounted by the known tact, ability, and earnestness of those to whose hands its execution would be entrusted.

THE PROPOSED SUBSTITUTION OF ASSAMESE FOR BENGALI IN THE COURTS AND SCHOOLS OF ASSAM.

RESOLUTION.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

EDUCATION.

Calcutta, the 19th April 1873.

READ again—

Letter No. 3045, dated 17th May, to the Commissioner of Assam, asking for a report on the language used in the courts of Assam, and inquiring why Assamese should not be substituted for Bengallee as the language of courts and schools in Assam.

Reply from the Commissioner, forwarding a collection of opinions from district and sub-divisional officers of Assam, and from other gentlemen whom the Commissioner consulted.

RESOLUTION.—The Lieutenant-Governor observes that for many years there have been differences of opinion on the question whether the Assamese language ought to be recognized as the court and school language of Assam. Mr. Moffat Mills, after completing a tour through Assam and questioning carefully all the Government officers and people all over the country, wrote in 1853 :—"The people complain, and in my opinion with much reason, of the substitution of Bengallee for the vernacular Assamese. Bengallee is the language of the courts, not of their popular books and Shasters, and there is a strong prejudice to its general use. It is because instruction is imparted to the youths in a foreign tongue that they look only to Government for employ. Assamese is described by Mr. Brown, the best scholar in the province, as a beautiful, simple language, differing in more respects from, than agreeing with, the Bengallee; and I think we made a great mistake in directing that all business should be transacted in Bengallee, and that the Assamese must acquire it. It is too late now to retrace our steps, but I would strongly recommend Anundaram Phookun's proposition to the favorable consideration of the Council of Education, viz. the substitution of the vernacular language in lieu of Bengallee, the publication of a series of popular works in the Assamese language, and the completion of the course of vernacular education in Bengallee." The highly educated native of Assam, quoted by Mr. Mills, stated in appendix J to Mr. Mills' report that "for more than ten years after the annexation of the province, the Assamese was the language of the courts." And he argued that Assamese was no nearer akin to Bengallee than Ooriah was, and that the people of Assam had as much claim to use their own vernacular as had the people of Orissa.

2. Since Mr. Mills and Anundaram Phookun wrote in 1853, more or less agitation has gone on from time to time for the recognition of Assamese as the language of the courts: the missionary and indigenous schools have continued to teach Assamese; one or more vernacular newspapers, calling themselves Assamese, have sprung up. The late Officiating Commissioner, Colonel Haughton, formally recommended that Assamese should be made the language of the courts. Colonel Haughton's recommendation was not approved by the then Government of Bengal; but meanwhile all civil officers serving in Assam were compelled to pass in Assamese, just as Bengal officers have to pass in Bengallee, or North-Western Provinces officers in Hindustanee. Recently memorials from different parts of Assam have been presented to the Lieutenant-Governor upon the subject; and he has himself held in other parts of India that the vernacular of a people ought not to be elbowed out of a country in favor of another language which happens to be the vernacular of a neighbouring, more numerous and more educated people. The tendency of the Government of India and of the legislation of late years has been to permit the vernacular of each province to be used in its courts. The facts and memorials

of the last few years have shown that the Assamese language is still the vernacular of the people. Accordingly the Lieutenant-Governor caused reports to be called for upon the subject in the following words:—

“ His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor has recently had before him more than one petition from Assam, praying that Assamese instead of Bengallee may be made the language of the Government schools and the Government courts in Assam. Your opinion on this point the Lieutenant-Governor gathers to be, that Bengallee and Assamese are so nearly akin that Bengallee may well be left as the language both of schools and courts.

“ But it would appear from Colonel Haughton's letter of the 28th November, and also from some of the correspondence quoted above, that Assamese is taught in the missionary schools; that there are books and a dictionary published of the Assamese language; and that there have been on and off from time to time expressions of feeling in different parts of Assam in favor of the adoption of Assamese as the language of the courts.

“ The Lieutenant-Governor would now ask you to consider the matter fully with reference to the above considerations, and to send a copy of this letter to, and obtain from, the Deputy Commissioners of your division a report upon the language used in their courts, and regarding the propriety of substituting Assamese for Bengallee. The Lieutenant-Governor would particularly wish to know for each district what language the people speak when they come to court; what they speak at home in their own houses; and whether there do occur from time to time cases of practical difficulty or inconvenience from the use of Bengallee as the court language. His Honor would also inquire what language is taught in the few indigenous schools there may be, and in the mission schools all over the division, and whether any considerable proportion of the amlah of the Assam offices and courts are Assamese. He wishes not only to know whether the objections to the use of Bengallee are insuperable, but also what reason there is for using Bengallee among an Assamese people. *Prima facie* it would seem natural to use Assamese; and if we are to use Bengallee, it must not only be shown that the evils of that course are not intolerable, but also that there is strong reason for adopting an apparently surprising course.”

3. A report has now been received from the Commissioner, together with reports from all the Deputy Commissioners and some of the more experienced sub-divisional officers in the valley districts of Assam, and also reports from other officers whom the Commissioner consulted. Colonel Hopkinson is himself decidedly in favor of retaining Bengallee as the language of the courts and schools in Assam. He mentions that no reports are submitted from the hill districts, as neither Bengallee nor Assamese is spoken in those districts.

4. The Lieutenant-Governor has given his full consideration to the views of the Assam officers, and he is much indebted to them for the full and careful way in which they have handled this important matter.

The majority of the Deputy Commissioners and experienced Assistant Commissioners are, the Lieutenant-Governor finds, in favor of Assamese; and generally it may be observed that the Bengallees, and the officers who have been but a little time in the province, or do not understand its language, are against Assamese, while those who have had most practical experience are for it, excepting Mr. A. E. Campbell. This latter officer is employed in the lowest part of the lowest district of Assam, and seems to have been formerly the advocate of Bengallee, the arguments for which he well puts.

No amount of argument about derivative affinity can get over the fact clearly testified to, and nowhere really contradicted, that the people of Assam do not understand Bengallee, and that the petitions written in their name and the court proceedings are unintelligible to them; while the recent agitation proves clearly that the great majority of the Assamese much wish to have their own language for educational and court purposes.

5. The only real difficulty in the way of recognizing Assamese as the vernacular of the province is the paucity of higher school books in the language, and that difficulty is greatly mitigated by the fact, so much dwelt upon by those who favor Bengallee, that a really literate person who knows one of the two languages can soon master the other. For teaching the higher classes of schools, therefore, when Assamese books cannot be got, we must use Bengallee school books. Subject to this limitation, Assamese must now, the Lieutenant-Governor considers, be introduced into all the courts and schools of the valley districts of Assam. Bengallee words may be employed for technical terms for which there is no Assamese equivalent, and for which English words cannot be conveniently introduced; but for the rest Assamese must be used *bond fide*

as the court and school language of Assam. The recent orders of the High Court have, it is understood from Major Lamb's and Major Campbell's reports, virtually made the use of Assamese compulsory in petitions and such like documents.

6. In all primary schools Assamese will be taught to the exclusion of Bengallee; also in all middle schools, and in the lower and middle classes of higher schools. When a class of twelve or more boys wish for it, Bengallee may be separately taught them as a language. In the upper classes of higher schools every subject in which there is an Assamese book is to be taught in Assamese; subjects in which Assamese school books do not exist, can be taught either in Bengallee or in English. The Inspector of Schools, Assam Circle, will be at once instructed to make a careful and exact report upon the subject of Assamese school books now available, and the best means of procuring them.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

C. BERNARD,

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

THE CULTIVATION OF SORGHO.

No. 91, dated Royal Botanic Gardens, the 4th April 1873.

From—G. HENDERSON, Esq., M.D., Offg. Superintendent, Botanical Gardens, Calcutta,
To—The Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

WITH reference to your letter No. 425 of 3rd February 1872, and enclosed correspondence regarding *surghum succharatum*, I have the honor to report that on a plot of ground in the garden measuring 1,680 square yards (or 80 square yards more than one-third of an acre), two pounds weight of seed was sown on 17th July 1872, and that it yielded the following amount of green fodder according to the native overseer, Baboo Prosuno Coomar Sen, who recorded the result of the experiment:—

				lbs.
1st crop	13th August	...	...	1,040
	14th "	...	...	1,040
	17th "	...	...	1,600
	18th "	...	...	1,640
	30th September	...	...	480
Total				5,800 1st crop.
2nd crop	19th October	...	...	2,880
	23rd "	...	...	800
Total				3,680 2nd crop.

Or a total amount of fodder of about 4 tons 4 cwt. exclusive of some left for seed, and this gives roughly 12 tons to the acre. I believe almost no manure was given, for, when I saw the crop on my arrival here in December, it looked a very poor one. I have now commenced another experiment with seed produced in this garden, and expect to be able to give a more favourable report by and bye.

I find in the Journal of the Agricultural and Horticultural Society for 1871, vol. III, part 1, new series, and page 31, a memorandum regarding this plant by Mr. John Scott, Curator of this garden. I believe it has been repeatedly tried for very many years in various parts of India, and the reason why it has not yet established itself is probably because it requires a very large quantity of manure as well as plenty of water. Many years ago I made experiments with it in the Punjab in every variety of soil, and found that it

could be successfully grown almost anywhere, and if well manured and liberally watered, it yielded a very large quantity of excellent fodder, considerably more I think than any other fodder plant with which I am acquainted, and could be cut five or six times during the summer. I also tried to extract sugar from the juice and made some fair samples which, as far as I recollect, had this peculiarity that neither flies nor ants would touch it.

On questioning the native gardeners here as to the quality of the fodder, I was told that it is so injurious to cattle that no one would take it as a gift, and that cattle would hardly eat it. It appears that the crop grown here last summer was offered to the villagers about, but they, seeing such fine fodder offered gratis, were naturally suspicious of it, and would have nothing to do with it. So the next batch was sent to the Commissariat, but the Commissariat Sergeant learning that the villagers refused it, declined to let any experiments be made on the Government cattle. I need not say that there is no foundation whatever for this idea that the plant is injurious to cattle. I know as a fact that cattle are fond of it and thrive on it, and the bullocks in this garden are now eating it without any bad effects. I saw fields of the *surghum succharatum* in Eastern Turkistan near the city of Yark and where it was growing to ten feet in height.

My opinion of the plant is that it is one of the very best that can be grown for fodder where plenty of manure and water can be given. The crop is no doubt rather an exhausting one, and it would just be the thing to grow where sewage irrigation can be obtained, and in saline, as reh soils, if it could once be got to germinate after flooding or draining the land sufficiently. I believe it would take up the excess of saline matter faster than almost any other crop.

RESOLUTION ON THE REPORT OF THE SANITARY COMMISSIONER FOR BENGAL FOR 1871.

RESOLUTION.

STATISTICAL DEPARTMENT.

Calcutta, the 17th April 1873.

READ—

A letter No. 298, dated the 21st December 1872, from the Sanitary Commissioner for Bengal, forwarding his annual report for 1871.

1. The Lieutenant-Governor remarks that as on the last occasion so this year the Sanitary Commissioner's report was not received in the Bengal Office until the very end of the year succeeding that under review, and that the whole report for 1871 was not printed and furnished to Government until the end of March 1873. So serious a delay, which would vitiate the value of almost any report, has rendered a mere compilation like the present quite unprofitable for purposes of action, and the Lieutenant-Governor must express his strong dissatisfaction at its recurrence. His Honor trusts that there will be no delay as regards the submission of the report for the past year, which should now be ready, and that it will be submitted, as has been promised, by the 15th April.

2. The Lieutenant-Governor, moreover, cannot express his full approval either of the form or method of the report as it has now been submitted. It is not sufficient to present to Government, as Dr. Jackson has done, after the manner of his predecessors, "a simple compilation of materials supplied to the Sanitary Commissioner's office by the Civil Surgeons of the province." The Lieutenant-Governor expects from the Sanitary Commissioner something very much more complete than this. The Sanitary Commissioner, without re-producing or even necessarily abstracting the local reports, except where they were of sufficient interest to bring before the special consideration of Government, should, in his general report, condense and review the sanitary condition of the

country as a whole, and bring any remarkable facts in the sanitary history of the year into prominent notice. A report which was so very much out of date as that under review might also have brought down the history of a recent and terrible pestilence like the Burdwan fever to some later date than the 30th December 1871. The Sanitary Commissioner should be the adviser and counsellor of Government in all matters relating to the general public health. His report should place the Government in possession of all known facts, and of his views on points of sanitary importance. For instance, the report now due should certainly discuss the question whether the poorer people of the Burdwan fever tract are more under-fed than those in Eastern Bengal or Behar.

3. It is of special consequence that the Sanitary Commissioner should accept his full responsibility in Bengal, where the statistics of sanitary registration are still in their infancy, and are in many respects quite untrustworthy. His Honor observes, indeed, that Dr. Jackson does say that, in spite of the untrustworthiness of his figures, his report contains a very fair notice of the relative prevalence of the diseases to which the mortality of the year has been due. This may be the case; but without a fuller explanation Mr. Campbell cannot be assured that accuracy has been secured even in this respect. He would wish that the Sanitary Commissioner had gone more carefully into the question. Dr. Jackson has nowhere in his report summarized his own experiences and opinion as to the sanitary condition of Bengal, or of any part of Bengal, during the year under review.

4. Dr. Jackson has worked out thoroughly and shown once for all the extremely untrustworthy nature of the statistics with which he has been furnished, and with which we are at present obliged to deal. His Honor recognizes and concedes the exceptional difficulties which beset the Sanitary Commissioner for Bengal. His returns are incomplete from every district, and absolutely untrustworthy, and it is only by persevering efforts that they can be improved. In 1871 the mortality in Bengal, with a population of 66 millions, is registered at 260,331, which is only a proportion of four in a thousand; in the Punjab, with a population of 17½ millions, the deaths recorded are 363,378, giving a death-rate of 21 per thousand; in the North-Western Provinces, where the population is about 30 millions, the deaths are 578,650, and the death-rate 19·5 per thousand; in England the average death-rate is 22·4 per thousand.

5. In the following table, which the Lieutenant-Governor has taken from the Sanitary Commissioner's report, the districts of Bengal are arranged in order as to efficiency in mortuary registration in 1871:—

Mortality over 10 per 1,000.			From 5 to 10 per 1,000.			From 3 to 5 per 1,000.			Under 3 per 1,000.		
1	Serampore sub-division ...	14·8	5	Kamroop ...	9·8	21	Bhangulpore ...	4·9	32	Furreedpore ...	2·8
2	Nowgong ..	11·8	6	Singbhoom ...	8·6	22	Howrah ...	4·6	33	Patna ...	2·6
3	Gowalpara ..	10·6	7	Sibsaur ..	8·2	23	Moorshedabad ...	4·3	34	Jalpigoree ...	2·5
4	Beerbhoom ...	10·1	8	Jessore ...	7·9	24	Maldah ...	4·2	35	Pubna ...	2·5
			9	Burdwan ..	7·4	25	Manbhoom ...	3·9	36	Shahabad ...	2·4
			10	Chittagong ...	7·5	26	Pooree ...	3·6	37	Midnapore ...	2·4
			11	Hughly ..	7·4	27	Nuddea ...	3·6	38	Backergunj ...	2·3
			12	Cuttack ...	7·3	28	Saran ..	3·6	39	Tipperah ...	2·1
			13	Bancoorah ...	7·	29	Chutnapatun ...	3·1	40	Dacca ...	2·1
			14	Rajshahye ..	6·9	30	Dinagopore ...	3·1	41	Monghyr ...	1·9
			15	Bogra ...	6·9	31	Balasore ...	3·1	42	Sylhet ...	1·6
			16	Esaroebaugh ...	6·4				43	Hungpore ...	1·7
			17	Lohardugga ...	6·1				44	Cachar ...	1·6
			18	Darjeeling ...	5·7				45	Purneah ...	1·5
			19	Noakhali ...	5·7				46	Mymensing ...	1·
			20	24-Pergunnahs ...	5·3						

Nothing could prove the worthlessness of the returns more clearly than the figures displayed in this statement. The figures for the district of Mymensing, showing a death-rate of 1 per 1,000, would be ridiculously, if they were not deplorably, wrong. Dr. Jackson also remarks that in Burdwan, where so fatal an epidemic was raging, it is probable that not more than one death in several can have been reported.

6. Dr. Jackson proceeds to show by an interesting analysis that there is a special defect in all districts in the registration of female and of infant mortality. It is in infant mortality that the greatest deficiency appears. In England the deaths of persons under five years of age form 41.1 per cent. of the total mortality; in Bengal they form only 15.8 per cent. It may be possible that infant mortality may not be so great in India as it is among the poorer classes of the great cities of Western countries; but the disproportion cannot approach to what it amounts to in these returns, and His Honor is glad to see that Dr. Jackson's attention has been specially drawn to the question. The careful system of registration which Government is now, under the sanction of the Legislature, beginning in small manageable areas will no doubt throw light upon this inquiry.

7. His Honor has already succeeded in effecting, since the close of 1871, a tentative reform in the system under which mortuary and vital statistics are acquired in these provinces. He has freely confessed that the acquisition of accurate statistics is at present impossible over the enormous areas which compose our districts, with their vast populations and uneducated agencies; and, while not relinquishing the attempt to do what he can towards a complete registration, he has resolved in the meantime to perfect the system on a smaller scale over certain experimental selected areas, both urban and rural, in every district. Arrangements have been made for the collection of sanitary statistics from these selected localities from the 1st January last; the general returns of the district being also obtained in, it is hoped, an improved state. His Honor is now awaiting a report from the Sanitary Commissioner upon the success or otherwise of their endeavours during the first quarter of the present year.

8. Very recently also the Lieutenant-Governor has accepted a proposal which he anticipates will produce the most favourable results in ensuring an improved system of general registration. He has sanctioned the recommendation which has repeatedly been urged upon Government by successive Sanitary Commissioners and by district officers for allowing a sanitary clerk to all Civil Surgeons in connection with the collection of sanitary statistics, which in these provinces, as elsewhere, is a duty imposed upon the medical officer. Mr. Campbell trusts that the Sanitary Commissioner and the medical officers will be able to make the most of the establishments which will shortly be placed at their disposal.

9. His Honor believes that all officers are now fully aware of the great importance that he attaches to the correct registration of these statistics, and he has only to acknowledge the cordial co-operation that he has already received from the Commissioners and Magistrates, and the readiness with which they have responded to his call on numerous occasions.

10. The Lieutenant-Governor directs the distribution of this report as usual.

ORDER.—Ordered that a copy of this Resolution be forwarded to the Sanitary Commissioner for information.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

H. J. S. COTTON,

Offg. Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

OPERATIONS OF THE SEVERAL ROAD CESS COMMITTEES DURING
THE QUARTER ENDING 31st DECEMBER 1872.

No. 2090.

*Extract from the Proceedings of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor of
Bengal in the Public Works Department, (Accounts)
under date the 15th April 1873.*

Read again Proceedings of this Department, No. 924 of the 15th February 1873, having reference to the Receipts and Expenditure of the District Road Fund for the Cess Year 1872-73.

Read also Letter No. 2929, dated the 28th March 1873, from the Controller of Public Works Accounts in Bengal, submitting abstracts of the Receipts and Expenditure of the several District Road Funds for the quarter ending December 1872, and also a Statement shewing what portion of the expenditure was made through Public Works Officers.

REMARKS.—The Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to see that the whole of the receipts and expenditure to the end of December last, the first quarter of the current cess year, has been brought to account, although the preparation of these statements has been delayed for the accounts of the Nudda District; received only on the 2nd instant.

2. His Honor regrets however, to find that the services of Officers of the Public Works Department are not more utilized by the different Magistrates and Collectors than they are. It is seen from Statement B. that out of an expenditure of Rs. 1,90,744 only Rs. 62,214 or 32.61 per cent has taken place through Public Works Officers; and also that the payments on account of establishment, other than Public Works, amounts to Rs. 14,825.

3. The Lieutenant-Governor requests that the services of the Public Works Establishment may be utilized as far as practicable.

ORDERS.—That a copy of these proceedings, with a copy of the abstract of receipts and expenditure, as well as the Statement B., be published in the supplement to the *Calcutta Gazette*.

That a copy of the above as well as of the Statements referred to, be forwarded to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal, General Department, Financial Branch, for information. Also that copies be forwarded to all Commissioners, to all Superintending Engineers, to the Accountant-General, Bengal, and to the Controller of Public Works Accounts, Bengal, for information and guidance.

DISTRICT

Quarterly Abstract of the Receipts of the several

Ending 31st

NAMES OF DISTRICTS.	RECE									
	Balance on 1st October 1872.	REVENUE UNDER DISTRICT ROAD CESS ACT OF 1871.					Road Cess leviable other-wise than under the District Road Cess Act.	RECEIPTS		
		Cess on lands.	Cess on houses.	Cess on mines and railways.	Fines.	Total.		Road Tolls.	Ferry Tolls.	
	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.			Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	
Burdwan*	28,923 15 10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4 8 6	1,340 6 8	3,079 0 0	
Bancoorah	17,839 4 6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	116 0 0	703 0 0	.....
Beerbhoom	23,344 9 6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,197 2 0	80 0 0	
Midnapore	31,664 14 11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,181 0 0	555 6 8	
8 Hooghly with Howrah*	42,317 12 11	.....	.....	.....	80 8 0	80 8 0	160 14 9	2,739 4 0	638 0 0	
24-Pergunnahs*	34,711 12 3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21 12 11	1,903 4 9	3,567 0 3	
Nuddes	4,622 7 8	.....	.....	.....	59 4 0	58 4 0	.....	654 0 0	3,755 2 3	
Jessore*	21,486 8 8	.....	.....	.....	269 0 0	269 0 0	.....	593 3 0	1,189 0 3	
Moorshedabad*	10,118 2 11	.....	.....	.....	252 0 0	252 0 0	.....	192 0 0	1,719 0 0	
10 Jinnagore	14,831 5 10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	330 0 0	2,734 0 0	
Maldah	6,067 6 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	154 0 0	1,222 4 0	
Rajahmudy*	6,828 12 0	.....	.....	.....	1,355 3 0	1,355 3 0	4 15 0	548 4 6	3,755 7 6	
Rungpore	19,176 10 3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	400 8 0	1,541 1 6	
Bograh	9,580 10 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	60 0 0	671 8 0	
15 Pubna	9,450 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	512 8 0	
Darjeeling	40,832 0 9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	120 0 0	
Jalpigoree	20,794 12 7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11 6 0	
Dacca*	14,448 12 6	.....	.....	.....	110 0 0	110 0 0	.....	.....	2,768 1 3	
Furzedpore*	3,332 15 6	29 4 10	.....	.....	54 0 0	83 4 10	.....	.....	153 0 0	
20 Backergunge	4,932 12 6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	181 0 0	
Mymensing	9,209 7 2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,162 0 3	
Sylhet	11,054 8 9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cachar	43,208 7 4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	448 12 0	
Chittagong	20,780 12 10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	331 4 2	
25 Noakhally	3,071 11 11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	60 0 0	993 12 0	
Tiiperrah*	8,039 8 8	.....	.....	.....	70 0 0	70 0 0	.....	.....	259 4 0	
Chittagong Hill tract...	10,794 10 4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Patna	21,400 5 3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20 8 5	1,398 0 1	6,517 5 8	
Gya	10,157 4 10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,989 4 0	200 0 0	
30 Shahabad	19,180 2 6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	705 8 6	.....	2,195 14 7	
Tirhoot	54,437 11 8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24,951 2 9	
Sarun	16,786 0 1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	28 12 9	.....	9,400 8 5	
Chumparnn	8,781 10 6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	81 8 3	11,438 11 0	
Monghyr*	16,044 1 0	.....	.....	.....	234 0 0	234 0 0	3 10 0	1,341 10 8	2,416 0 8	
35 Chaugulpore*	47,156 7 8	.....	.....	.....	13 0 0	13 0 0	.....	.....	8,295 10 0	
Purneah	17,270 5 0	.....	.....	.....	10 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 9	.....	3 9 6 0	
Sonthal Pergunnahs	30,420 12 6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cuttack*	16,675 0 6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,478 7 0	
Poorce*	10,983 6 3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
40 Balasore*	10,252 7 6	1,295 9 8	.....	.....	133 10 0	1,359 4 2	.....	.....	77 7 6	
Hazareebaugh*	9,820 15 5	.....	.....	.....	372 10 10	372 10 10	.....	.....	.....
Loharduggah	29,636 6 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	333 10 0	
Singbhoom	15,072 2 7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Maunbhoom	19,273 10 8	.....	.....	.....	28 0 0	28 0 0	.....	18 0 0	108 0 0	
45 Goalparah	7,153 15 5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,072 14 0	
Kamroop	13,946 1 7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	840 13 5	
Durrung	8,068 10 8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	749 0 0	
Nowgong	9,056 0 7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	746 8 0	
Neelsaugor	5,525 2 7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,015 8 0	
50 Luckimpore	10,749 0 1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	673 0 0	
Naga Hills	2,000 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Khasi and Jynteah Hills	8,712 13 1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
53 Garo Hills	20,007 7 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	9,28,324 9 9	1,254 14 0	.....	.....	3,040 4 4	4,205 2 10	1,137 13 11	18,881 7 11	1,00,832 0 5	

* Districts in which the Road

Dated, 31st March 1873.

ROAD FUND.

District Committees of the 1st Quarter of the Cess Year 1872-73,

December 1872.

IPTS.

FROM TOLLS.		Grant-in-aid from Provincial Reserve Fund.	Sales of pro- duce and Stores.	Fines and refunds.	Miscella- neous.	Total receipts.	Total including balance.	Outlay.	Balance.
Canal or River Tolls.	Total.								
Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
.....	4,419 14 8	.....	1 15 0	.....	5 0 0	4,431 1 8	33,355 1 0	6,805 13 3	26,549 4 3
.....	702 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	818 0 0	18,657 4 0	2,388 3 0	16,269 1 6
.....	2,277 2 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,277 2 0	25,031 11 0	3,313 14 8	22,307 12 10
.....	1,7 6 9 0	.....	15 0 0	.....	76 0 0	1,079 8 3	33,513 7 2	6,141 12 9	28,401 10 5
.....	3,378 0 0	.....	.....	17 10 9	12 0 0	3,550 10 1	47,877 7 0	8,582 1 4	37,295 5 8
.....	5,470 5 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,491 1 11	40,2 3 14 2	23,004 0 6	16,290 13 8
.....	4,400 2 3	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,407 0 3	0,240 13 11	7,520 0 5	1,700 12 6
.....	1,732 13 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,051 13 9	23,538 1 5	1,789 10 5	21,748 7 0
.....	1,001 9 0	.....	.....	.....	2,330 8 0	4 180 8 0	11,004 10 11	5,306 6 5	0,508 4 0
.....	3,034 0 0	.....	.....	.....	242 8 9	3,306 8 9	18,137 14 7	2,187 4 6	16,950 10 1
.....	2,077 4 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,077 4 0	8,141 10 0	2,718 2 3	5,426 7 9
.....	4,301 12 0	.....	.....	134 11 5	.....	5,706 9 0	12,125 5 0	8,578 2 2	8,552 3 4
.....	1,018 9 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,048 9 0	21,124 3 9	1,187 1 0	10,937 2 3
.....	732 8 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	732 8 0	10,313 2 0	110 0 0	10,203 2 0
.....	512 8 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	512 8 0	9,002 8 0	1,381 14 0	8,580 10 0
.....	120 0 0	.....	6 6 0	15 0 0	1,691 14 5	1,846 4 5	51,069 5 2	14,532 9 1	37,135 12 1
.....	11 6 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	11 6 0	0,708 2 7	3,080 15 3	16,811 3 4
.....	2,768 1 3	.....	.....	1,034 1 0	.....	3,032 0 3	18,381 2 9	13,214 8 6	5,166 10 3
.....	153 0 0	.....	.....	.....	40 8 0	270 12 10	3,000 12 4	2,027 13 3	1,581 15 1
.....	181 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	181 0 0	5,113 12 3	2,202 12 3	2,911 0 0
.....	1,163 0 3	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,162 0 3	10,371 7 5	753 8 0	9,617 15 5
.....	418 12 0	.....	.....	.....	10 0 0	10 0 0	11,001 8 9	850 10 9	10,213 14 0
1,005 5 0	1,316 0 2	.....	0 10 11	.....	52 15 9	502 0 8	43,710 14 0	5,498 5 2	88,212 8 10
.....	1,053 12 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,330 9 2	22,117 0 0	319 3 0	21,708 3 0
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	60 0 0	1,113 12 0	4,705 7 11	3,332 6 0	1,453 8 11
.....	250 4 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	320 4 0	8,368 12 8	2,330 7 2	6,029 5 6
.....	7,015 5 9	3 10 0	77 1 0	.....	621 0 0	8,037 9 2	30,127 14 5	4,700 0 11	25,337 13 6
.....	8,180 4 0	.....	16 0 0	.....	.....	3,205 4 0	13,302 8 10	2,649 9 9	10,712 15 1
.....	2,195 14 7	.....	.....	.....	173 11 0	3,075 2 10	22,225 5 4	13,259 1 11	8,966 3 5
.....	21,951 5 0	.....	1,320 2 2	.....	87 0 0	23,364 4 11	80,82 0 7	19,867 11 3	60,934 5 4
.....	9,40 8 5	.....	40 0 0	200 0 0	108 3 0	0,867 8 11	26,053 9 0	4,538 1 9	22,115 7 3
.....	11,520 3 3	.....	.....	.....	.....	11,520 3 3	29,304 13 9	1,457 0 3	18,847 13 6
.....	3,757 11 4	.....	.....	4 0 3	.....	3,991 5 7	2,403 0 7	3,288 1 9	16,755 4 10
.....	3,295 10 0	3 12 0	13 7 0	.....	78 12 0	3,400 13 9	50,557 5 5	5,001 7 6	45,400 13 11
.....	349 8 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	333 4 0	17,003 9 9	10,700 5 0	6,937 4 3
.....	.....	.....	180 2 7	.....	466 0 0	635 2 7	31,064 15 1	1,030 7 3	30,034 7 10
.....	1,478 7 0	.....	.....	10 4 5	.....	1,407 11 5	18,172 11 11	5,320 8 10	12,843 3 1
.....	.....	.....	.....	11 2 5	.....	11 2 5	10,004 8 8	240 8 2	10,745 0 6
.....	77 7 6	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,136 11 8	11,689 3 2	3,404 10 5	8,224 8 9
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	372 10 10	10,002 10 3	1,361 12 6	8,810 13 7
.....	333 10 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	334 10 0	20,970 0 0	2,048 15 4	27,021 0 8
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15,072 2 7	6,22 0 10	8,860 1 9
.....	126 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	154 0 0	10,427 10 8	5,838 14 8	13,590 12 0
.....	1,072 14 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,072 14 0	8,223 13 5	1,815 11 7	6,011 1 10
.....	840 13 5	.....	.....	.....	.....	840 13 5	14,786 15 0	30 0 0	14,756 15 0
.....	749 0 0	.....	.....	2 0 0	0 2 0	751 2 0	1,830 12 8	1,000 0 0	7,839 12 8
.....	700 8 0	.....	.....	.....	2 0 0	708 8 0	9,764 8 7	2,713 2 0	7,051 6 1
.....	2,015 8 0	.....	7 12 0	.....	.....	2,023 4 0	7,518 6 7	4,578 2 5	2,970 4 2
.....	573 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	573 0 0	11,322 0 1	3,084 8 7	8,237 9 6
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,000 0 0	.....	2,000 0 0
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,712 13 1	6,087 8 11	3,025 4 2
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20,007 7 0	139 4 6	19,869 5 0
1,005 5 0	1,20,711 13 4	7 6 0	1,673 9 11	1,517 14 4	0,091 8 5	1,33,442 4 9	10,33,706 14 0	2,35,627 0 1	8,23,160 14 8

Cess Act is in force.

DISTRICT

Quarterly Abstract of Receipts of the several

ending 31st

NAMES OF DISTRICTS.	EXPEN									
	COLLECTION OF REVENUE AND 'COMMITTEES' CONTROL.			Refunds.	ORIGINAL WORKS.					Roads and Bridges.
	Establi- shment.	Contingen- cies.	Total.		Roads and Bridges.	River and Canal Works.	Ferries.	Total.		
	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	
Burdwan*	...	230 0 0	230 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	3,087 7 3
Bancoorah	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,244 5 6
Beerbhoom	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,212 12
Midnapore	...	...	...	...	1,219 14 0	...	...	1,219 14 0	3,235 10
5 Hooghly with Howrah*	1,311 8 0	101 8 3	1,416 0 2	2,000 0 0	2,318 3 7	...	...	2,318 3 7	2,120 0 0
24 Pergunnahs*	1,022 14 3	595 12 4	2,218 10 7	...	1,093 11 6	...	...	1,093 11 6	20,032 8 2
Nudda	1,206 5 8	40 0 0	1,246 5 8	...	...	...	...	...	6,090 11 9
Jessore*	1,37 8 5	118 2 0	1,085 10 5	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mooredahad*	1,556 14 0	49 7 1	1,605 5 7	...	1,009 12 0	...	...	1,009 12 0	2,417 4 4
10 Dinagepure	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,836 0 9
Maldah	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,515 0 3
Rajshahye*	1,815 9 9	758 12 2	2,109 5 11	...	...	...	...	...	1,141 10 9
Rungpore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,032 1 6
Bozrah	110 0 0	...	110 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	1,071 14 0
16 Pubna	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Darjeeling	239 11 4	18 12 0	258 7 4	2,075 0 0	...	...	...	...	11,630 1 6
Jalpigrore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,203 11 0
Dacca*	1,222 0 2	265 0 0	1,488 3 11	24 0 0	8,875 1 2	...	...	8,875 1 2	2,341 11 5
Furzedpore*	852 3 9	875 5 0	1,327 8 9	...	176 11 7	...	...	176 11 7	201 2 1
20 Backergunge	80 0 0	...	80 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	1,842 12 3
Mymensing	90 0 0	33 8 0	123 8 0	...	...	...	...	...	550 0 0
Nylhet	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	482 10 9
Cachar	...	...	...	...	2,294 5 0	...	...	2,294 5 0	1,029 0 2
Chittagong	128 0 0	...	128 0 0	...	144 3 0	...	...	144 3 0	22 6 0
25 Noakhully	...	...	...	...	2,285 0 0	...	...	2,285 0 0	867 6 0
Tipperah*	1,010 8 9	101 2 11	1,711 11 8	...	100 0 0	361 0 0	...	461 0 0	...	
Chittagong Hill tract	...	...	...	...	721 10 9	...	...	721 10 9	...
Patna	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,383 15 4
Gya	...	...	...	...	700 0 0	...	...	700 0 0	1,520 15 9
30 Shahabad	...	...	...	...	1,107 12 5	...	...	1,107 12 5	9,560 5 6
Tirhoot	...	...	...	...	1,911 8 0	...	...	1,911 8 0	16,980 2 9
Saran	390 0 0	33 10 0	423 10 0	...	613 3 3	...	...	613 3 3	8,501 4 6
Chumpanun	57 0 0	...	57 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	970 7 0
Monghyr*	1,160 6 4	122 10 5	1,283 0 9	4 0 0	740 11 9	...	...	740 11 9	1,000 2 3
35 Bhawalpore*	1,066 9 4	0 13 6	1,127 6 10	...	428 8 3	...	...	428 8 3	3,375 3 10
Purneah	618 8 11	33 10 0	953 2 11	...	180 0 0	...	...	180 0 0	9,497 0 0
Southal Pergunnahs	100 0 0	...	100 0 0	...	277 14 9	...	...	277 14 9	370 10 3
Cuttack*	173 13 1	4 0 0	177 13 1	...	...	...	...	...	5,055 11 9
Pooree*	...	...	1,043 2 0	...	172 12 6	...	...	172 12 6	...
40 Balasore*	981 5 4	51 12 8	908 12 8	...	210 0 0	...	...	210 0 0	1,000 0 0
Hazareebaugh*	845 4 8	23 8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	453 0 0
Loharduggah	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,865 6 10
Singhbhoon	...	...	981 5 0	...	...	...	...	...	5,916 10 6
Maunbhoon	881 7 4	102 14 0	...	...	4,224 3 7	...	...	4,224 3 7	205 5 1
45 Goalpara	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,030 5 10
Kamrup	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000 0 0
Darrung	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,443 2 6
Nowgong	...	...	...	...	150 0 0	...	...	150 0 0	4,516 15 9
Seebaugor	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,638 15 6
50 Luckimpore	...	...	...	...	77 4 3	...	...	77 4 3	...
Naga Hills	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,627 8 11
Khasi & Jynteah Hills	...	...	...	...	138 4 0	...	...	138 4 0	...
53 Garo Hills	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	10,580 4 3	3,148 15 1	12,275 3 4	4,103 0 0	31,200 11 10	361 0 0	...	31,562 1 10	1,57,822 15 4	

* Districts in which the Road

Dated, 31st March 1873.

ROAD FUND.—(Continued.)

District Committees of the 1st Quarter of the Cess Year 1872-73,

December 1872.

EXPENDITURE.

REPAIRS.			Total Original Works and Repairs.	ESTABLISHMENT.			Tools and Plant.	Total Outlay.	REMARKS.
River and Canal Works.	Ferries.	Total.		Public Works Establish- ment.	Other Establish- ment.	Total.			
Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	
.....	3,987 7 3	3,987 7 3	.....	800 6 0	800 6 0	1,779 0 0	6,805 13 3	
.....	2,211 5 6	2,211 5 6	.....	143 13 6	143 13 6	.....	2,388 3 0	
.....	3,212 12 2	3,212 12 2	.....	101 2 0	101 2 0	.....	3,313 14 8	
.....	438 0 0	3,673 10 0	4,893 8 0	.....	248 4 9	248 4 9	.....	5,141 12 9	
.....	2,120 0 0	4,488 3 7	.....	697 13 6	697 13 0	.....	8,682 1 4	
.....	20,032 8 2	21,126 3 8	.....	550 2 3	550 2 3	.....	23,904 0 6	
.....	6,096 11 9	6,096 11 9	.....	105 0 0	105 0 0	81 0 0	7,629 1 5	
.....	199 0 0	2,676 4 4	3,026 0 10	.....	104 0 6	104 0 0	.....	1,780 10 5	
.....	1,830 0 0	1,830 0 0	.....	165 0 0	165 0 0	.....	5,396 0 5	
.....	2,515 6 3	2,515 6 3	.....	328 7 9	328 7 9	22 12 0	2,187 4 6	
.....	1,141 10 9	1,141 10 9	.....	203 12 0	202 12 0	.....	2,718 2 3	
.....	1,032 1 6	1,032 1 6	.....	322 1 6	322 1 6	.....	3,573 2 2	
.....	1,071 14 0	1,071 14 0	.....	155 0 0	155 0 0	.....	1,187 1 6	
.....	110 0 0	
.....	310 0 0	310 0 0	.....	1,381 14 0	
.....	480 4 3	11,636 1 0	11,636 1 6	.....	456 8 0	456 8 0	106 8 3	14,532 0 1	
.....	3,713 15 3	3,713 15 3	.....	243 0 0	243 0 0	.....	3,986 15 8	
.....	2,381 11 5	11,250 12 7	.....	445 8 0	445 8 0	.....	13,214 8 6	
.....	201 2 1	437 13 8	.....	222 15 10	222 15 10	39 7 0	2,027 13 3	
.....	1,842 12 3	1,842 12 3	.....	300 0 0	300 0 0	.....	2,202 13 3	
.....	30 0 0	580 0 0	580 0 0	.....	50 0 0	50 0 0	.....	753 8 0	
200 0 0	682 10 9	682 10 0	.....	108 0 0	108 0 0	.....	850 10 9	
.....	1,920 0 2	4,223 5 2	.....	1,275 0 0	1,275 0 0	.....	5,408 5 2	
.....	22 6 0	106 9 0	.....	26 10 0	26 10 0	.....	519 8 0	
.....	807 6 0	3,162 6 0	.....	180 0 0	180 0 0	.....	3,332 6 0	
.....	401 6 0	.....	161 5 6	161 5 6	5 0 0	2,339 7 2	
.....	721 10 9	.....	50 0 0	50 0 0	.....	771 10 9	
.....	4,383 15 4	4,383 15 4	.....	408 1 7	408 1 7	.....	4,790 0 11	
.....	1,529 15 9	2,229 15 9	.....	305 0 0	305 0 0	54 10 0	2,040 9 9	
.....	12 0 0	9,772 5 6	10,080 1 11	.....	2,570 0 0	2,570 0 0	.....	13,259 1 11	
.....	16,980 2 9	18,891 10 9	.....	105 0 0	105 0 0	871 0 6	19,867 11 3	
.....	3,501 4 6	4,114 7 9	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,538 1 9	
.....	970 7 0	970 7 0	.....	429 9 3	429 9 3	.....	1,457 0 3	
.....	1,060 2 3	1,800 14 0	.....	275 3 0	175 3 0	25 0 0	3,288 1 9	
.....	3,375 3 10	3,803 12 1	.....	100 4 7	180 4 7	.....	5,019 7 6	
.....	9,457 0 0	9,677 0 0	.....	81 10 7	81 10 7	54 8 0	10,766 5 6	
.....	370 10 3	684 9 0	.....	281 14 3	241 14 3	.....	1,038 7 3	
.....	5,055 11 9	5,055 11 9	.....	82 0 8	82 0 0	14 0 0	5,329 8 10	
.....	172 12 6	.....	76 11 5	76 11 8	.....	219 8 2	
.....	1,600 0 0	1,810 0 0	.....	611 8 5	611 8 5	.....	3,404 10 5	
.....	453 0 0	453 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,361 12 8	
.....	1,865 8 10	1,865 8 10	.....	60 0 0	60 0 0	123 8 6	2,044 15 4	
.....	5,916 10 6	5,916 10 6	.....	295 6 4	295 6 4	.....	6,212 0 10	
.....	265 5 1	4,440 8 6	.....	303 1 0	303 1 0	.....	5,836 14 8	
.....	1,030 5 10	5,030 5 10	.....	282 1 9	282 1 9	3 4 0	1,315 11 7	
.....	30 0 0	30 0 0	.....	80 0 0	
.....	1,000 0 0	1,000 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,000 0 0	
.....	2,413 2 6	2,503 2 6	.....	120 0 0	120 0 0	.....	2,713 2 6	
.....	4,516 15 9	4,516 15 9	.....	61 2 8	61 2 8	.....	4,578 2 5	
.....	2,038 15 6	2,716 3 9	.....	308 2 10	308 2 10	.....	3,984 6 7	
.....	
.....	5,627 8 11	5,627 8 11	.....	60 0 0	60 0 0	.....	5,687 8 11	
.....	138 4 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	138 4 0	
200 0 0	1,159 4 8	1,59,182 3 8	1,00,744 5 6	.....	14,324 13 0	14,824 18 0	3,170 10 3	2,55,027 0 1	

Cess Act is in force.

F. R. BOYCE,

Controller of Public Works Accounts, Bengal.

B.

Statement shewing the expenditure incurred by the District Road Committees and Public Works Officers on the District Works during the 1st quarter of the Cess Year 1872-73.

DISTRICTS	EXPENDITURE ON DISTRICT WORKS						Charges of Establishment employed by District Road Committee	Total	REMARKS					
	By District Road Committee			By Public Works Officers						Total				
	Rs	As	P	Rs	As	P	Rs	As	P	Rs	As	P		
Burdwan	3,087	7	3				3,087	7	3	809	6	0	4,701 13 3	
Bancoorah	2,211	5	6				2,211	5	6	143 13 6	2,388	8	0	
Berhloom	527	12	3	2,084	15	0	2,611	12	0	101 2 6	2,712 14 6			
Midnapore	4,813	8	0				4,813	8	0	148 4 0	5,141 12 0			
Houghly with Howrah	1,131	5	7	3,137	11	0	4,268	3	7	607 13 6	4,875 17 3			
24 Pargunnahs	20	6	6	21,013	2	0	21,126	3	8	509 2 3	21,635 5 11			
Nudda	1,521	15	0	1,571	12	9	3,092	11	9	105 0 0	3,197 11 9			
Jessore										104 0 0	104 0 0			
Moorsheadabad	212	0	0	3,114	0	10	3,326	0	10	105 0 0	3,431 0 10			
Imnagapote	581	5	7	1,254	11	2	1,835	0	9	328 7 9	2,163 8 6			
Maldah	2,015	6	3				2,015	6	3	202 12 0	2,217 8 3			
Rajshahye	1,141	10	4				1,141	10	4	327 1 6	1,468 12 0			
Rungpore	172	0	6	550	8	0	722	8	6	155 0 0	877 8 6			
Bograh														Expenditure on work
Pubna	1,071	14	0				1,071	14	0	310 0 0	1,381 14 0			
Darjeeling	11,606	1	6				11,606	1	6	408 8 0	12,014 9 6			
Jalpaigoree	3,713	15	3				3,713	15	3	211 0 0	3,924 15 3			
Dacca	11,256	12	7				11,256	12	7	445 8 0	11,701 4 7			
Furzedpore	437	13	8				437	13	8	22 1 10	459 14 8			
Backergunge	1,812	12	3				1,812	12	3	3 0 0	1,815 12 3			
Mymensing	580	0	0				580	0	0	10 0 0	590 0 0			
Sylhet	1,821	10	0				1,821	10	0	1 8 0	1,822 8 0			
Cachar	1,223	5	2				1,223	5	2	1,275 0 0	2,498 5 2			
Chittagong				160	9	0	160	9	0	26 10 0	186 9 0			
Noakhally	3,152	6	8				3,152	6	8	140 0 0	3,292 6 8			
Tipperah	361	6	0	100	0	0	461	6	0	141 5 0	602 11 0			
Chittagong Hill Tract	721	10	9				721	10	9	50 0 0	771 10 9			
Patna				4,343	15	4	4,343	15	4	406 1 7	4,749 17 1			
Gya	1,155	11	0	1,771	4	0	2,926	15	0	385 0 0	3,311 15 0			
Shahabad	7,200	5	6	3,343	12	5	10,543	17	1	2,579 0 0	13,122 17 1			
Tirhoot	15,718	8	0	3,115	2	0	18,833	10	0	1 5 0	18,834 10 0			
Sarun	2,173	11	0	1,911	12	0	4,084	23	0		4,084 23 0			
Chumparan	970	7	0				970	7	0	429 9 3	1,399 6 3			
Moonghyr				1,800	11	0	1,800	11	0	175 3 0	1,975 4 0			
Bhaugulpote	3	9	2	3,800	2	11	3,803	12	1	161 4 7	4,004 16 8			
Purneah	912	1	0	231	15	0	1,143	16	0	81 10 7	1,224 6 7			
Monthal Pargunnahs	618	1	0				618	1	0	281 14 3	900 14 3			
Cuttack	4,013	6	3	113	5	6	4,126	11	9	83 0 0	4,209 11 9			
Pooree				173	1	6	173	1	6	76 11 8	249 2 2			
Balasore	1,810	0	0				1,810	0	0	611 8 5	2,421 8 5			
Hasareebugh				13	0	0	13	0	0		13 0 0			
Lohardugga	1,865	6	10				1,865	6	10	61 0 0	1,926 6 10			
Berhloom	5,161	10	6				5,161	10	6	295 6 4	5,456 16 10			
Maunbhoom	4,141	8	8				4,141	8	8	313 1 0	4,454 9 8			
Gowalparah	1,330	5	10				1,330	5	10	243 1 9	1,573 6 9			
Kamroop										30 0 0	30 0 0			
Durrung	1,000	0	0				1,000	0	0		1,000 0 0			
Nwagug	1,771	0	0	920	2	6	2,691	2	6	1 0 0	2,692 2 6			
Berhloom	2,151	8	0	2,057	7	0	4,208	15	0	41 2 8	4,249 17 8			
Luckimnote	1,011	11	9	1,316	5	6	2,327	16	5	368 2 10	2,695 18 5			
Naga Hills														
Khasi and Jynteah Hills	552	0	11	102	0	0	654	0	11	60 0 0	714 0 11			
Garo Hills	138	4	0				138	4	0		138 4 0			
Total	1,28,559	8	6	62,214	12	10	1,90,773	5	6	11,524	13	0	2,02,297 11 6	

F R LOYCE,

Controller of Public Works Accounts, Bengal.

Rainfall, Weather, and State and Prospects of the Crops.

showing Rainfall, Weather, State and Prospects of the Crops in the different Districts of Bengal, as reported to Government during the week ending the 19th April 1873.

No.	District.	Date of return from each district.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather in the district as far as known.	State and prospects of the crops at date.	REMARKS.
BENGAL.						
<i>Western Districts.</i>		1873.				
1	Burdwan	... April 22nd*	1 34	Weather fair	Summer crops thriving; more rain wanted; grain market steady.	Fever still prevalent; some cholera and small-pox.
2	Bancoorah	.. " 19th	0 86	Very hot almost throughout the week. Cool and cloudy with some rain on 18th; more rain expected.	The rain will do much good to the standing crops—cotton, khasla, teel and indigo. It will also help on the preparation of the ground for sugarcane, and enable the cultivators to commence ploughing operations.	
3	Beerbhoom	.. " 19th	0 50	Dry up to 18th; on the night of 18th there were a few drops of rain accompanied by high wind. It is still threatening.	Rain wanted. Teel and indigo crops suffering.	
4	Midnapore	.. " 19th	0 20	Hot and sultry till the night of the 18th, when a good shower of rain fell.	The prospects of such crops as there are at this season are fair, and the rain will benefit them, especially indigo.	Cholera and fever generally prevalent will probably be reduced by the rains.
5	Hooghly	.. " 19th	1 50	Clear throughout; very hot wind from south and west. Slight showers of rain on the night of the 18th. Heavy showers on the morning of the 19th.	Not sufficient rain for ploughing the land for rice crop. Vegetable crops have been saved to a great extent by the rain.	
	Howrah	.. " 19th	Nil.	Dry and extremely hot; wind southerly.	Some paddy has been sown broadcast in low lands in Sankrail and Bally. Rain very much wanted.	
<i>Central Districts.</i>						
6	24-Pergunnahs	.. " 22nd	0 11	Weather exceedingly warm and sultry, on the 19th it assumed a stormy appearance, and there was a partial fall of rain which considerably lowered the temperature.	No crops. Rain much wanted for cultivation, and tanks drying rapidly.	Cholera nearly extinct in Diamond Harbour sub-division, but reported still prevalent in Barrapore, Barasat, Bussurhat and Sankhara. Fever somewhat prevalent in the last named sub-division.
7	Nuddea	.. " 19th	0 29	Very hot throughout the week. A storm came on the night of the 18th, it lasted throughout the night, and some rain has fallen.	Rain was very urgently required in the district.	There has been an occasional outbreak of cholera, but not more serious than usual.
8	Jeasore	.. " 19th	0 13	Clear and hot during the day with scudding, fleecy clouds at night and early mornings. Wind generally from south. A storm on the night of the 18th, with thunder and lightning and a few drops of rain, and some more have fallen today.	Agricultural operations almost entirely suspended for want of rain.	

* Telegram of the 22nd April received on the same day.

No	District	Date of return from each district.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches	Character of the weather in the district as far as known	State and prospects of the crops at date	REMARKS
BENGAL.—(Contd)						
<i>Central Districts — (Contd)</i>		1873				
RAJSHAHY DIVISION.	9 Moorshedabad	.. April 19th	0 035	Very hot during the week, but without hot winds. Rain fell on the morning of the 19th, and more is expected. Temperature rather cool	The cold weather crops have all been reaped, wheat, barley and arahur have yielded good crops. The fall of rain will greatly benefit the new sowings	Small-pox and cholera continue on the decrease,
	10 Dinagepore	.. " 19th	Nil	Very hot and sultry at times storms going about, but none have come here yet	A fall of rain would do good for ploughing,	A good deal of cholera in places
	11 Maldah	.. " 19th	Nil	Hot and dry with strong westerly winds, the last two days of the week rather cloudy	The boro dhan is not thriving very well. Rain wanted throughout the district	Cholera still prevalent
	12 Rajshahye	.. " 19th	Nil.	Strong winds all the week Friday and Saturday cloudy, and the wind very strong at night and in the early morning	Fields are being ploughed for paddy crops, mulberry plants are flourishing, indigo in some parts of the district is injured on account of excessive heat, rain is much wanted	
	13 Rungpore	.. " 19th	Nil	Hot and windy	Jute has been sown, more rain is needed	
	14 Bograh	.. " 19th	Nil	Intensely hot, not a drop of rain	Rain is much required for ploughing and early sowings of rice	Cholera and fever prevalent
	15 Pubna	.. " 19th	1 26	Hot and clear till the 18th, when there was heavy rain and much wind, 19th cloudy, dull and cool	The rain has been beneficial for cultivation of rice and amra dhan, melon, pumpkin, and other crops of the season are thriving	
COOCH BEHAR DIV.	16 Darjeeling	..	.....	..		Return not received
	17 Julpigoree	.. " 19th	Nil.	Cool North-easterly wind blows steadily from about 10 p.m. to 3 a.m., when it dies away, and the days become hot and close	Jute sowing has commenced and is doing well. Bhadoi dhan sowing has also commenced	
	Cooch Behar					Return not received
<i>Eastern Districts</i>						
DACCA DIVISION	18 Dacca	.. " 22nd*	1 60	Weather cool, cloudy with thunder and rain all over the district	Rain has done much good, and is sufficient for the present	
	19 Furreedpore	.. " 19th	Nil	Weather dry and hot, cloudy on Friday evening and the morning of Saturday, in the evening of Friday slight drizzling rain not appreciable by the gauge, preceded by dust-storm from north-west	Rain is much wanted for ploughing. The fruit crop all over the district is greatly damaged. Water in the tanks very low	People removed from the banks of large rivers suffering much inconvenience for want of water
	20 Backergunge	.. " 22nd	A little rain on the 19th	Fair and hot	Fair, rain much wanted	

* Telegram of the 22nd April received on the same day

No.	District.	Date of return from each district.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather in the district as far as known.	State and prospects of the crops at date.	REMARKS.
BENGAL.—(Contd.)						
<i>Eastern Districts.—(Contd.)</i>		1873.				
Dacca Divn.—(Contd.)	31 Mymensing	April 19th	Nil.	The weather has been for the most part dry and hot. No rain reported from any part of the district.	The continued want of rain is doing serious damage to the prospects of the crops.	Cholera has re-appeared in some places; want of rain is also having a bad effect on the public health.
	22 Sylhet	April 12th	1.06	Occasional thunderstorms still keep the weather cool.	The boro dhan will soon be reaped, amun and aus sowings progressing. Prospects good.	
	23 Cachar	" 12th	0.44	Getting very warm; a little rain at night of 11th.	Tea promising very well...	
	24 Chittagong	" 12th	A few drops.	Hot and dry. Latterly a high wind has been blowing during the day.	Rain much wanted. Dry weather crops suffering from drought.	Cholera has been rather more prevalent to the north of the district.
	25 Noakhally	" 12th	Nil.	Weather partly cloudy partly fair. High south wind.	Moong, and chillies progressing favourably.	
	26 Tipperah	" 19th	Nil.	Oppressively hot during the week. A slight storm from north-west on the night of the 18th, and a heavy one with some rain in the morning of the 19th instant.	Much of the teel and chilly crops on the ground have been injured by the long drought, but the rain of the 19th will benefit the crops, and is a great boon to the district at large.	
CHITTAGONG DIVISION.	27 Chittagong Hill Tracts	" 12th	Nil.	Strong wind daily, cloudy at times. Afternoon hot and dry.	The people are burning their jooms.	
	Hill Tipperah	" 12th	0.03	Generally warm and dry, with occasional clouds accompanied by high winds from the south. A storm and a little rain on Thursday evening.	No crops on the ground.	Cholera continues.
BEHAR.						
PATNA DIVISION.	28 Patna	" 22nd*	Nil.	Weather seasonable though wonderfully cool for the time of the year; direction of wind very changeable.	No crops on the ground except mangoes, which promise well.	Small-pox and cholera still flying about, but no where an epidemic.
	29 Gya	" 19th	Only a few drops of of drizzling rain on the evening of the 18th.	Hot	There are no crops on the ground.	
	30 Shahabad	.....	.....	.....	.....	Return not received.
	31 Tirhoot	" 19th	Nil.	Warm with west wind	There is very little change in this week. The rubee harvest is entirely over, and the outturn is anticipated to be below the average.	
	32 Sarun	" 19th	Nil.	Hot, with west winds	Indigo and cheena doing well. Sugarcane is being planted. Fields are being prepared for bhadoi crops.	
	33 Chumparun	" 19th	Nil.	Hot weather with east and west winds.	The rubee crops have all been cut and harvested. Fields are being prepared for the bhadoi crops.	

No.	District.	Date of return from each district	Rainfall at Sudder station in inches.	Character of the weather in the district as far as known.	State and prospects of the crops at date.	REMARKS.
BEHAR.—(Contd.)						
1873.						
BHAUGULPORE DIVN.	84 Monghyr	April 19th	Nil.	Fair	Same as last week.	
	85 Bhaugulpore	" 22nd*	A few drops of rain	Weather cloudy, rain evidently fell on the 21st in the district. Wind chiefly south and east	Little crops in the ground.	Small-pox less, but cholera still bad in places here and there in the north.
	86 Purneah	" 19th	Nil	Very warm with shifting wind	Rain wanted for the sowings	Cholera still prevalent
	87 Sonthal Pergunnahs	" 19th	Nil	In the early part of week very hot, Friday and Saturday gathering clouds and threatening rain, which is much wanted.	No crops on the ground.	
ORISSA.						
ORISSA DIVN.	38 Cuttack	" 22nd*	1 09	Rain fell on the 20th instant at Cuttack, and at Jajpore Sub-Division on the 19th	The rain will do much good to the crops	
	39 Pooree	" 12th	74	Some seasonable rain during the week	Very little crops of any kind now on the ground.	
	40 Balasore	" 19th	A few drops of rain fell on Friday evening and Saturday morning	Cloudy and warm, threatening rain.	No ploughing for rice crop has yet commenced.	
CHOTA NAGPORE.						
<i>South-West Frontier Agency</i>						
	41 Hazareebaugh	" 19th	Nil.	Seasonable, but cloudy during the last two days	No crops now on the ground	Small-pox still prevalent
	42 Loharduggah	" 19th	0 03	Seasonable	No crops on the ground	
	43 Singhbhum	" 12th	0 07	No change, hot and dry.	No crops on the ground	
	44 Maunbhoom	" 19th	Nil.	Warm up to the 18th when a storm at night greatly lowered the temperature, some rain in parts of the district on the night of the 18th.	No crops on the ground. The rain of the 18th has set all the ploughs to work on the high lands	
ASSAM AND ADJACENT HILLS.						
	45 Goalparah	" 12th	3 28	The whole week was cloudy and sunny at intervals. Showers of rain accompanied with strong wind, continued from Saturday to Thursday at nights	Sowing of the asu crop still continues, the late rain will prove beneficial.	
	46 Kamroop	" 21st†	40	Days cloudy and threatening rain.	Asu crops progressing; prospects of tea favourable.	Public health good
	47 Durrung	" 12th	2 12	Hot middays, cool mornings. Prevailing wind north-east, frequent south-west squalls during the nights.	Prospects of tea favourable; the same of other crops	
	48 Nowgong	" 12th	1 17	Weather seasonable, hot bright days, squally and showery nights	Spring crops doing well. Splendid weather for tea. Tea bushes flushing, and plucking of leaves actively carried on.	

* Telegram of the 22nd April received on the same day.

† Telegram of the 21st April received on the 22nd.

No.	District.	Date of return from each district.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather in the district as far as known.	State and prospects of the crops at date.	REMARKS.
ASSAM AND ADJACENT HILLS.—(Contd.—)		1873.				
49	Seebsaugor	„ 12th	0.86	The weather has been rather warm and partly fair and partly cloudy with a few light showers of rain attended with thunder storms.	Aus dhan being sown.	
50	Luckimpore	„ 12th	1.67	Frequent showers of rain throughout the week with intervals of bright sun.	No crops above the ground yet. Weather exceedingly favourable for all tea operations.	General health of the district very good.
51	Naga Hills	„ 5th	0.07	Clear and fine, but is getting hot and muggy in the plains.	The hill people are sowing out their old jooms with dhán and cotton, and getting their new jooms ready to sow with dhán.	
52	Khasi and Jynteah Hills.	„ 12th	0.92	The weather has been fair with slight showers of rain at night.	The potato cultivation has commenced, and the land is now ready for the early rice sowings.	
53	Garó Hills	„ 12th	1.24	The weather has been extremely hot during the week. There has been some heavy rain, and sharp thunder-storms generally occurring during the night.	The rain which came on at a rather unusual time this year has slightly interfered with the burning of the jooms, and damaged the clearances. The sowing season is now commencing. The burning of the jooms not entirely finished yet.	A sharp shock of earthquake on the 6th instant.

Published for general information.

CALCUTTA,
The 22nd April 1873.H. J. S. COTTON,
Offg. Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Weekly Report of Rainfall compiled at the Meteorological Reporter's Office.

DIVISION.	DISTRICT.	STATION.	Rain from 30th Mar. to 5th Apr. 1873.	Rain from 6th to 12th April 1873.	RAIN FROM 1ST JANUARY 1873.		REMARKS.
					Inches.	Up to date.	
BENGAL.							
BURDWAN.	WESTERN DISTRICTS.		Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	1873.	
	Burdwan	Burdwan	0.08	Nil.	2.08	12th April.	Not received, 9th to 15th Mar.
		Outwa	Nil.	ditto	2.15	ditto.	
		Culina	ditto	ditto	1.23	ditto.	
		Hood-Hood	ditto	ditto	2.28	ditto.	
	Bancoorah	Raneegunge	0.62	ditto	1.41	ditto.	
		Johanabad	Nil.	ditto	0.88	ditto.	
		Bancoorah	ditto	ditto	5.49	ditto.	
		Sooree	ditto	ditto	1.15	ditto.	
	Midnapore	Midnapore	ditto	ditto	0.90	ditto.	
		Tumlook	ditto	ditto	0.91	ditto.	
		Gurbetta	0.40	ditto	1.90	ditto.	
		Contal	{ Dy. Collr.'s Office...	Nil.	ditto	0.43		ditto.
	Hooghly	{ Exe. Engr.'s Office	ditto	ditto	0.17	ditto.	
Hooghly		0.08	ditto	0.93	ditto.		
Serampore		Nil.	ditto	1.22	ditto.		
Howrah		ditto	ditto	1.25	ditto.		
PRESDIDENT.	CENTRAL DISTRICTS.						
	24-Pergunnahs	Saugor Island	ditto	ditto	1.90	ditto.	
		Calcutta	ditto	ditto	1.18	ditto.	
		Alipore...	{ Dispensary	ditto	ditto	1.30	ditto.
		Jail	ditto	ditto	1.11	ditto.	
		Bansceerhaut	ditto	ditto	0.65	ditto.	
		Baraset	ditto	ditto	0.61	ditto.	
		Diamond Harbour...	ditto	0.08	1.50	ditto.	
		Barripore	ditto	Nil.	1.39	ditto.	
		Satkherah	ditto	ditto	0.98	ditto.	
		Barackpore	ditto	ditto	1.11	ditto.	
		Dum-Dum	ditto	ditto	1.41	ditto.	
		Kishinaghur	ditto	ditto	1.15	ditto.	
	Nuddea	Bongong	ditto	ditto	0.86	ditto.	
		Meherpore	ditto	ditto	1.70	ditto.	
		Choodangah	ditto	ditto	1.37	ditto.	
		Kooshka	ditto	ditto	1.11	ditto.	
	Jessore	Ranaghat	ditto	ditto	0.44	ditto.	
		Jessore	ditto	ditto	0.85	ditto.	
		Nurail	ditto	ditto	3.18	ditto.	
		Khoolnash	ditto	0.10	1.15	ditto.	
		Jenidah	ditto	Nil.	0.90	ditto.	
		Ragihaut	ditto	0.12	1.20	ditto.	
		Magoorah	ditto	Not rec.	0.54	5th April.	
Not received, 16th to 22nd Feb.							
RAJSHAHY.	Moorshedabad	Berhampore	ditto	Nil.	1.71	12th April.	
		Ramporehaut	ditto	ditto	2.78	ditto.	
		City Moorshedabad	ditto	ditto	1.46	ditto.	
		Jungipore	ditto	ditto	1.58	ditto.	
	Dinapore	Azingunge	ditto	ditto	1.98	ditto.	
		Dinapore	ditto	ditto	1.59	ditto.	
	Maldah	Maldah	ditto	ditto	0.74	ditto.	
		Beaulah	ditto	ditto	2.12	ditto.	
	Rajshahye	Natore	0.82	ditto	2.42	ditto.	
		Rungpore	0.10	1.70	2.60	ditto.	
	Bogra	Rungpore	0.91	Nil.	2.11	ditto.	
		Bhowaungunge	1.00	2.85	3.05	ditto.	
Titallya		Nil.	Nil.	0.81	ditto.		
Hograh		1.54	ditto	2.61	ditto.		
Pubna	Pubna	0.32	ditto	1.99	ditto.		
	Sorajungge						
COOCH BEHAR.	Darjeeling	Telegraph Office	Not rec.	Not rec.	2.73	15th Mar.	
		Hospital	2.10	0.38	4.06	12th April.	
	Julpigoree	Julpigoree	1.40	2.80	4.64	ditto.	
		Fallacotia	0.47	5.10	7.00	ditto.	
	Boda	Boda	1.60	0.45	3.64	ditto.	
		Cooch Behar Tributary					
	State	Cooch Behar	1.05	3.46	5.07	ditto.	
		Bhutan Dooars	Not rec.	Not rec.	3.40	15th Mar.	
	Buxa	Buxa	Not rec.	Not rec.	3.40	15th Mar.	
		EASTERN DISTRICTS.					
DAKKA.	Dacca	Telegraph Office	Nil.	Nil.	2.00	12th April.	
		Hospital	ditto	ditto	1.25	ditto.	
	Moonshegunge	Moonshegunge	ditto	ditto	2.31	ditto.	
		Manickgunge	ditto	ditto	0.26	ditto.	
	Furreedpore	Furreedpore	ditto	ditto	1.81	ditto.	
		Goalundo	ditto	ditto	0.70	ditto.	
	Backergunge	Burrianul	ditto	0.10	1.41	ditto.	
		Perazepore	ditto	0.02	1.43	ditto.	
		Madaripore	ditto	Nil.	0.08	ditto.	
		Patoonkhally	ditto	ditto	0.10	ditto.	
	Dowlat Khan	Dowlat Khan	ditto	ditto	2.42	ditto.	
		Mymensing	0.10	ditto	1.15	ditto.	
		Jamelpore	1.15	ditto	2.20	ditto.	
		Atiesh	Nil.	ditto	0.66	ditto.	
	Kishoregunge	Kishoregunge	0.80	ditto	1.46	ditto.	
		Sylhet	1.66	1.37	11.17	ditto.	
	Ochar	Carbar	0.25	0.44	11.71	ditto.	
		Hynakandy	Nil.	Not rec.	12.90	5th April.	
Koyah		ditto	0.33	6.35	12th April.		
Chittagong		Chittagong	ditto	Nil.	0.20	ditto.	
CHITTAGONG.	Chittagong	{ Telegraph Office	ditto	ditto	0.35	ditto.	
		Jail	ditto	Not rec.	0.90	5th April.	
	Oor's Bazar	0.08	ditto	0.43	ditto.		
	Rungamutee Hill	Nil.	Nil.	4.31	12th April.		
	Noakhally	ditto	ditto	1.76	ditto.		
	Comillah	ditto	0.08	5.07	ditto.		
Tipperah	Brahmanbariah	0.01	0.03	2.08	ditto.		
	Hill Tipperah	0.01	0.03	2.08	ditto.		
Hill Tipperah	Hill Tipperah						

DIVISION.	DISTRICT.	STATION.	Rain from 30th Mar. to 5th Apl. 1873.	Rain from 6th to 12th April 1873.	RAIN FROM 1ST JANUARY 1873.		REMARKS.	
					Inches.	Up to date.		
PATNA.	BHAR.		Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	1873.		
	Patna	Patna	Nil.	Nil.	1.07	12th April.		
		Behar	ditto	ditto	0.97	ditto.		
		Barh	ditto	ditto	0.76	ditto.		
	Gya	Dinapore... { Jail ...	ditto	ditto	0.51	ditto.		
		{ Cantonment	ditto	ditto	0.35	ditto.		
			Gya	ditto	ditto	1.11	ditto.	
	Shahabad		Nowadah	ditto	ditto	0.74	ditto.	
		Aurangabad	ditto	ditto	0.74	ditto.		
		Jehanabad	ditto	ditto	0.68	ditto.		
	Tirhoot	Arrah	ditto	ditto	1.44	ditto.		
		Sasaram	ditto	Not rec.	0.06	5th April.		
		Buxar	ditto	Nil.	1.15	12th April.		
	Sarun	Bhubooh	ditto	Not rec.	5.50	5th April.		
		Mozufferpore	ditto	Nil.	4.40	12th April.		
		Durbangah	ditto	ditto	1.45	ditto.		
	Ohmparun	Hajipore	ditto	ditto	0.95	ditto.		
		Mudhubani	0.10	ditto	2.92	ditto.		
		Sootamaree	Nil.	ditto	2.50	ditto.		
	Monghyr	Tajpore	ditto	Not rec.	2.43	5th April.		
		Ohmraha	ditto	Nil.	1.99	12th April.		
		Sewan	ditto	ditto	1.12	ditto.		
BHAUGULPORE.	Monghyr	Moteehari	0.10	ditto	4.00	ditto.		
		Bettiah	Nil.	Not rec.	3.25	5th April.		
		Monghyr	ditto	Nil.	1.43	12th April.		
	Bhaugulpore	Hegoosera	ditto	ditto	0.54	ditto.		
		Jamoolie	ditto	ditto	1.23	ditto.		
		Bhaugulpore	ditto	ditto	1.00	ditto.		
	Purneah	Boopool	ditto	ditto	1.97	ditto.		
		Mudheypoorah	ditto	Nil.	1.00	ditto.		
		Banka	ditto	ditto	1.07	ditto.		
	Sonthal Pergunnahs	Purneah	ditto	ditto	1.19	ditto.		
		Kishengunge	ditto	ditto	0.89	ditto.		
		Awarrah	ditto	ditto	2.00	ditto.		
	Sonthal Pergunnahs	Deoghur	ditto	0.08	2.07	ditto.		
		Jamtara	ditto	Nil.	0.45	ditto.		
		Rajmehal	ditto	ditto	0.29	ditto.		
	ORISSA.	Pakour	ditto	ditto	0.40	ditto.		
		Nya-Doomka	ditto	ditto	1.80	ditto.		
		Godda	ditto	ditto	1.03	ditto.		
ORISSA.	Cuttack	Cuttack { Telegraph Office	ditto	Nil.	2.40	12th April.		
		{ Hospital	ditto	ditto	2.71	ditto.		
			Jajipore	ditto	ditto	0.80	ditto.	
	Peoree	Kendrapara	ditto	ditto	0.60	ditto.		
		Jugajsingapore	ditto	0.30	2.07	ditto.		
		False Point	ditto	0.25	0.30	ditto.		
	Balasore	Pooree	ditto	0.74	1.85	ditto.		
		Khoordah	ditto	Not rec.	0.62	5th April.		
		Balasore	ditto	Nil.	0.92	12th April.		
	Cuttack Tributary	Bhusdruck	ditto	ditto	Nil.	ditto.		
		Mehals	ditto	ditto	1.33	29th Mar.		
	CHOTA NAGPORE.	SOUTH-WESTERN FRONTIER AGENCY.						
Hazareebaugh		Hazareebaugh { Jail	Nil.	Nil.	0.94	12th April.		
		{ Dispensary	ditto	ditto	1.10	ditto.		
			Pachumba	ditto	ditto	1.17	ditto.	
Loharduggah		Ranchee	ditto	ditto	1.43	ditto.		
		Palamow	ditto	ditto	0.60	ditto.		
		Singbhoom	ditto	0.02	0.05	ditto.		
Maunbhoom		Chyobassa	0.02	0.05	2.58	ditto.		
		Purulia	Nil.	Nil.	2.36	ditto.		
		Gobindpore	ditto	Not rec.	1.90	5th April.		
ASSAM & ADJACENT HILLS.		Goalparah	Goalparah	0.60	3.23	6.07	12th April.	
			Dhoobree	0.80	2.40	4.35	ditto.	
	Gowhatti		2.01	2.05	0.76	12th April.		
	Kamroop	Burpettah	0.87	Not rec.	3.21	5th April.		
		Tespor	2.16	ditto	5.13	ditto.		
		Mungledye	1.10	ditto	5.58	ditto.		
	Durrung	Nowgong	2.30	1.33	6.02	12th April.		
		Seebaugor	1.43	Not rec.	12.82	5th April.		
		Golaghat	1.44	ditto	5.94	ditto.	Not received, 16th to 29th Mar.	
	Seebaugor	Jorehaut	1.30	ditto	8.33	ditto.	Not received, 23rd to 29th Mar.	
		Debrooghur	0.18	ditto	8.65	ditto.		
		North Luchimpore	0.54	ditto	0.16	ditto.		
Luchimpore	Suddya	1.15	ditto	10.16	ditto.			
	Samoogoodding	Not rec.	ditto	0.67	15th Feb.			
	Shillong	ditto	0.27	1.92	12th April.	Not rec., 30th Mar. to 5th April.		
Khasi and Jynteah Hills.	Jaowai	ditto	0.20	5.50	ditto.	ditto.		
	Cherrapunjee	ditto	0.95	16.46	ditto.	ditto.		
	Tura	2.18	1.24	6.44	ditto.			
Garohills	Benares	Nil.	Nil.	0.23	12th April.			
	Akyab	ditto	ditto	0.60	ditto.			

CALCUTTA,
The 19th April 1873.

H. F. BLANFORD,
Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

Meteorological Telegraphic Report for the period 13th to 19th April 1873.

STATION.	Date.	Hour.	Barometer reduced to 32°.	Barometer reduced to sea-level.	THERMOMETER		Humidity Sat. = 100	WIND.		Rain	Clouds.	Weather initials.
					Dry.	Wet.		Direction.	Velocity			
CALCUTTA.	April											
	13th	10	29.678	29.696	91.0	84.5	75	S by W	...	...	.....	b, m, scuds.
	13th	16	29.563	29.581	90.5	84.0	50	S by W	...	...	.....	m, o, scuds.
	14th	10	29.738	29.746	90.2	83.4	73	S W	...	...	C	m, o, scuds.
	14th	16	29.597	29.615	97.5	85.7	59	S S W	...	...	.....	m, scuds.
	15th	10	29.724	29.742	90.5	83.4	73	S by W	...	...	K	b, m, scuds.
	15th	16	29.595	29.613	99.7	83.7	48	W by S	...	...	K	m, scuds.
	16th	10	29.787	29.805	97.8	81.7	72	S by W	...	...	.....	b, m
	16th	16	29.672	29.690	97.8	82.4	49	S	...	...	.....	b, m, scuds.
	17th	10	29.815	29.833	100.2	82.0	71	W S W	...	...	.....	m, scuds.
SALVOR ISLAND.	17th	16	29.694	29.712	98.7	82.9	43	S S W	...	...	K	m, scuds.
	18th	10	29.841	29.859	99.7	82.0	70	S S W	...	...	CK	m, scuds.
	18th	16	29.753	29.771	91.8	81.5	63	S	...	...	CK	b, m
	19th	10	29.942	29.960	75.6	72.0	83	N E	...	0.20	CK	b, m
	19th	16	29.794	29.812	87.4	78.0	63	S	...	...	.....	b, m
	13th	10	29.699	29.705	87	81	70	S W	14.3	...	CK	b, m, scuds.
	13th	16	29.620	29.626	86	82	83	S	11.9	...	N	m, o, scuds.
	14th	10	29.761	29.767	86	83	83	S W	12.7	...	N	m, o, scuds.
	14th	16	29.637	29.643	86	82	83	S	17.2	...	N	m, scuds.
	15th	10	29.747	29.753	88	82	73	S S W	10.5	...	N	b, m, scuds.
CHITTAGONG.	15th	16	29.630	29.636	88	83	80	S S E	11.3	...	N	m, scuds.
	16th	10	29.806	29.812	87	80	72	S	8.8	...	N	m
	16th	16	29.714	29.720	88	80	60	S	11.0	...	N	b, m
	17th	10	29.845	29.851	88	82	70	S S W	10.6	...	N	b, m, scuds.
	17th	16	29.753	29.759	81	82	79	S	15.2	...	N	m, scuds.
	18th	10	29.865	29.871	88	82	76	S S W	14.2	...	N	m, scuds.
	18th	16	29.782	29.788	86	81	70	S	16.5	...	N	m, scuds.
	19th	10	29.955	29.961	85	85	60	E N E	12.9	...	N	b, m
	19th	16	29.838	29.844	87	79	68	S S E	11.5	...	N	b
	13th	10	29.715	29.808	88	80	60	S	10.1	...	K, KS	b, m
MADRAS.	13th	16	29.610	29.701	88	81	72	W	18.0	...	K	b, m
	14th	10	29.754	29.845	88	77	58	S	8.6	...	K	b, m, g
	14th	16	29.620	29.711	89	80	66	S W	17.5	...	K	b, m, g
	15th	10	29.732	29.823	91	78	53	S	8.1	...	.....	b, m, g
	15th	16	29.607	29.698	90	79	59	S W	30.7	...	K	b, m
	16th	10	29.778	29.869	91	79	56	W S W	6.4	...	.....	b, m
	16th	16	29.691	29.782	89	80	68	W S W	11.2	...	K	b, m
	17th	10	29.808	29.899	91	78	53	S W	4.3	...	.....	b, m
	17th	16	29.729	29.820	88	78	63	W	9.5	...	K	b, m
	18th	10	29.881	29.972	91	79	56	S	7.9	...	.....	b, m
CUTTACK.	18th	16	29.768	29.859	89	80	60	W	17.8	...	K, KS	b, m
	19th	10	29.901	29.992	91	81	63	S W	6.9	...	CK, K	b, m
	19th	16	29.801	29.892	87	75	55	N N W	14.6	...	.....	b, m
	12th	10	29.791	29.881	88	79	65	S E by S	9	...	.....	b, m
	12th	16	29.679	29.769	87	79	68	S E by S	14	...	.....	b, m
	13th	10	29.805	29.895	90	79	59	S by E	11	...	.....	b, m
	13th	16	29.679	29.769	89	79	62	S E by S	13	...	.....	b, m
	14th	10	29.840	29.930	91	77	50	S S W	10	...	.....	b, m
	14th	16	29.712	29.802	88	80	60	S	12	...	.....	b, m
	15th	10	29.790	29.880	95	77	41	S W by W	9	...	.....	b, m
ARUN.	15th	16	29.670	29.760	90	80	63	E S E	10	...	.....	b, m
	16th	10	29.795	29.885	92	79	54	S W	8	...	.....	b, m
	16th	16	29.671	29.761	88	80	69	S by S	13	...	.....	b, m
	17th	10	29.868	29.958	89	79	62	S by E	14	...	.....	b, m
	17th	16	29.756	29.846	87	78	65	S F by S	16	...	.....	b, m
	18th	10	29.879	29.969	90	77	53	S	11	...	.....	b, m
	18th	16	29.766	29.856	88	78	62	S E by S	12	...	.....	b, m
	13th	10	29.611	29.701	91	81	6	S	6.0	...	K, CK, C	b
	13th	16	29.453	29.543	101	80	2	S S W	5.7	...	CK	b
	13th	10	29.624	29.714	91	81	1	S	3.9	...	CK, C, K, N, C, CK	b
ARUN.	14th	10	29.512	29.602	100	81	4	S S W	4.7	...	.....	b
	14th	16	29.665	29.755	91	80	60	S	4.5	...	.....	b
	15th	10	29.508	29.598	101	80	37	S S W	6.8	...	.....	b
	15th	16	29.645	29.735	92	82	63	S W	2.9	...	.....	b
	16th	10	29.501	29.591	109	81	1	S	3.1	...	.....	b
	16th	16	29.716	29.806	91	80	10	S	3.4	...	.....	b
	17th	10	29.593	29.683	96	82	53	S E	4.0	...	.....	b
	17th	16	29.764	29.854	91	80	2	S	3.1	...	.....	b
	18th	10	29.632	29.722	95	81	12	S	7.2	...	.....	b
	18th	16	29.791	29.881	89	78	9	W	5.2	...	.....	b
ARUN.	18th	10	29.791	29.881	91	81	55	S S W	6.4	...	.....	b
	13th	10	29.758	29.848	89	80	66	S W	3.0	...	.....	b
	13th	16	29.687	29.777	89	81	72	W S W	2.2	...	.....	b
	14th	10	29.830	29.920	91	82	66	S W	2.6	...	.....	b
	14th	16	29.705	29.795	89	81	72	W	9.8	...	.....	b
	15th	10	29.798	29.888	90	81	60	S S W	3.6	...	.....	b
	15th	16	29.661	29.751	89	80	66	W S W	11.1	...	.....	b
	16th	10	29.786	29.876	88	80	60	W S W	1.1	...	.....	b
	16th	16	29.711	29.801	89	80	64	W	13.3	...	.....	b
	17th	10	29.890	29.980	89	79	65	S W	3.1	...	.....	b
ARUN.	17th	16	29.800	29.890	89	79	62	S W	19.1	...	.....	b
	18th	10	29.830	29.920	90	78	56	S W	1.0	...	.....	b
	18th	16	29.890	29.980	87	79	68	S W	7.8	...	.....	b
	19th	10	29.958	29.979	90	79	69	S S W	3.6	...	.....	b
ARUN.	19th	16	29.800	29.890	88	84	83	S W by W	31.0	...	.....	b

• Velocity of wind in miles per hour.

CALCUTTA,
The 19th April 1873.

H. F. BLANFORD,
Meteorological Reporter to the Government of Bengal.

**Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Surveyor-General's Office,
Calcutta, from 15th to 21st April 1873.**

Month	Date	Mean reduced barometer.	THERMOMETER.			Mean dry bulb.	Mean wet bulb.	Computed mean dew-point.	Mean degree of humidity.	WIND.			Rain.	Moon's phases.	GENERAL REMARKS.
			Highest reading.	Lowest reading.	Max. solar radiation.					Prevailing direction.	Max. pressure.	Daily velocity.			
		Inches.	°	°	°	°	°	°			h	Miles.	In.		
April	15th	29.653	99.7	80.2	145.3	88.0	81.4	77.4	0.72	S S W	0.2	220.1	...	...	Souds, clear and cumuli.
	16th	716	98.2	81.9	142.3	87.6	80.6	76.4	.70	S S W & S	...	200.7	...	...	Cirrocumuli and clear.
	17th	751	99.7	80.0	144.0	87.6	80.1	75.6	.68	S W & S	1.3	200.3	...	...	Chiefly clear.
	18th	787	94.3	77.5	143.6	85.9	79.8	75.5	.72	S S W & S	3.3	258.3	...	...	Chiefly cirrocumuli. Brisk wind from 11 A.M. to 11 P.M. Lightning at 10 and 11 P.M. Drizzled at 10 P.M.
	19th	863	87.4	71.7	115.2	79.4	74.9	71.1	.78	SE & S S W	9.2	322.4	0.20	...	Cirrocumuli and overcast. High wind from 6½ to 7½ A.M. Lightning at midnight and from 9 to 11 P.M. Thunder at 6½ and 7½ A.M. Slight rain from 6½ to 9 A.M.
	20th	838	84.0	73.0	113.8	77.1	73.5	71.0	...	SSE & var.	0.8	135.8	1.02	(	Stratoni and overcast. Thunder and rain from 11 A.M. to 4 P.M.
	21st	783	85.5	71.0	132.0	77.2	73.1	70.2	.80	NE & var.	0.5	185.7	0.15	...	Overcast, cumuli and clear. Thunder at 3 A.M. Lightning at 2 and 3 A.M. Slight rain from 2 to 5 and at 8 A.M.

The mean barometer as likewise the dry and wet bulb thermometer means are derived from the twenty-four hourly observations made during the day.

The dew-point is computed with the Greenwich constants.—The figures in column 10 represent the humidity of the air, the complete saturation of which being taken at unity. The receiver of the lower rain gauge is 1½ feet, and that of the anemometer 70 feet 10 inches above the level of the ground. The velocity of wind, as indicated by Robinson's anemometer, is registered from noon to noon.

The extreme variation of temperature during the past seven days	...	28.7
The max. temperature during the past seven days	...	99.7
The max. temperature during the corresponding period of the past year	...	100.0
The mean humidity during the past seven days	...	0.75
The mean humidity during the corresponding period of the past year	...	0.60
		Inches.
The total fall of rain from 15th to 21st	... { by lower rain gauge	1.37
	by anemometer gauge	1.20
Ditto ditto ditto	average of nineteen previous years	0.66
Ditto ditto between the 1st January and the 21st April	...	2.55
Ditto ditto ditto	ditto, average of nineteen previous years	4.26

GOPERNATH SEN,
In charge of the Observatory.

The 22nd April 1873.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT,—IRRIGATION BRANCH.

RUBBEE SEASON 1872, COMMENCING ON THE 1ST DECEMBER 1872.

Irrigation Operations of Lower Bengal during the month of March 1873.

Circle.	District.	Canal.	SUPPLY OF WATER IN THE CANALS.		DALWA RICE IRRIGATION.			TOBACCO, COTTON, GINGER, WHEAT, AND GARDEN PRODUCE.			OIL-SEEDS AND PULANA.			SUGARCANE AND OTHER CROPS.			RAINFALL.		REMARKS.			
			Estimated full discharge in cubic feet per second.	Average discharge in cubic feet per second throughout the month.	Area leased up to the 1st of the month.	Area leased during the month.	Total area leased up to the end of the month.	Area leased up to the 1st of the month.	Area leased during the month.	Total area leased up to the end of the month.	Area leased up to the 1st of the month.	Area leased during the month.	Total area leased up to the end of the month.	Area leased up to the 1st of the month.	Area leased during the month.	Total area leased up to the end of the month.	Grand total of area leased up to end of month (total of columns 8, 11, 14, and 17).	Grand total of corresponding period of last year.		Inches during month.	Inches up to date.	Average of ten previous years for the same period.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	
Orissa...	Cuttack	High Level, Range I.	675	419.37	...	16	16	1	17	18	34	...	271	87.77	58.79	On the Kendraparah Canal rail fell on the 4th, 6th, and 14th of the month, and lessened considerably the demand for water.
	Ditto	Kendraparah ...	1,363	632	639	320	949	1,703	109	1,812	37	...	...	16	6	22	52.30	...	271	87.77	58.79
	Ditto	Taldanda ...	1,300	135.29	...	...	...	9	95	104	...	...	...	...	16	16	120	...	271	87.77	58.79
	Ditto	Machgong ...	650	59.23	...	...	...	63	131	184	...	...	...	21	22	41	225	...	271	87.77	58.79
	Midnapore	Midnapore ...	875	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	59.38	Not available.
	Howrah	Panchkoarah ...	240	...	724	...	724	724	5	37		Ditto.
Total ...			...	...	1,353	336	1,689	1,766	352	2,118	37	...	37	37	42	79	3,923	...	...	...	...

A. J. HUGHES, C. E.,
For Offg. Joint-Secretary to the Government of Bengal
in the P. W. Dept., Irrigation Branch.

The 19th April 1873.

Weekly Return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways.

EASTERN BENGAL RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 29th March 1873, on 156½ miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.			MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.			Total receipts.
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.		Weight carried.	Receipts.		
		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week	30,384	21,278 15 0	1,950 11 5	1,23,266 3½	23,785 12 10	2,638 14 0	4,589 5 6
Or per mile of railway	194	135 15 6	13 9 3	788 0	183 14 11	16 17 3	29 6 6
For previous 13 weeks of half-year	397,305	3,22,752 5 6	29,585 12 6	1,594,818 14½	3,38,089 7 0	30,991 10 6	60,577 3 0
Total for 13 weeks	427,089	3,44,081 4 6	31,536 3 11	1,718,084 18	3,66,875 3 10	33,630 4 6	65,166 8 5
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	34,405	29,525 12 1	2,706 10 6	129,996 18	19,707 0 4	6,506 9 7	4,513 0 1
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	220	188 10 8	3 13 0	831 0	125 14 9	11 19 9	26 16 9
Total to corresponding date of previous year	422,467½	2,70,090 14 2	25,585 6 7	1,784,613 30	3,84,008 13 1	36,900 16 3	67,484 2 10

NALHATI STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 5th April 1873, on 27½ miles open.

		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week ...	1,396½	1,000 0 0	100 0 0	8,412 0	700 0 0	70 0 0	170 0 0
Or per mile of railway ...	51	36 8 0	3 13 0	309 0	25 8 0	2 11 0	6 4 0
For previous 13 weeks of half-year...	22,713½	16,389 0 0	1,638 18 0	88,435 0	7,078 0 0	707 16 0	2,346 14 0
Total for 14 weeks ...	24,110	17,389 0 0	1,738 18 0	96,847 0	7,778 0 0	777 16 0	2,516 14 0
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY—MAIN LINE.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 5th April 1873, on 1,280 miles open.

		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week ...	1,57,784	1,99,872 8 3	17,496 12 11	858,879 80	4,15,812 8 6	38,116 3 0	55,612 15 11
Or per mile of railway ...	.....	149 1 11	13 15 4	.....	324 13 8	29 15 7	43 8 11
For previous 13 weeks of half-year...	14,20,926	2,141,196 3 0	196,270 6 3	9,893,967 0	4,891,683 10 0	448,404 6 8	644,089 12 11
Total for 14 weeks ...	1,578,710	23,32,068 10 3	213,772 19 2	10,582,836 30	5,807,496 2 6	4,80,520 9 8	700,293 8 10
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	116,375	1,80,801 8 8	16,573 9 6	617,678 20	3,33,825 3 8	29,683 19 8	46,237 9 2
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	.....	141 4 0	12 18 11	.....	262 15 10	23 3 10	36 2 9
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	1,479,997	23,22,146 6 3	212,863 8 4	10,090,948 0	58,62,978 7 2	537,439 13 10	750,893 2 2

CALCUTTA AND SOUTH-EASTERN STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 5th April 1873, on 28 miles open.

		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week ...	5,050	954 0 0	95 8 0	34,365 0	1,171 0 0	117 2 0	212 10 0
Or per mile of railway ...	180	84 0 0	3 8 0	1,237 0	42 0 0	4 4 0	7 12 0
For previous 13 weeks of half-year...	107,408	16,245 0 0	1,624 10 0	242,563 0	7,841 0 0	784 2 0	2,406 12 0
Total for 14 weeks ...	112,458	17,199 0 0	1,719 18 0	276,928 0	9,012 0 0	901 4 0	2,621 2 0
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	6,784	1,025 8 9	102 11 1	21,315 30	641 10 0	64 3 4	166 14 5
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	240	36 10 0	3 13 3	767 28	23 14 7	2 5 10	5 19 1
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	111,963	16,243 9 0	1,624 7 1	240,321 30	76,13 2 9	761 16 5	2,386 3 6

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY—JUBBULPORE LINE.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 5th April 1873, on 223½ miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.			MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.			Total receipts.
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.		Weight carried.	Receipts.		
		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Strs.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week	4,303	15,000 2 4	1,422 14 6	92,173 0	25,230 12 9	2,312 9 1	2,781 1 4
Or per mile of railway ... ..	.....	70 8 7	6 8 9	.....	114 12 11	10 8 11	12 12 9
For previous 12 weeks of half-year...	53,123	1,28,701 14 1	20,000 8 9	958,308 10	2,70,784 5 6	24,921 18 6	44,311 4
Total for 14 weeks	57,474	2,41,907 0 8	22,123 1 8	961,166 10	296,011 2 8	27,124 7 1	46,222 8 4
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	5,178	14,400 11 2	1,323 7 2	98,304 0	25,614 14 8	2,348 0 8	2,871 7 11
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ... ..	.....	64 9 6	5 12 5	.....	114 9 9	10 10 1	12 8 0
Total to corresponding date of previous year	72,104	24,900 2 11	22,748 1 8	977,322 0	2,72,845 9 9	24,923 6 10	47,725 8 0

EASTERN BENGAL RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 5th April 1873, on 156½ miles open.

		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Strs.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week ...	30,089½	22,120 12 6	2,027 14 9	144,418 12	41,028 7 11	3,761 6 8	4,789 1 0
Or per mile of railway ...	198	141 5 7	12 12 2	923	262 8 0	24 0 7	30 19 0
For previous 12 weeks of half-year	427,689	344,081 4 6	31,636 8 11	1,719,084 7 8	3,06,875 5 10	28,630 4 6	65,166 8 5
Total for 14 weeks ...	458,698½	366,122 1 4	32,663 18 8	1,660,493 1	4,07,907 12 5	37,261 10 9	70,925 9 4
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	29,423	18,051 7 7	1,700 12 10	155,482 30	32,934 11 11	3,019 0 8	4,722 14 2
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	188	119 1 10	10 12 6	1,000	210 7 1	19 5 10	30 4 4
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	461,999½	297,748 0 9	27,228 0 5	1,905,696 0	3,90,948 9 0	29,919 16 8	68,212 17 1

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY—JUBBULPORE LINE

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 12th April 1873, on 223½ miles open.

		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Strs.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week ...	6,474	17,911 12 7	1,641 12 5	93,094 30	22,018 12 6	2,012 7 9	2,000 6 2
Or per mile of railway ...	29	80 8 2	7 6 11	411 13 11	98 8 4	9 0 8	12 7 2
For previous 14 weeks of half-year.	67,474	2,41,907 0 8	22,123 1 8	961,166 10	2,96,011 2 8	27,124 7 1	46,222 8 4
Total for 15 weeks ...	73,948	2,59,808 14 0	23,766 19 6	1,074,360 0	3,18,029 14 9	29,122 14 10	52,922 14 6
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	5,726	18,907 1 8	1,540 16 4	73,390 0	26,509 14 0	2,430 1 6	2,979 17 10
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	26	78 10 4	6 18 8	469 10 0	118 9 10	10 17 6	17 16 2
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	77,390	2,66,902 14 4	24,291 17 6	1,048,502 0	3,90,025 7 0	27,412 8 4	51,705 5 1

CALCUTTA AND SOUTH-EASTERN STATE RAILWAY.

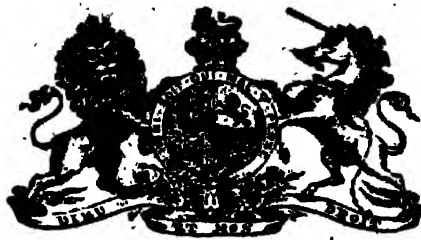
Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 12th April 1873, on 28 miles open.

		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Strs.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week ...	4,913	1,027 0 0	102 14 0	17,861 0	571 0 0	57 2 0	100 16
Or per mile of railway ...	175	36 8 0	3 12 0	630 0	20 8 0	2 1 0	3 14 0
For previous 14 weeks of half-year	112,486	17,190 0 0	1,719 18 0	276,928 0	9,012 0 0	901 4 0	2,021 2 0
Total for 15 weeks ...	117,399	18,226 0 0	1,822 12 0	294,819 0	9,583 0 0	958 6 0	2,726 18 0
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	6,629	1,028 12 6	105 17 8	19,702 0	606 2 6	60 12 4	106 10 0
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	236	127 12 1	3 5 8	706 25	21 9 2	2 2 2	3 8 10
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	112,864	17,208 6 6	1,720 4 9	296,028 20	9,264 5 2	922 8 9	2,226 12 0

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY—MAIN LINE.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 12th April 1873, on 1,240 miles open.

		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Strs.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week ...	122,094	2,09,194 12 0	19,979 0 4	617,017 30	3,70,714 7 6	33,922 3 2	35,061 8 6
Or per mile of railway ...	98	168 9 8	16 12 1	497 6 11	299 9 11	27 11 0	28 2 1
For previous 14 weeks of half-year	1,579,710	22,22,000 10 2	2,12,772 12 2	10,522,326 30	52,07,400 2 6	469,620 9 8	700,226 8 10
Total for 15 weeks ...	1,711,804	24,40,206 12 8	2,32,661 12 6	11,570,224 30	56,78,210 10 0	509,502 12 10	728,244 12 4
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	120,622	1,98,451 14 7	14,022 1 10	642,523 0	3,54,420 7 0	30,750 8 11	44,725 10 9
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	97	157 11 4	11 14 1	518 10 0	285 1 2	24 9 6	36 14 7
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	1,600,510	24,02,200 6 10	2,27,646 10 2	10,700,521 0	51,94,427 14 2	469,220 2 8	728,226 12 11



The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 30, 1873.

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PART I.

Orders and Notifications by the Lieut.-Governor of Bengal, the High Court, Government Treasury, &c.

Notification.

The 29th April 1873.—During the absence of the Lieutenant-Governor from Calcutta, communications to the Government in all Departments should be directed to Calcutta as usual; but urgent matters requiring the Lieutenant-Governor's immediate attention, may be sent to the Secretary with the Lieutenant-Governor at Darjeeling up to the 15th June.

H. L. DAMPIER,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

ORDERS BY THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR OF BENGAL.

REVENUE AND GENERAL DEPARTMENTS.

No. 1132R.

APPOINTMENTS.

The 18th April 1873.—The Reverend John Robinson, Calcutta, is licensed, under Clause 3, Section 5, Act XV of 1872, to solemnize marriages between persons professing the Christian religion.

The 22nd April 1873.—Under Section 85 of Act VII of 1871 (the Indian Emigration Act), the Lieutenant-Governor has authorized Mr. Guybon Henry Damant, Assistant Magistrate in Rungpore, to perform the duties and exercise the powers of the Magistrate of the District under that Act.

The 23rd April 1873.—Lieutenant William Alexander Holcombe is appointed, under Section 3, Act II of 1869, to be a Justice of the Peace within the territories under the Lieutenant-Governor's control.

Mr. Charles Archibald Samuells to officiate as Magistrate and Collector of Champaran in the Fourth Grade during the absence on leave of Mr. H. F. J. Kean, or until further orders.

The 24th April 1873.—Mr. Richard Augustus Doyle Bignell, Officiating Assistant Superintendent of Police, is vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the Second Class in the Hill Tracts of Chittagong.

The following gentlemen are appointed to form a Committee for the management of the Charitable Dispensary at Banka in Bhaugulpore:—

The Officer in charge of the Sub-Division ... *Ex-officio.*

Babu Nundlal Chowdhari.

Syed Abas Ali.

„ Lalla Gurprasad.

Babu Kaliprosad.

Mr. J. M. Becher to be a member of the District School Committee of Purneah.

The 25th April 1873.—The following gentlemen are appointed to form the District School Committee of Sarun, viz.—

The Commissioner of the Patna Division

...

„ Magistrate of Sarun

...

„ Inspector of Schools, Behar Circle

...

... } *Ex-officio.*

Mr. Edward Drummond.

Sheik Imam Ally.

Moharaj Koomar Narendra Pertab Sahee, of Hutwa.

Babu Judunauth Mitter, B.L.

„ Luchmunpershad.

Moulvi Syed Ali Husain.

Moulvi Mahomed Abdool Hye.

„ Ameer Ally Khan.

Babu Nursing Chunder Mitter, B.L.

Babu Babboon Sing.

„ Opendro Deo Narain Sing.

„ Banarsee Lall.

„ Ram Sarun Sing.

„ Bilas Behary.

Sub-Assistant Surgeon Rajkrishen Moog-
kerjee.

„ Bissessur Pershad.

Major Thomas Buttanshaw.

Dr. C. M. Russell.

Mr. Samuel DaCosta.

Babu Sadhoo Saran Pershad Sahee.

Babu Debee Pershad.

„ Shewgoolam Shah, Rai Bahadoor.

„ Deo Coomar Sing.

„ Shital Nath Bose, B.A.

Mr. George Goodair Dey.

„ Sreekrishna Sahee.

Babu Deepnarain Sing.

Moonshee Towad Hosain.

Mr. George Field.

Mr. Arthur Clifford Tute, B.A.

Moonshee Heera Lall.

„ A. G. Tytler.

Mr. George James Spencer Hodgkinson.

„ Arthur Charles Wright.

Mr. A. C. Tute to be also Secretary to the Committee.

Mr. Francis Thomas Platts to be District Superintendent of Police, Shahabad.

Captain Richard Percival Davis to be District Superintendent of Police, Gya, but to continue to officiate until further orders as District Superintendent of Police, Patna.

Mr. George Robert King Meares to officiate as District Superintendent of Police, Gya, during the absence on duty of Captain R. P. Davis, or until further orders.

Bhagbut Mahantec, Tehsildar of Khoordah in Pooree, is vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the Third Class.

The following gentlemen to be Municipal Commissioners for the town of Comillah, viz.—

Mr. James Pratt, M.A.

Babu Kedarnath Banerjee

Mr. James Pratt to be Vice-Chairman of the District Road Committee of Tipperah.

Babu Odoy Chand Dutt to be a member of the District School Committee of Noakhally.

The 26th April 1873.—The following gentlemen to be members of the District School Committee of Backergunge in addition to the members previously notified:—

Mr. B. L. Gupta.

Babu Okhoy Coomar Sen.

Babu Denesh Chunder Roy.

„ Obhoyanunda Das.

„ Debendro Lall Shome, B.L.

Dr. G. Griffith to be a member of the District Road Committee in the Sylhet District.

Mr. James Pratt to be a member of the District School Committee of Tipperah, and also to be a member of the Committee for the management of the Charitable Dispensary at Comillah.

Mr. William Henry Maffett Gun to be an Assistant to the Magistrate and Collector of Pooree and to have charge of the Khoordah Division, under Section 40 of the Criminal Procedure Code, with effect from the date on which he may relieve Mr. W. C. Taylor.

Babu Sham Chunder Nath, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, to have charge of the Kendraparah Division in the Cuttack District, under Section 40 of the Criminal Procedure Code, with effect from the date on which he may relieve Babu Huro Chunder Ghose.

Mr. Robert Bruce and Babu Luckhiram Das to be members of the District Road Committee in the Durrung District.

Babu Bhoobun Chunder Moqhopadhya to be a member of the Committee for the management of the Charitable Dispensary at Khoornah in Jessore.

The following gentlemen to be members of the Committee for the management of the Charitable Dispensary at Joynsher, in the district of Dacca:—

Babu Prosonno Chunder Das.

Babu Gobind Chunder Gungopadhya.

Mr. John Charles Veasey to be Vice-Chairman of the Municipal Commissioners for the town of Chittagong.

The 28th April 1873.—Mr. David William Ritchie to be a Member of the Committee for the management of the Charitable Dispensary at Chaibassa.

The following gentlemen to be Members of the District School Committee of Chota Nagpore:—

Major John Charles Campbell Daunt, v.c. | Rajah Gopal Shahi.

Mr. John Nugent to be a Municipal Commissioner for the town of Chittagong.

Mr. Alexander Abercrombie, who has recently been appointed to be District and Sessions Judge of Mymensing, will continue to officiate as Commissioner of Revenue and Circuit of the Dacca Division.

The 28th April 1873.—The gentlemen named below are appointed temporarily to be Deputy Collectors, and are vested with the powers of a Collector under Act X of 1870 to take up land for irrigation purposes in the districts of Patna, Shahabad, and Gya, and their services are placed at the disposal of the Public Works Department, Irrigation Branch, of this Government.

Babu Rajendranath Roy. | Mr. George Baptist.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

The 23rd April 1873.—Mr. Wilfred Kendall Clementson, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Cachar, is allowed furlough for one year, under Section 7, Supplement F of the Civil Leave Code.

Mr. Henry Fitzmaurice John Kea, Magistrate and Collector of Chumparun, for three weeks, under Section 18 of the Civil Leave Code, from the 25th instant, or any subsequent date on which he may take the leave.

The 24th April 1873.—Babu Nettro Lal Dey, Special Sub-Registrar of Dacca, on special deputation to Perozepore, for three months, under Section 18 of the Civil Leave Code.

The 25th April 1873.—Mr. William John Milby, Officiating District Superintendent of Police, Shahabad, is allowed furlough for one year, under Section 7, Supplement F of the Civil Leave Code.

Mr. Richard Maunsell Waller, B.A., Officiating Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Second Grade, in charge of the Jhenidah Division in Jessore, for three months, under Section 18 of the Civil Leave Code.

The 26th April 1873.—Captain William Brereton Birch, District Superintendent of Police, is allowed the usual subsidiary leave of absence from the 7th instant, the day following the date of his arrival in Calcutta on his return from furlough.

The 28th April 1873.—Bahoo Jugut Chunder Ganguli, Special Sub-Registrar of Midnapore, for three weeks, under Section 18 of the Civil Leave Code.

Mr. Richard Herbert Greaves, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, Pooree, is allowed subsidiary leave of absence for a period not exceeding thirty days, to enable him to appear before the Standing Medical Committee at the Presidency.

NOTIFICATIONS.

The 24th April 1873.—The services of Sub-Assistant Surgeons Kristo Lall Dutt and Kedarnath Sen are placed at the disposal of the Government of India in the Public Works Department, Railway Branch. The unexpired portion of the leave which was granted to Sub-Assistant Surgeon Kedarnath Sen under orders of the 31st ultimo, is cancelled from this date.

The services of Mr. William Heysham, Deputy Collector, 24-Pergunnahs, are placed at the disposal of the Board of Revenue for employment in the acquisition of land for the East Indian Railway.

The 29th April 1873.—Captain William Brereton Birch, of the Bengal Police, having reported his arrival in Calcutta on the forenoon of the 6th instant on his return from furlough, the unexpired portion of the furlough is cancelled. Captain Birch's services are placed at the disposal of the Government of India in the Home Department.

The services of Dr. E. C. Thorp, Officiating Civil Surgeon of Tirhoot, are placed at the disposal of the Government of India in the Military Department, with effect from the date on which he was relieved by Dr. E. J. Gayer.

The services of Lieutenant W. A. Lawrence, Assistant Commissioner of Luckimpore, are placed at the disposal of the Government of India, Military Department, at his own request, with effect from the afternoon of the 7th instant.

ERRATUM.

The 28th April 1873.—In the list of the Honorary Magistrates for Kamroop, published in the Schedule attached to Government notification of the 1st January last—

For
Shehait Hossein,
Mansing Moojoomdar,
Gobiudram Mojoomdar,
Chanaram Kant Mojoomdar,

Read
Syud-Sekhawut Hossein,
Mansing Mouzahdar,
Gobindram Mouzahdar,
Chanaram Kaist Mouzahdar.

H. L. DAMPIER,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

[First Publication.]

The 28th April 1873.—Notification.—The following rules, embodying certain proposed alterations in those now in force under Sections 11 and 12, Act V (B.C.) of 1869, for the Calcutta Canals and Tolly's Nullah, are published under the provisions of Section XII of the Act for general information:—

I.—Every vessel, on entering the Calcutta Canals or Tolly's Nullah, shall be liable to measurement for the purpose of ascertaining the toll payable; and in case of any reasonable doubt arising, the canal officers at any toll station shall have authority to remeasure a vessel, notwithstanding that it was measured on entering the canal.

II.—The tonnage of every vessel, whether laden or empty, shall, for the purposes of Act V of 1864 (B. L. C.), and of these rules, be determined by the following measurements:—

A.—The product of half the length of the vessel from stem to stern, measured along the water line, multiplied by the interior greatest breadth of the vessel, multiplied by the depth from the water line to the bottom of the vessel, is to be taken as the number of maunds upon which toll shall be levied.

B.—The measurement of the length is to be made in feet, rejecting inches; the measurement of the breadth and depth is to be made in feet and quarters of feet, rejecting portions of less than a quarter of a foot.

C.—In calculating the amount of toll to be levied, any fraction of 100 maunds less than 25 maunds is to be omitted; exceeding 25 and not exceeding 50 maunds, is to be charged as 25 maunds only; exceeding 50 and not exceeding 75 maunds, to be charged as 50 maunds only; and exceeding 75 maunds, as 75 maunds only; above 1,000 maunds, all fractions of 100 maunds are to be omitted.

D.—Provided that in the case of vessels which entered the canals empty for the purpose of loading therein, the depth shall be measured from the line of usual immersion as visible on the outside of the vessel to the bottom of the vessel, and not from the line of actual immersion at the time of measurement.

III.—Every vessel entering the canals shall be furnished with a ticket on payment of the prescribed toll. The manjee's name, the date and hour of entry, the maundage of the vessel, the cargo it contains, and amount of toll charged, shall be entered in this ticket to identify the vessel on which toll has been paid.

IV.—Every person in charge of a boat, raft, or float, who shall pass in the canal without tendering the toll due, or who shall pass out of the canal without delivering to the toll-keeper the ticket of entrance and paying the rent that he due, shall be liable to be detained and punished according to Section 10 of Act V of 1864.

V.—This ticket may be demanded and inspected by any canal officer, and must be kept on board and at hand for that purpose.

VI.—Every person in charge of boats entering the Calcutta canals from the eastward, must tender his toll ticket to the officer at Dhappa and Panspotta pass stations to have it examined, stamped, and signed; and for those entering from the westward, must deliver up the toll tickets at the above pass stations and receive in lieu a pass, which pass must be delivered to the toll-keeper at entrance of canals. Every such person must also pay all dues, or be liable to be detained and dealt with according to Section 10 of Act V of 1864.

VII.—Every person in charge of a boat found in the canals (westward of the pass station) with toll tickets unstamped or unsigned by the pass station keeper, will be detained and treated as having no toll ticket under Section 10 of Act V of 1864.

VIII.—The manjee or owner of every vessel not having a ticket on board and producible on demand, shall be liable to the provision of Section 10 of the Canals' Act.

IX.—Duplicates of lost tickets, of which the numbers and date of entry can be satisfactorily established, will be granted by the Collector on a further payment of a sum equal to the original amount of toll.

X.—During the detention of any vessel under Section 9 of these rules, or under any other provision of the Act, the duty of canal officers will be to see that the vessel or its cargo are not clandestinely removed; but they are in no way responsible for its safety, for which the manjee, owner, or agent, must make their own arrangements.

XI.—The purchaser of a vessel sold under these rules, and under the Act, will have the option of taking it out of the canal on the day of purchase, or of taking out a fresh toll ticket at the rate fixed by the schedule of tolls in force for the time being.

XII.—No boat engaged by any officer of Government, whether civil or military, shall be exempt from toll on the ground that the officer is travelling on public duty. The only exception to this rule shall be in the case of vessels specially engaged in the conveyance of troops on military duty.

XIII.—All vessels the *bona fide* property of Government, or employed on works connected with the maintenance or improvement of the canals, and duly certified as such, shall be exempted from these tolls and charges. No other vessels whatever shall be exempted.

XIV.—Every vessel, raft, or float, which has paid toll, shall be allowed three days for passing through either channel, the days of entering and of leaving being both included. In addition to these three days, they may, without further payment remain in the canals for the further under-mentioned periods; that is to say—

Boats.—One day for every hundred maunds up to three hundred maunds of measurement, and one day for every two hundred maunds above three hundred maunds.

Rafts.—Two days for any number of timbers not exceeding fifty, and one day for every additional fifty.

Floats.—Two days for any number of bamboos not exceeding five hundred, and one day for every additional five hundred.

XV.—Every vessel, raft, or float, remaining in any part of the aforesaid canals longer than the period allowed under the foregoing rules, shall, for each day in excess of such period, be charged demurrage equal to one-half of the toll; and every vessel remaining more than thirty days in either of the canals shall, for each day in excess of thirty days, be charged demurrage equal to the full rate of toll, provided that in no case the demurrage charged shall exceed Rs. 5 per diem.

XVI.—Any vessel remaining in the canal more than two months without authority from the Supervisor, shall be summarily removed.

XVII.—Boats requiring repairs shall be allowed to enter Dhappa docks and remain there for a maximum period of thirty days, during which they will be charged at the rate of one-sixth part of the demurrage chargeable under Rule XII. Any boat remaining in the docks longer than thirty days without the special permission of the Supervisor, shall pay demurrage at the full rate for such excess period.

XVIII.—No vessel shall be docked for repairs on the bank of the Calcutta Canal or of Tolly's Nullah.

XIX.—Wherever mooring posts may have been put up by the Supervisor, vessels shall be made fast by the head and stern along the banks to such posts, and shall not be moored in any other manner.

XX.—The Supervisor may by notification prohibit the dropping of anchors or the putting up of bamboos or luggees in any part of the canals or on the banks; and in such parts no anchors shall be dropped, or luggees put up, under a penalty of fifty rupees, and of a fine not exceeding four rupees a day for continued disobedience of an order for removal issued by the Supervisor.

XXI.—Boats, whilst loading or unloading in the canals, will be allowed to use ladders; but the ladders must be gradually taken in as the water rises.

XXII.—As the water falls, the head and stern ropes must be loosened, and boats gradually pushed towards the centre of the canal; when the flood comes in, these two ropes must be gradually pulled in, and the boat kept as close to the bank as possible.

XXIII.—Only one boat shall be allowed to make fast along and in line with the canal banks, and no boat shall be made fast or be placed outside of boats so secured. No boat or raft shall be placed in such a position as to endanger the safety of other boats or obstruct the passage of other boats.

XXIV.—Boats passing through the canals shall keep in separate lines, empty boats keeping close to the bank and those that are laden in the centre.

XXV.—Hackries, carts, bullocks, &c., using the canal roads, shall, when stationary, be ranged on the side of the road farthest from the canal banks.

XXVI.—In portions of the canals where only one towing path exists, vessels shall moor on the off side, and the towing path side shall always be kept clear.

XXVII.—No person shall place obstructions on the canal banks, roads, drains, or bridges (when such are on canal land), so as to impede a free passage along them or cause injury to them, or shall commit a nuisance; or deposit filth of any sort on the banks or in the canals.

XXVIII.—Any vessel, vehicle, or any other thing that may cause an obstruction to navigation or to the banks, roads, drains, and bridges, or injury to the same, will be liable to be immediately removed and detained till all expenses incurred on account of removal, demands, and fines, are paid. If all charges be not paid within ten days from date of detention, the said vessel, vehicle, or other thing, will be sold to defray expenses.

XXIX.—Every person, either personally or by his servant, infringing any of the above rules, (XVIII, XXVIII,) numbered from (XV) to (XXIV), shall be liable, under Section 11 of the Canals' Act, to a fine not exceeding Rs. 50 for any one infringement, or to a fine not exceeding Rs. 5 a day for any continued infringement.

XXX.—At the instance of the Collector of Tolls, any Magistrate who imposes a fine under Section 11 or 16 of the Act, may award any portion of such fine to the informer.

XXXI.—Any person who wilfully or negligently allows a vessel to sink in the canals, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding Rs. 50.

XXXII.—In every case of wreck, caused by negligence or otherwise, the Supervisor and his subordinates will give every assistance in removing the same.

XXXIII.—A notice shall be affixed on such wreck when recovered, calling on those concerned to pay to the Collector all toll which may be due, or fine which may have been adjudged, as well as the expenses incurred in the recovery or removal of the wreck, and intimating that if the sum be not paid within fifteen days of the date of notice, the boat and its furniture, or so much of it as may be necessary, for the recovery of the dues, will be sold, the proceeds of the sale being dealt with as directed in Section 9 of the Act.

XXXIV.—Every canal officer is authorized to remove any vessel, anchor, pole, or other thing, which he may find in a position which is in contravention of these rules, and to deal with it in such a manner as may be necessary to give effect to the rules.

XXXV.—Whenever any laden vessel is seized by a canal officer, it shall be the duty of the Supervisor to give immediate notice of the same to the owner or his agent requiring the removal of the cargo without delay, and informing him that he will be required to pay all expenses necessary for the proper custody and storage of the same.

XXXVI.—If the Supervisor be unable to ascertain the name and place of business or of abode of the owner of the cargo of any vessel or boat seized under the Canals' Act, he shall notify the seizure by advertisement in his office, and in one or more of the Calcutta newspapers or advertisement papers. Such notice shall call upon the owner to cause the immediate removal of the cargo, and to pay any necessary expenses incurred in providing for its proper custody and storage.

XXXVII.—The Supervisor may incur whatever expense he may think necessary for the proper custody and storage of the cargo of any vessel seized under the Canals' Act; and if the cargo be not removed within ten days from the date of seizure, he may sell the same at public auction to the highest bidder, after giving ten days' notice of the same by advertisement in one or more Calcutta newspapers or advertisement papers and affixed in his office.

XXXVIII.—The money realized at such a sale shall be applied first to defray any expenditure that may have been incurred by the Supervisor on account of the cargo sold, and the balance, if any, shall be held in deposit to be paid to the owner of the said cargo on his applying for the same.

H. L. DAMPIER,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

[First Publication.]

DECLARATION.

The 24th April 1873.—Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz. for Doorgapore station and siding of East Indian Railway Company in the village of Suggerbhanga, Pergunnah Silampore, Zillah Burdwan; and whereas he hereby declared that for the above purpose two pieces of land, measuring more or less 11 beegahs 8 cottahs 8 chittacks of standard measurement, the first plot bounded on the south by the East Indian Railway Company's permanent land, on the north by paddy fields, on the west by road, and on the east by paddy fields; and the second plot bounded on the north by the East Indian Railway Company's permanent land, on the south by the paddy-field, on the west by the paddy-field, and on the east by the East Indian Railway Company's temporary land, are required within the aforesaid village of Suggerbhanga.

This Declaration is made, under the provisions of Section 6 of Act X of 1870, to all whom it may concern.

H. L. DAMPIER,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

[Second Publication.]

RESOLUTION.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

Calcutta, the 22nd April 1873.

READ—

The replies from the several Commissioners to the circular which invited a statement of sub-divisional establishments required for each district.

1. **RESOLUTION.**—In the Resolution of the 20th March 1872, the Lieutenant-Governor explained the scheme which he had, with the advice of some experienced officers, framed for giving executive establishments to sub-divisions, and for thereby enabling the district officers to administer the country more completely. It was explained that district and sub-divisional officers would be able, with the assistance now proposed, to perform a good deal of revenue and executive work which had heretofore been done expensively, and perhaps not always efficiently, by temporary establishments. The collection of useful and reliable statistics was especially kept in view.

2. The Lieutenant-Governor proposed at the outset to have one hundred sets of sub-divisional establishments, and to divide them into three grades, somewhat as follows—

33 First Class Establishments—

Sub-deputy on	...	150 a month.
Canoongo and surveyor on	...	50 "
4 chainmen, on Rs. 8 each	...	32 "
6 messengers, on Rs. 6 each	...	36 "
Total	...	$268 \times 12 \times 33 = 1,06,428$

33 Second Class Establishments—

Sub-deputy on	...	100 a month.
Canoongo and surveyor on	...	25 "
2 chainmen, on Rs. 8 each	...	16 "
4 messengers, on Rs. 6 each	...	24 "
Total	...	$165 \times 12 \times 33 = 65,340$

34 Third Class Establishments—

Canoongo and surveyor on	...	50 a month.
2 chainmen, on Rs. 8 each	...	16 "
2 messengers, on Rs. 6 each	...	12 "
Total	...	$78 \times 12 \times 34 = 30,624$
	Total	... 2,02,092

It was explained that the Sub-Deputies would be entrusted with 3rd class magisterial powers if deemed fitted to be so trusted. It was pointed out that one great incidental advantage of the scheme would be that capable young men would be admitted, after passing an open examination, into the lower grades of the Native Civil Service, and would in course of time become fit for Deputy Magistracies and higher appointments, which appointments will ordinarily be made from among those who have done well as Sub-Deputies.

3. The opinion of the local officers was invited, and the replies received from the Divisional Commissioners showed that they and the district officers were of opinion that the proposed establishments would be of the very greatest assistance to district and sub-divisional officers. The total requirements of the several divisions came to 114 sets of sub-divisional establishments, exclusive of the wants of the Sonthal Pergunnahs. The Commissioner of Assam reported that sub-divisional establishments were not required in his division, as the indigenous agency of the mouzahdars discharged the duties which were to be performed by the new establishments. The Lieutenant-Governor doubts, however, whether surveyors are not much wanted in Assam. It is also to be observed that in Orissa, a very liberal canoongo establishment has already been sanctioned. There will be very ample employment for all the sanctioned establishments in the rest of Bengal and Behar.

4. The Government of India, to whom the Lieutenant-Governor's scheme was submitted, at first approved the appointment of 20 Sub-Deputies as an experimental measure; but asked for some explanations regarding the other establishments. The Lieutenant-Governor thereupon submitted an explanation of the duties the proposed establishments would have to perform. He further explained that the sub-divisional establishments might be expected to do certain work hitherto done by temporary establishments, which, on the average of past years, had cost the Imperial Government close upon one lakh of rupees a year. The special or occasional duties which the new sub-divisional staff would render it possible for the local officers to undertake without special assistance were—

Duties in connection with the ordinary administration hitherto occasionally performed by Supernumerary Deputy Collectors;

Duties hitherto performed at sub-divisions by Additional Deputy Magistrates and Collectors, of whom there are now three;

Settlements not exceeding 2,000 acres in any one district in any one year;

Management of Government estates yielding not more than Rs. 1,000 per annum;

Taking up land for public purposes not exceeding 20 acres in extent.

5. The Government of India has now been pleased to accord approval to the Lieutenant-Governor's scheme, and has granted one lakh per annum towards its cost from imperial revenues, on condition that no further charge is in future made for the services above recapitulated. The orders of the Government of India reviewing the correspondence and sanctioning the proposed establishments are summed up in the following paragraph:—

"Having regard to the absence in the Lower Provinces of Bengal of any local agency corresponding with that of other provinces of India, and bearing in mind the various measures of reform which have yet to be undertaken in Bengal, under an improved system of administration, the Governor-General in Council is satisfied that the establishments proposed are actually required."

6. It remains now to allot the establishments to the several divisions, to explain further the work they are to do, and to arrange for the appointment of competent persons to the several grades.

Although the reports of the Commissioners have shown that 114 sets of establishments are required, besides those wanted for the Sonthal Pergunnahs,

still the Lieutenant-Governor would wish, for the present at any rate, to keep the cost of the new staff within the limits originally proposed. To meet the cost of these establishments two lakhs of rupees have been provided, viz. one lakh in the provincial budget and one lakh by the additional imperial assignment now made. The Lieutenant-Governor has accordingly allotted establishments on the scale set out in paragraph 2 of this resolution to the several divisions, in accordance with the schedule appended to this resolution. He would leave it to the several Commissioners to assign the establishments to districts and sub-divisions, reporting the distribution they propose as soon as possible. As there are some sub-divisions where the judicial work is light,* the Lieutenant-Governor will not object to the Commissioners' occasionally, when necessary, distributing the officers of a first-class establishment over two sub-divisions; for instance, the Sub-Deputy, one or two chainmen, and two or three messengers might be posted at one sub-division, while the canoongo and surveyor with the same subordinate staff might be retained for work in the sudder sub-division.

* Commissioners have available in their offices very complete statements showing the number of cases coming before each sub-divisional officer in their divisions.

7. In distributing the establishments it is to be a rule that no more than a third class establishment is to be employed at the sudder sub-division without the special sanction of Government. Now that the sub-divisions are sufficiently manned there can be no ground for centring the abkaree or other departments at the sudder; and the Assistants and Deputies may well be made available there for the work performed by the Sub-Deputies in sub-divisions. As soon as the office work of valuation is completed, the active work of administering the road cess may also be done by the sub-divisional officers in the outlying parts of the district.

8. The Lieutenant-Governor desires that very particular care be taken by Commissioners, Magistrate-Collectors, and sub-divisional officers, that the new establishments are not employed as mere clerks to work in offices, but as executive agents to help the district and sub-divisional officers in administering the various departments under their charge. They are to be employed actively for executive, statistical, and (where magisterial powers are given) judicial work. The Magistrate-Collectors will give such instructions as may be necessary in regard to the accommodation of the new class of officers in sub-divisional outcherries during the hours they may be employed at head-quarters. The question of putting them in occasional charge of sub-divisional treasuries or other departments may also be considered.

9. The Lieutenant-Governor especially trusts that the various calls for statistical inquiries which have been made and have yet to be complied with will now receive very special and particular attention. Before action must come knowledge, and the Lieutenant-Governor considers that the first and most important duty of the district and sub-divisional officers under the system now inaugurated, is to put the Government in possession of information of a practical and useful character regarding the people, the productions, and the resources of their respective charges. He believes that the sub-divisional establishments may now be rendered really effective for executive as well as for judicial purposes.

10. In regard to filling up the several classes of appointments, the Lieutenant-Governor adheres to the plan laid down in the resolution of March 1872, by which these appointments are ordinarily to be restricted to candidates who, having certain other qualifications, have passed the examinations required to render them eligible either for all appointments, or for the lower grade of appointments with salaries under Rs. 100 per mensem only.

At the very commencement of the new system it may be necessary to make some exceptions in favour of men of very well tried service who have not been able to attend and pass the required examinations, but the rule must soon be enforced in its integrity.

11. There are already in several divisions temporary Sub-Deputies and other persons who have been entertained for statistical or other business under the circular orders of August 1872. These appointments must all be absorbed in the establishments now sanctioned; none can be continued in addition to those

establishments. Very few of the men already employed have passed the Native Civil Service Examination; but still, if they are clearly and thoroughly efficient, the Lieutenant-Governor will have no objection to the Commissioners' sanctioning their temporary retention in appropriate grades, subject to their passing in surveying and engineering at the next Native Civil Service Examination. Before they can receive promotion, such men will have to pass the Native Civil Service Examination in all branches. Appointment rolls of the men to be retained under this paragraph must be submitted for the approval of Government.

12. For the rest, for all appointments of Rs. 25 per mensem and upwards, Commissioners must select candidates from the list (published in the Gazette of the 16th April 1872) of men who have qualified at the recent examination for the public service, so far as they will go. A distribution list of names apportioned to each division is annexed, and these men are to be employed in that division in one grade or other, unless the Commissioner has any special objection to any of them or can arrange an exchange of any of them with those assigned to other divisions. Detailed lists showing the past service, the university or other attainments of each candidate, and the special subjects in which he passed in the recent examinations, with a note whether he passed with credit or with high distinction in any subject or on the whole, will be forwarded to Commissioners and to Magistrate-Collectors. When the names on that list are exhausted, Commissioners may nominate men whose efficiency is approved by long service and no others. All such appointments are to be specially reported. In Orissa only will it be necessary to permit departure from the rule, that no unpassed candidate may be appointed to appointments on Rs. 25 and upward. Very few Ooriahs presented themselves for the Native Civil Service Examination; on the other hand, the Commissioner and the Orissa officers are very properly most anxious that the Native Civil Service of Orissa should be manned by Ooriahs. The Lieutenant-Governor accordingly would leave Mr. Ravenshaw a discretion to appoint unpassed Ooriahs to posts in his division, on the condition that they pass in surveying and engineering at the Native Civil Service Examination of 1874.

13. During the last fortnight, eight of the successful examinees have already been appointed to the service, on the representation of the Member of the Board of Revenue, that additional assistance was urgently required for the road cess work of seven of the principal districts. The names of the men so appointed are—

Nobin Krishna Bannerjee to be an Offg. Deputy Collector in the 24-Pergunnahs;
 Mohanundo Gupto, B.A., to be a Sub-Deputy in the 24-Pergunnahs;
 Khetter Gopal Roy to be a Sub-Deputy in the Nuddea district;
 Shoshee Bhushan Dutt, B.A., to be a Sub-Deputy in the Jessore district;
 Okhoy Comar Chatterjee to be a Sub-Deputy in the Moorsshedabad district;
 Umakanta Das to be a Sub-Deputy in the Tipperah district;
 Sant Persad to be a Sub-Deputy in the Purneah district;
 Chundee Churn Bose to be a Sub-Deputy in the Dacca district.

The seven Sub-Deputies will be brought on the strength of the sub-divisional establishments assigned by the Commissioner to the districts wherein they are employed; but for the present they will continue to work in the Road Cess Department, unless the Commissioner prefers to employ them in the ordinary line and to appoint men of more practical experience for road cess work, in which case Commissioners are permitted to do so.

14. The Lieutenant-Governor considers it will be most convenient to make the salaries of sub-deputyships and canoongo-surveyorships personal rather than local; so that it will be within the discretion of the Commissioner to employ these officers where they are most wanted, and to authorize a Magistrate-Collector temporarily to detach a Sub-Deputy for particular duties of the kind described in the extract quoted at paragraph 4 of this resolution.

15. In Orissa the officers elsewhere designated "Canoongo and Surveyor" will be called 'Surveyor' only; and looking to the presence of a canoongo establishment, the Lieutenant-Governor thinks that it will be possible to split up the sets allotted to Orissa so as not to give more than one officer, either a Sub-Deputy or a surveyor, to each sub-division.

16. His Honor proposes to invest with third-class magisterial powers those officers whose examination seems to show a competent knowledge, and he will be prepared so to invest any other Sub-Deputy whom the Commissioner may recommend. Where they are so invested, it will be understood that the object is to allow them to keep up the judicial routine and dispose of very petty cases, while the sub-divisional officer does active executive and statistical work, or goes out to make judicial inquiries on the spot.

17. It is to be understood that ordinarily the subordinate establishments appointed under this resolution will not draw travelling allowance when in the interior of their districts unless their work is of such a character that, in the opinion of the Commissioner, a travelling allowance is really necessary. Officers of corresponding rank in the executive department of other provinces do not draw travelling allowance; neither do Inspectors nor Sub-Inspectors of the Police Department.

18. As regards all appointments of untried or little-tried men which may now be made, it is to be understood that they are appointed for a year on probation, and that their confirmation depends on the practical efficiency shown by them. The district officers will report on this point through the Commissioner after the expiry of a year.

19. The sanctioned staff of Deputy Collectors of the sixth grade will at once be reduced from 46 to 43, so as to carry out one of the reductions of imperial charge promised by the Lieutenant-Governor. As there are at present three permanent vacancies in the sixth grade, the reduction ordered will not cause inconvenience. The three second Deputies now at sub-divisions will be withdrawn, first class Sub-Deputies being substituted.

20. The Board of Revenue, the Commissioners of Division, and all Magistrate-Collectors, will be requested to bear in mind the undertaking given by this Government, that the sub-divisional establishments now sanctioned shall perform the duties described in paragraph 4 of this resolution without additional charge.

21. Candidates for employment, whose names are included in the annexed distribution list, are recommended to report themselves as soon as possible to the Commissioners of the Divisions to which they are assigned as eligible for employment. Any candidates who wish to exchange, by mutual arrangement with other candidates, places in the allotment list, may jointly ask permission to do so within fifteen days of the publication of the notification: no other applications for transfer can be received; but Commissioners who have exhausted their own lists may select men from the other lists with the consent of the Commissioner to whom the candidate has been allotted.

22. Copy of this resolution, with the appended schedule and distribution lists of passed candidates, will be forwarded to all Commissioners of Division (except Assam) with the request—

(1)—that they will report, as soon as convenient, how they propose to allot the sanctioned establishments to the different districts;

(2)—that they will forward appointment rolls of the persons they would appoint to posts of Rs. 50 and Rs. 25 a month; and recommendation rolls (with details) of the persons they would nominate to appointments above Rs. 50 a month;

(3)—that they will make such recommendations as they may see fit for investing their Sub-Deputies with magisterial powers.

Commissioners are authorized to appoint, in anticipation of the confirmation of Government, any persons who are qualified for sub-deputyships under the rules laid down in this resolution. When Commissioners recommend persons not qualified under these rules, they will have to state at length the reasons for such recommendation, and show that they have not passed over any competent man in the list allotted to them.

Copy will also be forwarded to the Board of Revenue and the Commissioner of Assam for information.

C. BERNARD,
Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

SCHEDULE ATTACHED TO RESOLUTION OF THE 22ND APRIL 1873.

Schedule showing the Number and Class of Sub-Divisional Establishments assigned by the Lieutenant-Governor to each Division.

						Number of establishments allotted.
<i>Burdwan Division.</i>						
I	Class establishments	...	...	...	...	4
II	" "	...	...	...	...	5
III	" "	...	...	...	...	5
						— 14
<i>Presidency Division.</i>						
I	Class establishments	...	...	...	...	6
II	" "	...	...	...	...	6
III	" "	...	...	...	...	2
						— 14
<i>Rajshahye Division.</i>						
I	Class establishments	...	...	...	...	3
II	" "	...	...	...	...	5
III	" "	...	...	...	...	4
						— 12
<i>Cooch Behar Division.</i>						
I	Class establishments	...	...	...	...	0
II	" "	...	...	...	...	1
III	" "	...	...	...	...	2
						— 3
<i>Dacca Division.</i>						
I	Class establishments	...	...	...	...	4
II	" "	...	...	...	...	4
III	" "	...	...	...	...	6
						— 14
<i>Chittagong Division.</i>						
I	Class establishments	...	...	...	...	2
II	" "	...	...	...	...	1
III	" "	...	...	...	...	2
						— 5
<i>Patna Division.</i>						
I	Class establishments	...	...	...	...	6
II	" "	...	...	...	...	6
III	" "	...	...	...	...	5
						— 17
<i>Bhaugulpore Division, including Sonthal Pergunnahs.</i>						
I	Class establishments	...	...	...	...	5
II	" "	...	...	...	...	3
III	" "	...	...	...	...	4
						— 12
<i>Orissa Division.</i>						
I	Class establishments	...	...	...	...	2
II	" "	...	...	...	...	0
III	" "	...	...	...	...	3
						— 5
<i>Chota Nagpore Division.</i>						
I	Class establishments	...	...	...	...	1
II	" "	...	...	...	...	2
III	" "	...	...	...	...	1
						— 4
Total {	I Class establishments	...	...	...	...	33
	II " "	...	...	...	...	33
	III " "	...	...	...	...	34
						— 100
Grand total						100

Distribution List of Candidates for Employment who have Passed the prescribed Examinations.

Names.	Residence.	Particulars of past service or University Degree.	REMARKS.
BURDWAN DIVISION.			
<i>Class I.—Candidates eligible for all appointments.</i>			
Radha Sham Sinha	Beerbhoom	Has passed the Entrance Examination ...	Highly distinguished in Gymnastics.
Nilmoney Coowar	Chandernagore	Has served 8 years as a Teacher, and has passed the Entrance.	Passed in Botany and Chemistry.
Shama Paddo Chowdry	Hooghly	Pleader; has passed the L.L. Examination	Ditto ditto.
Frankiseen Roy	Bagnapara	Has served as a Teacher for 6 years, and was almost for a year as a Clerk in the Hooghly Road Cess Office.	Passed in Gymnastics.
Annodaprosad Pattack	Tribanie	Has passed the Entrance Examination ...	Highly distinguished in Botany and Chemistry, and passed in Gymnastics.
Jogendro Nath Gupte	Natagore	Has served for more than 3 years; is a Clerk in the General Post Office.	Passed in Gymnastics.
Deno Nath Dey	Chinsurah	Has passed the Entrance	Passed in Gymnastics.
Deno Nath Ghose	Beerbhoom	Sheristadar, Beerbhoom Judge's Court.	
<i>Class II.—Will be eligible for all appointments after one year's service in the lower grade.</i>			
Benode Betary Sirkar	Chandernagore	Has passed the Entrance Examination ...	Passed in Gymnastics.
Bhuggobutty Churn Bhattacharjee	Chinsurah	Has passed the Entrance Examination ...	Highly distinguished in Botany and Chemistry.
Sosheebhusun Sen	.....	Has passed the F.A. Examination.	
Lall Mohun Shome	.....	Ditto	Passed in Gymnastics.

CLASS III.—Candidates eligible for appointments under Rs. 100 per mensem.

Shama Churn Dutt	...	Hooghly	Has passed the Entrance Examination.	...	Passed in Gymnastics.
Janokey Nath Shaha	...	Chinsurah	Has passed the F.A. Examination.	...	Highly distinguished in Law, Botany, and Chemistry.
Deno Nath Chose	...	.....	Ditto	...	
Hem Chunder Mookerjee	...	Hooghly	Has passed the Entrance Examination.	...	
Dwarkanath Neogy	...	Ditto	Ditto	...	
Bhoobun Mohun Soor	...	Chandernagore	Has served for more than 3 years in the Education Department. Is at present a Clerk in the Sub-Divisional Court of Serampore.	...	
Nilmoney Banerjee	...	Gurparah	Holds Sub-Overseer's certificate; has served as Ferry Fund Supervisor for two years.	...	
PRESIDENCY DIVISION.					
Poorno Chunder Roy, B.A.	...	.....	Is a B.A.	...	
Khetter Gopal Roy (Apptd.)	...	Anooia, Nudda	Entrance Examination; has served for upwards of a year as a Teacher.	...	
Mahanundo Goopto, B.A., (Apptd.)	...	Chinsurah	Is a B.A.	...	
Radhakrishnan Banerjee	...	Howrah	Has served for about 6 years as Head Clerk in the Assistant Commissioner's Office, Rajmehal.	...	
Soorjee Coomar Sen	...	Kanchraparah	Honorary Manager of Wards' Estate, Nudda.	...	
Shoshee Bhusun Dutt, B.A., (Apptd.)	...	Ranaghat	Is a B.A.; has served as a Teacher for 2 years.	...	
E. McL. Smith	...	.....	...	...
Giindro Nath Chatterjee	...	Anooia, Ranaghat	Has passed the F.A. Examination	...	Highly distinguished in Law.

Names.	Residence.	Particulars of past service or University Degree.	REMARKS.
Annoda Persad Sen	...	Head Master of the Sankrail Aided Anglo-Vernacular School.	Passed in Botany and Chemistry.
Jugut Chunder Shome	...	Has been serving for the last 5 years in the Education Department.	
C. N. Baidjerjea	...	Was in the Bengal Office from 1863 to 1865. Was formerly appointed to the Subordinate Executive Service, but was compelled by the Government to resign. Was taken back into the Bengal Secretariat. Has now passed in surveying. Mr. Mackenzie gives a good character for work in the Judicial Department.	
Heera Lal Biswas	Calcutta	Is a Clerk in the Bengal Secretariat. Has passed the F.A. Examination.	
CLASS II.			
Boroda Das Bose	.....	Has passed the Entrance Examination.	Highly distinguished in Botany and Chemistry.
Prankishen Das	Chandernagore	Ditto	
Nobin Kishna Banerjea	Chinsurah	Has passed the F.A. Examination	
Radhakissore Sett	.....	Has passed the Entrance Examination.	Passed in Gymnastics.
CLASS III.			
Bonomally Poramanick	Ranaghat	Has passed the Entrance Examination.	
Bipinbehary Poramanick	Nuddea	Ditto	

Boydoy Nath Mookerjee

Shurut Chunder Das

Abinash Chunder Bhutto

Khooderam Daddar

Chunder Siker Dey

Nolin Chunder Roy

Jogut Chunder Roy

Okhoycoomar Chatterjee (Apptd.)

Jogendro Nath Sen

Brojo Mohon Roy

Koylash Chunder Bose

Kristo Coomar Sen

Behari Lal Mitter, B.A.

Shoshi Siker Dutt

T. J. Mendes

Okhoy Coomar Bose

Holds Sub-Overseer's certificate.

Has passed the F.A. Examination.

Has passed the Entrance Examination.

Ditto.

Ditto.

RAJSHAHYE DIVISION.

CLASS I.

Has served for 4 years in the Sealdah Lock-Hospital as Native Doctor, and has passed the Entrance Examination.

Has passed the F.A. Examination

Has served as a Sub-Divisional Head Clerk for more than 5 years.

Has passed the F.A. Examination. Is a Teacher at the Calcutta Madrassah.

Has served in the Education Department for 15 years. Is Head Master of the Pubnah School.

Has served as Head Clerk in the Rajshahye Magistracy for 12 years.

Has served for 10 years as Head Master of Zillah School.

Is a B.A.

Has served for 6 years. Is a Sub-Inspector of Police.

Has served 18 years. Is an Inspector of Police.

Inspector of Police, Pubnah. Has passed the F.A. Examination.

Passed in Botany and Chemistry.

Passed in Gymnastics.

Passed in Gymnastics.

Highly distinguished in Law, Botany, and Chemistry.

Passed in Gymnastics.

Names.	Residence.	Particulars of past service or University Degree.	REMARKS.
CLASS II.			
Faizollah Khan	.....	Has passed the Entrance Examination ...	Highly distinguished in Gymnastics.
Gogon Chunder Chatterjee	.....	Has passed the F.A. Examination ...	Passed in Botany and Chemistry.
CLASS III.			
Deno Nath Chuckerbutty	.....	Has passed the Entrance Examination.	Passed in Gymnastics.
Abul Hossein	Hoghly	Ditto	ditto
Huree Mohun Dutt	.....	Ditto	ditto
Wajeedudeen Ahmud	Rajshahye	.....	.....
COOCH BEHAR DIVISION.			
CLASS I.			
Rojonee Coomar Dutt	Goalparah	Has served as Clerk in the Khooshten Small Cause Court, and from July 1862 has been serving as a Teacher in the Education Department. Is now Head Master of the Goalparah School.	Highly distinguished in Law.
Anshotosh Sirkar	.....	Has passed the Entrance Examination ...	Passed in Gymnastics.
Opandro Chunder Mozoomdar	.....	Head Clerk, Deputy Commissioner's Office, Khazi and Jyntea Hills.	
CLASS III.			
Indreshur Borooah	Assam	No service.	

DACCA DIVISION.

CLASS I.

Bipin Behary Mookerjee (Apptd.)	...	Julpigoree	...	Has been for 7 years Head Clerk and Sheristadar in the Office of the Deputy Commissioner of Julpigoree; served for a short time as Special Deputy Collector for the Cooch Behar Settlements. Is a B.A.	Highly distinguished in Law and Gymnastics.
Mohim Chunder Ghose, B.A.	...	...	...	...	Passed in Botany and Chemistry.
Mohesh Chunder Sen, B.A.	...	...	...	Is a B.A.	Passed in Botany, Chemistry, and Gymnastics.
Chunder Coomar Dutt	...	Dacca	...	Was for 3 years Clerk of a Small Cause Court.	Passed in Gymnastics.
Anshootosh Goopto	...	...	...	Has passed the F.A. Examination	...
Chundee Churn Bose (Apptd.)	...	Dacca	...	Has served for 3 years. Is at present a Sub-Inspector of Police.	...
Mohendro Chunder Mozoomdar, B.A.	...	Ditto	...	Has served in the Education Department for 1½ years. Is a B.A.	...
Gobind Chunder Bysack, B.L.	...	Ditto	...	Is a Pleader in the Dacca Judge's Court	...

CLASS II.

Bunkoobehary Buxee	...	...	...	Has passed the F.A. Examination	Passed in Botany and Chemistry.
Poolin Chunder Sandyal	...	...	...	Has passed the Entrance Examination	Passed in Gymnastics.
Jodu Nath Das	...	...	...	Ditto ditto.	...
Chunder Coomar Mitter	...	Dacca	...	Ditto ditto	Highly distinguished in Gymnastics.

CLASS III.

Bhugwan Chunder Bose	...	Ditto	...	Has been in the service of Government for 6 years. Is Clerk of the Bohor, &c., Small Cause Courts.	...
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Names.	Residence.	Particulars of past service or University Degree.	REMARKS.
Ram Soondar Bysack	... Dacca	... Is Head Clerk in the Office of the Inspector of Schools, Eastern Bengal.	...
Okhoy Coomar Chatterjee	... Ditto	... Has served in the Education Department for 4 years.	Passed in Gymnastics.
Behary Lal Ghosal	... Chinsurah	... Has passed the Entrance Examination.	...
Habeebur Rohoman	... Hooghly	... Ditto	...
Abdool Waheb	... Ditto	... Ditto	...
Saheb Jaun	... Ditto	... Ditto	...
Russick Lal Bose	... Dacca	... Has served for more than 6 years in the Dacca Commissioner's Office.	...
CHITTAGONG DIVISION.			
CLASS I.			
Rosomoy Dutt	... .....	... Passed the Entrance Examination	...
Tariny Lal Chowdry	... .....	... Ditto	Passed in Gymnastics.
Umakanto Das, (Apptd.)	... Rajshahye	... Has served in the Education Department for 8 years. Is a Deputy Inspector of Schools. Has passed the F.A. Examination.	...
Mahomed-ul-Nobi	... Kishnugger	... Has passed the Entrance Examination.	...
Gour Mohon Bysack, B.A.	... Dacca	... Is a B.A. Has served in the Education Department for 9 years. Is a Teacher of the Dacca Collegiate School.	...
CLASS II.			
Fuzloor Rohoman	... .....	... Has passed the Entrance Examination ...	Highly distinguished in Gymnastics.

CLASS III.

Has passed the Entrance Examination.
Has served in the Education Department
for 5 years.

.....
Hooghly

Hem Chander Bhuttacharjee
Koylash Chunder Pal

PATNA DIVISION.

CLASS I.

Has been Head Clerk in the Arrah Sub-Registry Office for 8 years.

Has served as a Translator for 6 years, and as Head Clerk in the Tirhoot Col-lectorate for 1 year.

Has served Government for 7 years, and has passed the F.A. Examination.

Has served for more than 8 years; is at present a Translator in the Tirhoot Judge's Court.

Has served as Head Clerk of different Sub-Registry Offices for 3 years.

Has served Government for 12 years; is at present Head Clerk of the Shergotty Sub-Registry Office.

Has served for 3 years as Nazir of the Moonsiff's Court at Arrah.

Has served for 3 years as Clerk in the Patna Commissioner's Office.

Has served Government for 6 years. Is Surveying Master of the Mozuffer Government School. Holds Sub-Overseer's certificate.

Has served Government for more than 6 years.

Has served for 10 years; is at present a Civil Court Ameen.

Is Secretary to the Municipal Commissioners for the town of Patna. Passed Entrance. Holds Sub-Engineer's certificate.

Lala Jankee Prosad

Gouree Sunker Biswas

Gunga Nath Roy

Boghoo Nundun Prosad

Akbar Hossein

Salamat Ally

Ram Chura Lal

G. A. Baptiste

Syud Sadik Ally

Syud Aziz Butsh

Dwarka Prosad

Rajendro Nath Roy

Arrah

Tirhoot

.....

Mozufferpore

Patna

Ditto

Ditto

Ditto

Tirhoot

Mozufferpore

Tirhoot

Patna

...

...

...

...

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...

Names.	Residence.	Particulars of past service or University Degree.	Remarks.
CLASS II.			
Khyrat Ahmad	Bankipore	Has passed the Entrance Examination ...	Highly distinguished in Law.
Mahomed Serajah Huq	Patna	Ditto ditto.	
Abdool Rezzak	Ghazeepore	Nil.	
Berhamdeo Narain	Patna	Has passed the Entrance Examination.	
Shama Churn	Ditto	Ditto ditto.	
Rajkissore Narayan	Sarun	Ditto ditto.	
Jodunath Sirkar	Bankipore	Ditto ditto.	
CLASS III.			
Grish Chunder Sircar	Patna	Has passed the F.A. Examination.	
Gouri Sunker	Ditto	Ditto ditto.	
Shyma Nath Pundit	Ditto	Has passed the Entrance Examination.	
Nundokissore Dyal	Ditto	Ditto ditto.	
Abdool Aziz	Tirhoot	Has passed the Entrance Examination, and has served Government for more than 10 years. Is at present Peshkar of the Tirhoot Moonsiff.	Highly distinguished in Law.
Mahomed Khan	Mozufferpore	Has served Government for 3 years.	
Mahomed Yahia	Patna	Nil.	
Gonesh Prosad	Tirhoot	Has served in the Education Department for 16 years. Is a Sub-Deputy Inspector of Schools.	

BHAUGULPORE DIVISION INCLUDING SONTAL PERGUNNAHS.

CLASS I.

Sant Prosad (Apptd.)	...	Arrah	...	Has served upward of 6 years as Nazir of the Shahabad Collectorate.	Highly distinguished in Law.
Chunder Narian Goopda, B.A.	...	Patna	...	Is a B.A.	Ditto
Shere Ali	...	Ditto	...	Has served for more than 6 years in the Education Department.	ditto.
Synd Zakir Hossein	...	Ditto	...	Has passed the Entrance Examination.	
Umesh Chunder Banerjee	...	Ditto	...	Has served for 3 years, and has passed the Entrance.	
Indur Beharee	...	Chumparun	...	Has served for 13 years. Is Peshkar of the Chumparun Collectorate.	

CLASS II.

Mahomed Nussiruddeen	...	Patna	...	Has passed the Entrance Examination.	
Shama Churn Mitter	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	ditto.
Ram Anooagroho Naryan	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	ditto.
Danesh Prosad	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	ditto.

CLASS III.

Koylash Chunder Chatterjee	...	Bankipore	...	Has passed the Entrance Examination.	
Rash Behary Dutt	...	Patna	...	Ditto	ditto.
Bhowani Shaooy	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	ditto.
Huryhur Nath	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	ditto.
Joogul Kissore	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	ditto.
Protap Narian Singh	...	Morghyr	...	.....
Mahomed Waris Ali Khan	...	Tirhoot	...	Has served for 7 years.	

ORISSA DIVISION.

CLASS I.

Komul Nath Ghose	Has served for 6 years, and has passed the Junior Scholarship Examination.	Highly distinguished in Law.
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CLASS III.

Hareho Nath Gangooly	Has passed the Entrance Examination.	
Nilamber Pal	...	Chandernagore	...	Ditto	ditto.
Khogendro Nath Roy	...	Calcutta.	...		

Names.	Residence.	Particulars of past service or University Degree.	REMARKS.
CHOTA NAGPORE DIVISION.			
		CLASS I.	Passed in Gymnastics.
Rai Churn Ghose, B.A.	Hooghly	Is a B.A., and has passed the L.L. Examination.	
Mahomed Soban Hydar	Shahabad	Has passed the examination for Tehsildarship, and has served 9 years. Is at present Revenue Sheristadar, Benares Collectorate.	
Kastoree Lal	Tirhoot	Has served for 3 years.	
		CLASS II.	
Nandjee	Patna	Has passed the Entrance Examination.	
		CLASS III.	
Abinash Chunder Bhattacharjee	.....	Has passed the B.A. Examination	
Ramdial Chuckerbutty	.....	Has passed the Entrance Examination.	
Nazir Roheemoolah	Tirhoot	Has served 15 years. Is Nazir in a Sub-divisional Court.	

C. BERNARD,
Offg. Secy to the Govt. of Bengal.

[Second Publication.]
NOTIFICATION.

Rules for the Instruction and Examination of Candidates for
the Native Civil Service.

I.—INSTRUCTION.

THE Lieutenant-Governor has been pleased to make the following arrangements for instructing young men desirous of qualifying themselves for the Native Civil Service of Government.

1. At the Hooghly College a two years' course has been established for the purpose of teaching the prescribed subjects. Students who attend this course for one session, that is, till February next, may be passed for the lower grade of appointments. Students who being admissible under rules (a), (b), (c), and (d) of the Examination Rules attend one session will, on passing the higher standard of examination, be eligible as candidates for all appointments. Hereafter attendance at the full two years' course will be required from candidates for the higher grade who have not already rendered approved service under Government.

2. Arrangements for teaching surveying and engineering, law, botany, chemistry, riding, and gymnastics, have been made at the Hooghly College. A fee of Rs. 10 once for all will be charged for instruction in riding.

3. All students of the Hooghly College and other persons whom the Principal may consider to be fit and eligible, and possessed of sufficient education, will be admitted to the Civil Service class on payment of the ordinary college fees as now charged for ordinary students and for Mahomedans (the college being originally a Mahomedan endowment) respectively, that is to say, Rs. 5 per mensem for ordinary students, and Re. 1 for Mahomedans.

4. Students who elect to follow the Civil Service course must, unless they have passed the First Arts Examination, continue to attend the college English classes in which English as a language is taught, but attendance in the other classes will be optional with them. The Principal will have discretion to exempt from the operation of this rule any students whose attainments in English are, in his opinion, sufficiently good to enable such student to converse freely and conduct correspondence in English.

5. In addition to the arrangements for teaching the Civil Service course in the Hooghly College, a special class in the Presidency College for teaching drawing, surveying, and engineering, as required for the Native Civil Service, will open on 17th June. The fees for this special class will be—entrance Rs. 5 and a monthly fee of Rs. 3. Instruction in the other subjects required of candidates may be obtained in Calcutta.

6. Competent teachers of drawing, surveying, and engineering have been sent to Patna, Dacca, and Cuttack. Lectures in chemistry and botany have been arranged in the Patna College, where, if the number of candidates suffices, a Civil Service course will be held. Considerable facilities have also been given in the Dacca College, and teachers of surveying have been sent to several of the higher schools as well as to the minor colleges. The teaching of gymnastics has been arranged at several places and will be extended as opportunity offers.

7. The following elementary books on botany and chemistry will be studied by the students attending the first year Civil Service class, viz.—

Oliver's Manual of Indian Botany.

Roscoe's Lessons on Elementary Chemistry.

Other books will hereafter be added to the list.

8. The following detail of the text-books and instruction in the subjects of drawing, surveying, and engineering is proscribed for the first year's Civil Service course :—

Subject.	Details.	Text-books and mode of acquiring.
<i>Surveying.</i>		
1. Mensuration	Of the line, superficies, and the simpler solids. Cubical contents of earth-work in cuttings and embankments.	Todhunter's Mensuration.
2. Surveying with chain, and with compass and chain.	To make a survey of a tract of country 2 or 3 square miles in area.	Roorkee Papers on Surveying, Chapters II, III. Also practically taught in the field.

Subject.	Details.	Text-books and mode of acquiring.
<i>Surveying,—(Contd.)</i>		
3. Levelling.	To make all the necessary sections for a supposed road between two given points	Roorkee Papers on Surveying. Chapters XI, XIII. Practical instruction in the field.
4. Construction of field-book, plotting and tracing on the ground.	To lay out the foundations of a simple building on the ground.	Instruction by lecture. Roorkee Papers on Surveying.
<i>Drawing.</i>		
5. Construction and use of scales	Geometrical figures, orthographic projection as applied to the delineation of simple engineering structures.	Ellis Davidson on "Projection." Davidson on "Linear Drawing." Class instruction.
<i>Engineering.</i>		
1. General knowledge of properties of building materials in most common use, and of constructive trades.	Stone, brick, timber, lime, mortar, cement.	Roorkee Treatise, Volume I, Chapters 1, 2, 4, 5.
2. Estimating of a simple building or bridge.	To design simple draw-bridges, culverts, and wooden bridges of small span, and to estimate the quantity and cost thereof.	Instruction principally by lecture.
3. Construction of simple buildings	Stone masonry, brick masonry, masonry in arches, and foundations.	Roorkee Treatise, Volume I, Chapters 13, 14, 15, to end of paragraph 299; 16 to end of paragraph 323.
4. Construction of simple roofs and bridge trusses for small spans.	...	Instruction by lecture.
5. Elements of road-making, including the construction of culverts and small bridges.	Laying out roads, formation of cuttings and embankments, construction of road surface, drainage, &c.	Roorkee Treatise, Volume I, Section 5; Volume II, Section 8.

9. The Lieutenant-Governor will be particularly glad if heads of offices can give deserving and capable public servants leave of absence on favourable terms for the purpose of qualifying in the above special subjects.

II.—EXAMINATION AND ELIGIBILITY FOR OFFICE.

1. AN examination of candidates for admission into the roll of persons qualified for admission into the Native Civil Service under this Government will be held in the month of February 1874, at Hooghly, Dacca, Patna, Cuttack, and Gowhatty. There will, if need be, be special examinations for the Police, the Non-Regulation Provinces, and the Opium Department. For the ordinary branches of the service there will be two standards—one higher, qualifying for all appointments, and another lower, qualifying for appointments of less than Rs. 100 per mensem only.

2. A preliminary examination in English and the vernacular, of those candidates who have not already qualified in those subjects, will be held, as also a preliminary examination in riding and walking. Persons who have passed the First Arts Examination, or the Entrance Examination in the first division, or who possess a University degree or certificate in law or engineering, will not be liable to the preliminary examination in English. Persons who have gained vernacular scholarships, or who have served with credit in vernacular offices, will not be liable to examination in the vernacular. The preliminary examinations will be held on some date in January, to be locally notified by the Magistrate of the district, at the undermentioned stations, where the medical officers will also examine candidates and grant certificates of sound health under Rule 7:—

Alipore.	Rajshahye.	Chittagong.	Bhaugulpore.
Kishnaghur.	Bungpore.	Comillah.	Purneah.
Jessore.	Julpigoree.	Patna.	Cuttack.
Burdwan.	Dacca.	Gyn.	Ranchoe.
Hooghly.	Burrisaul.	Arrah.	Gowhatty.
Midnapore.	Mymensing.	Mozufferpore.	Durrung.
Berhampore.	Sylhet.	Chupprah.	Debrooghur.
Dinagapore.			

3. All Candidates of good character, who satisfy the preliminary requirements, will be admitted to the Native Civil Service Examination, and candidates who pass will be eligible for the public service.

provided that either before or after the examination they fulfil the conditions laid down in Rules 4 and 5 which follow below. No candidate will be admitted to the special examination for the Police, Non-Regulation Service, or the Opium Department without a special certificate, which can only be granted under the orders of the Lieutenant-Governor.

4. The following persons having passed the required standard will be eligible to the Native Civil Service in all appointments:—

- (a)—Persons who have served Government for six years.
 (b)—Persons who have passed the Entrance Examination and have served Government for three years.

Provided that they have in each case attained and have held for not less than one year a responsible permanent appointment, above that of copyist, in one of the civil departments of the Government service, and can produce a sufficient certificate of ability, good conduct, and fitness for promotion from their official superiors.

- (c)—Persons who have taken a University degree in arts, law, medicine, or engineering.
 (d)—Persons who may be specially declared eligible for all appointments by a certificate under the hand of a Secretary to Government.
 (e)—Persons declared to have passed the Native Civil Service Examination with high distinction.

5. The following persons having passed the required standard will be eligible to the Native Civil Service in appointments of less than Rs. 100 per mensem:—

- (a)—Persons who have served Government with credit and efficiency for not less than three years, whose thorough facility in the use of the vernacular is certified, and who pass a preliminary examination in English.

(b)—Natives of Hindustan, Orissa, and Assam, natives of Bengal of Mahomedan families, and natives of any other districts which may be hereafter specially notified, who have served Government with credit and efficiency for not less than three years, and who can show that they have received a thoroughly good education in the vernacular. This privilege is limited to two years from this date, and it must be understood that such persons cannot expect advancement unless they qualify in English, that being the language of official correspondence in Bengal.

- (c)—Persons who have passed the Entrance Examination.
 (d)—Persons who may have been specially declared eligible for appointments of the lower grade by a certificate under the hand of a Secretary to Government.

6. The examination papers for candidates for both grades of the service will be the same; but the passing marks will be considerably higher for the higher than for the lower grade. A candidate who passes for the lower grade only will not be eligible for promotion to the higher grade of appointments until he passes for the higher grade at some future examination in at least two of the subjects numbered (2), (3), and (4) in the next foregoing rule. Candidates who pass for the higher grade will be subject to no further examination except the higher standard departmental examination, and the opium laws examination for those candidates who are appointed to the Opium Department without having taken the opium papers.

Preliminary Requirements.

7. A certificate will be required from every candidate of his character, respectability, and general moral fitness, such certificate being signed by two gentlemen of his own nationality, resident in the district of which he is a native or where he usually resides, and also signed by the Judge or Magistrate of such district. The certificate of the two first named is expected to be based upon personal knowledge, and the certificate of the Judge or Magistrate to indicate that the gentlemen who have signed it are qualified by their position and character to give such a certificate, and that the Judge or Magistrate himself knows nothing to the prejudice of the candidate. In the case of the town of Calcutta, instead of the signature of the Judge or Magistrate, the certificate should bear that of any Judge of the High Court, or the Commissioner of Police, or the Commissioner of the Presidency Division.

8. Each candidate will be required to produce a certificate from a Government medical officer, stating that the candidate is generally a man of sound health, that he has expressed his willingness to serve in any district of the Lower Provinces, and that he (the medical officer) believes him to be capable of doing so, so far as can be judged antecedently.

9. (a)—Every candidate for the higher appointments will also be required to prove that he can ride, and for this purpose he may apply to the Magistrate of the district, who will either satisfy himself on the point, or select some other person he thinks competent for that purpose. The examiner must certify from his own personal observation that the candidate can ride not less than 12 miles at a rapid pace, and is in this respect competent for all practical purposes of district

work; and if such examiner be not the Magistrate himself, the certificate must be countersigned by the Magistrate. All candidates presenting themselves without such certificate will be required to appear before some person in Calcutta who will be selected for the purpose.

(b)—Every candidate for an appointment of less than Rs. 100 will be required to prove either that he can ride as above, or that he can walk twelve miles within 3½ hours without difficulty or prostration, to be certified in the same manner as the riding.

10. . Previous to the other examinations, European candidates who have not passed any University examination will be required, besides passing an examination in English, to show that they possess a thorough knowledge of writing and arithmetic. They must be able to write well, quickly, and correctly, from dictation, to compose a report, and to do all ordinary arithmetic correctly and quickly, which must be duly certified by the examiners.

By European is meant any person whose native language is English or any other European tongue.

11. Besides procuring the above certificates, all candidates, subject to the exceptions mentioned in these rules, will be required to pass an examination—

- (1)—In the vernacular.
- (2)—Drawing, surveying, and engineering.
- (3)—In law.

They may also pass in the following special subjects :—

- (4)—In the elements of botany and chemistry.
- (5)—In gymnastics.

And a qualification in these last subjects will count *pro tanto* in their favour. As a rule no candidate who has not already served with credit will be admitted in future to the Government service without passing in these subjects.

Examination in the Vernacular.

12. All native candidates will be required to show that they can read and write office papers and orders in the vernacular with complete facility.

13. All European candidates will be examined as to their ability to speak and understand a vernacular language, to read it in print, and translate it. Their knowledge of it must be sufficient to enable them to do business easily immediately on appointment.

14. The vernacular language in which candidates will be required to pass under the two preceding rules may be either Bengali or Hindustani, Oorah or Assamese.

Candidates who pass in Bengali only will not be eligible for vacancies in Behar, nor will candidates who pass in Hindustani only be eligible for vacancies in Bengal or Orissa.

Examination in Drawing, Surveying, and Engineering.

15. Candidates will be examined in the following subjects :—

- I.—*Drawing.*
- II.—*Surveying.*

Including 1.—*Mensuration.*

- 2.—*Surveying with chain, and with compass and chain.*
- 3.—*Levelling.*
- 4.—*Construction of field-book, plotting, tracing on the ground.*
- 5.—*Construction and use of scales.*

III.—Engineering.

Including 1.—*General knowledge of properties of building materials in most common use and of constructive trades.*

- 2.—*Estimating for a simple building or bridge.*
- 3.—*Construction of simple buildings.*
- 4.—*Construction of simple roof and bridge trusses for small spans.*
- 5.—*Elements of road-making (including the construction of culverts and small bridges).*

16. Candidates for all appointments who have obtained an Overseer's certificate, and candidates for appointments under Rs. 100 per mensem, who have obtained a Sub-Overseer's certificate, will be exempted from examination in drawing, surveying, and engineering.

Examination in Law.

17. Candidates who possess a degree in Indian Law will not be required to pass the examination in law.

18. All others will be examined in the elements of the law prevailing in Bengal in the following branches:—

(a)—To qualify for the Police and Non-Regulation appointments—

Criminal Law.

Penal Code.

New Code of Criminal Procedure.

Police Act V of 1861.

In this examination books will be allowed.

(b)—To qualify for Subordinate Executive Service and other Civil appointments—

1. Criminal Law as in (a).

2. Revenue and General Law as follows:—

Regulations I, VIII, and XLVIII of 1793, and XII of 1817.

Ditto I, II, and VIII of 1819.

Ditto VII of 1822, IX and XI of 1825, and IX of 1833.

Acts IX of 1847, XXXI of 1858, and IV (B.C.) of 1868.

„ XI of 1859.

„ VII (B.C.) of 1868 and VIII (B.C.) of 1869.

„ XXI of 1856, XXIII of 1860, and modifying Act of the Bengal Council.

„ V of 1861.

„ VIII of 1871.

„ X (B.C.) of 1871.

Municipal Acts in force in Lower Bengal.

In the examination in Revenue and General Law books will not be allowed.

(c)—To qualify for the Opium Department—

Act XXI of 1856.

„ XIII of 1857.

The Board's rules for the guidance of officers in the Opium Department.

In this examination books will not be allowed.

Fees and Certificates.

19. Every candidate when submitting his application for admission to examination should state the subjects in which he desires to be examined, and annex certificates in any other subjects in which he is required or permitted by these rules to show that he is duly qualified. He must at the same time tender a fee for each subject in which he has to be examined, computed according to the scale given below, if he is a candidate for the higher class of appointments:—

	Rs.
Elementary English examination for European candidates	8
Law	8
Surveying and engineering	8
Each vernacular	4
Medical examination	4
Riding or walking examination	4

Candidates for appointments of less than Rs. 100 per mensem will pay fees at half the above rates.

20. Applications for admission may be made to the Magistrate of any district named in Rule 2. The Magistrate, if he is satisfied that the candidate is admissible to the examination under these rules, shall receive and credit the fees, desire the candidate to undergo the required medical and riding or walking examination; and when all certificates are complete, shall forward the application with the certificates of health, character, &c., riding or walking, of payment of fees, and certificates in any subject described in Rules 16 or 17, to the Under-Secretary to the Government of Bengal (Examination Department). No fee is required when a certificate is sufficient and is produced.

21. To every candidate who passes the examinations above prescribed, a certificate will be given, stating the subjects and the grade in which he has passed. If he is immediately eligible to the Native Civil Service in either grade his certificate will be so endorsed, and if he subsequently becomes so eligible by service, a similar endorsement will be made.

N.B.—This certificate will give no claim to an appointment.

C. BERNARD,

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

The 22nd April 1873.

[Third Publication.]

The following Notification is re-published in a slightly revised form :—

RESOLUTION.**GENERAL DEPARTMENT.***Calcutta, the 15th April 1873.*

THE Lieutenant-Governor has proposed to the Government of India the establishment of parallel lines of promotion in the executive and judicial branches of the covenanted civil service in Bengal. His Excellency in Council has provisionally accepted this proposal, and has now, subject to the sanction of the Secretary of State, approved of the following proposals of the Lieutenant-Governor, viz.—

1. That Judges, including Additional Judges, shall be classified in two grades; those in the first grade, up to the number of fifteen, drawing each a salary of Rs. 2,500 a month, and the remainder in the second grade a salary of Rs. 2,000;
2. That Magistrate-Collectors shall be classified in two grades, with salaries fixed at Rs. 2,250 and (for the present) Rs. 1,800, respectively;
3. That effect shall be given at once to the proposed scheme, so far that as funds become available, from the reduction in the salaries of the Judges on the occurrence of vacancies, the pay of some of the Magistrate-Collectors may be raised to Rs. 2,250, whilst fresh promotions which would hitherto have been made to the existing first grade on Rs. 1,916, shall now be made to a salary of Rs. 1,800 only; the difference being used to raise the salaries of officers now drawing Rs. 1,500 to the same rate of Rs. 1,800.

The Lieutenant-Governor desires it to be clearly understood that all promotions, substantive or acting, which may be made to the different grades of Judges or Magistrate-Collectors from this date up to the time when the orders of the Secretary of State may be received, will be conditional on the approval of the Secretary of State, and that any increase to the pay of Magistrate-Collectors whom His Honor may select for promotion in the meantime, must be refunded if that approval be withheld.

The judicial appointments on Rs. 2,500 and Rs. 2,000 will be designated Judgeships of the 1st and 2nd grade respectively, and, so long as the arrangements are in a state of transition, for the sake of convenience the executive appointments on Rs. 2,250, Rs. 1,916, Rs. 1,800, or Rs. 1,500 respectively, will be styled Magistrate-Collectorships of the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, and 4th grades respectively.

At the present moment two Judgeships are vacant, owing to the promotion of Mr. Rivers Thompson and to the retirement of Mr. W. Tucker, and an Additional Judgeship, owing to the retirement of Mr. Pepper. His Honor is pleased to make the following appointments :—

Mr. J. M. Lewis to be District and Sessions Judge of Bancoorah in the second grade. Mr. Lewis will, however, continue to officiate as District and Sessions Judge of Bhaugulpore in the 1st grade.

Mr. A. J. R. Bainbridge to be Additional Judge of Jessore and Backergunge in the second grade of Judges. Mr. Bainbridge will continue to act as District and Sessions Judge of Moorshedabad in the first grade.

Mr. H. T. Prinsep to be District and Sessions Judge of Dacca in the second grade. Mr. Prinsep will continue to act as District and Sessions Judge of Hooghly in the first grade.

Mr. A. Abercrombie to be District and Sessions Judge of Mymensing in the first grade.

Mr. S. H. C. Tayler, District and Sessions Judge of Beerbhoom, to be in the second grade of Judges.

Mr. W. Cornell, Officiating Judge of Bancoorah, to officiate in the second grade of Judges.

Mr. A. B. Falcon, Officiating Additional Judge of Backergunge, Jessore, and Furreedpore, to officiate in the second grade of Judges.

Mr. C. B. Garrett, Officiating Judge of Dacca, to officiate in the second grade of Judges.

The following officers to be Magistrate-Collectors of the first grade :—

Mr. W. LeF. Robinson, Magistrate and Collector of Dinagepore.

„ A. V. Palmer, „ „ „ of Gya.

„ G. N. Barlow, C.S.I., „ „ „ of Monghyr.

„ S. C. Bayley, „ „ „ of Patna.

„ H. Hankey, „ „ „ of Moorshedabad.

Messrs. Barlow, Bayley, and Hankey, will continue to officiate as Commissioners of the Bhaugulpore, Patna, and Chittagong Divisions, respectively.

The following officers will officiate as Magistrate-Collectors of the first grade *vice* Messrs. Barlow, Bayley, and Hankey :—

Mr. V. Taylor, Magistrate-Collector of Bhaugulpore.

„ J. H. Reynolds, B.A., „ „ „ of Mymensingh.

„ F. M. Halliday, „ „ „ of Tirhoot.

The following officers to be Magistrate-Collectors of the districts shown against each in the fourth grade :—

Mr. H. L. Harrison, Magistrate-Collector of Midnapore.

„ A. Smith, „ „ „ of Jessore.

„ A. C. Mangles, „ „ „ of Noakhally, but to continue to act in Patna.

„ J. Monro, „ „ „ of Rungpore, but to continue to act as Deputy-Collector of Customs.

Mr. H. L. Harrison will continue to act as a Magistrate-Collector of the second grade.

Mr. F. Jones, Junior Superintendent of Survey, to be Senior Superintendent of Survey (ranking with a Collector-Magistrate of the 4th grade).

ORDER.—Ordered, that a copy of this resolution be forwarded to all Commissioners of Divisions for information and communication to all executive and other covenanted officers other than Judges in their respective divisions. Also to the High Court and to all Judges.

H. L. DAMPIER,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

[Third Publication.]

RESOLUTION.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

SECTION B.

Calcutta, the 15th April 1873.

THE appended lists of candidates who have been passed at the recent Native Civil Service Examination are published for general information.

2. The Lieutenant-Governor has this time been very liberal in admitting as “qualified for the higher grade of appointments” candidates who gave evidence of practical ability, even though they fell a little short of full pass-marks. The Government wished to have a sufficient number of passed men to choose from for present requirements. Higher grade appointments cannot however at once be provided for all the men who are declared qualified for that grade; and those who do not at once obtain higher grade appointments are recommended to accept lower grade appointments, and to try to work themselves up, since so far as examination goes they are declared to be qualified for the higher grade.

3. The Lieutenant-Governor has admitted as “qualified for the higher grade” a few candidates who did not possess the qualification of Government service or university degree required for the higher grade of appointments. The men so specially admitted are those who have done particularly well in the recent examination. For the rest, such candidates as did not possess the necessary qualifications and yet have passed the examination, are declared to be

qualified for the higher grade after serving one year in the lower grade of appointments.

4. Of the Sub-Deputies who have been appointed in the Burdwan, Rajshahye, Dacca, Chittagong, Patna, and Bhaugulpore divisions during the last eight months, only Lal Zama Khan of Chumparun, Karamat Hossein of Gya, appeared for the Native Civil Service Examination, though all appointments to temporary sub-deputyships had been made subject to passing the prescribed examination; and they did not pass. The Lieutenant-Governor desires that each Sub-Deputy may now be informed that if retained he will be required to pass. His Honor leaves it to the discretion of Commissioners to retain during the present year any Sub-Deputies who may have been appointed in 1872-73, and who may be really efficient men.

5. Candidates who have passed for the higher grade of appointments will not be required to pass any further examination, unless they become Deputy Magistrates, in which case they will be liable to the higher standard departmental examination. Having passed the Native Civil Service Examinations, they will be exempt from the lower standard departmental test.

6. Certificates, as provided by rule 21 of the Notification of the 6th July, will be given to the successful candidates on application at the Bengal Office. Candidates can obtain their certificates either by personal application, or by written application forwarded through the Principal of the Hooghly, Dacca, or Patna College, or through the Magistrate of the district where the candidate may be residing.

List of Candidates at the Native Civil Service Examination of 1873 who, having submitted the necessary certificates of character, health, and ability to ride or walk, have been examined and declared to have passed the tests necessary to qualify them to hold appointments.

Class I.—Candidates who are admitted as eligible to hold appointments of the higher grade on Rs. 100 a month and upwards:—

Bipin Behary Mookerjee.
Radha Sham Sinha.
Lala Jankee Prosad.
Poorno Chunder Roy, B.A.
Khetter Gopal Roy.
Sant Prosad.
Mohim Chunder Ghose, B.A.
Nolin Chunder Roy.
Mohanundo Goopto, B.A.
Gourisunker Biswas.
Rosomoy Dutt.
Chunder Narain Gupta, B.A.
Jogut Chunder Roy.
G. M. Gregory.
Rajonce Coomar Dutt.
Okhoy Coomar Chatterjee.
Nilmony Coomar.
Gunga Nath Roy.
Shama Puddo Chowdhry.
Tarini Lal Chowdhry.
Roghoo Nundun Prosad.
Novin Krishna Banerjee.
G. A. Lorimer, M.A.
Athar Hossein.
Radhakant Banerjee.
Mahomed-ul-Nobi.
Jogendro Nath Sen.
Salamut Ally.
Soorjee Coomar Sen.
A. Christian.
Sheshee Bhusun Dutt, B.A.
Mohesh Chunder Sen, B.A.
Brojo Mohun Roy.
Umakanto Das.
Prankrishna Roy.
Koylas Chunder Bose.
Kristo Coomar Sen.

Chunder Coomar Dutt.
Aushootosh Gupto.
Annoda Pershad Pottack.
Ram Churn Lal.
Komul Nath Ghose.
Chundee Churn Bose.
Rai Churn Ghose, B.A., L.L.
Shere Ali.
G. A. Baptiste.
Mahomed Soban Hydar.
E. McL. Smith.
Mohendro Chunder Mozoomdar, B.A.
Bcharilal Mitter, B.A.
Gour Mohun Bysack.
Shoshi Siker Dutt.
Jogendro Nath Gupta.
T. J. Mendes.
Gobind Chunder Bysack, B.L.
Girindhro Nath Chatterjee.
Aushootosh Sircar.
Deno Nath Dey.
Anoda Persad Sen.
Jugut Chunder Some.
Shama Churn Das.
Syud Zaker Hossein.
Syud Sadek Ali.
Umesh Chunder Bannerjee.
Shaik Azad Baksh.
Kastooree Lall.
Dwarkan Persad.
Rajendro Nath Roy.
Indur Beharee.
C. N. Banerjee.
Deenonath Ghose.
Heera Lall Biswas.
Opendra Chandra Mozoomdar.
Okhoy Coomar Bose.

Class II.—Candidates who have passed the tests necessary for the higher grade of appointments, but who are not eligible for such appointments till after at least one year's service in the lower grade :—

Khyrut Ahmed.
Mahomed Nussiruddeen.
Shama Churn Mitter.
Mahomed Serajut Huq.
Bunko Behary Buxee.
Abdool Rezzak.
Benode Behary Sircar.
Fuzloor Rohoman.
Poolin Chunder Sanyal.
Borodadas Bose.
Faizoollah Khan.
Berhamdeo Narain.
Jodu Nath Dass.
Bhogobutty Charn Bhattacharjee.

Ram Anogoocho Narain.
Shama Churn.
Nundjee.
Chunder Coomar Mitter.
Frankishen Das.
Danesh Persad.
Hem Chunder Mitter.
Rajkishore Narain.
Gogun Chunder Chatterjee.
Shoshee Bhusan Sen.
Jadu Nath Sircar.
Lall Mohun Shome.
Nobin Kishna Banerjee.
Radha Kishore Sett.

Class III.—Candidates who are admitted as eligible for the lower grade of appointments :—

Bonomali Poramanick.
Koylas Chunder Chatterjee.
Abinash Chunder Bhutta.
Bepin Behary Poramanick.
Deno Nath Chuckerbutty.
Grish Chunder Sircar.
Hem Chunder Bhutta.
Rash Behary Dutt.
Hursho Nath Gangooly.
Nilmony Banerjee.
Boidyo Nath Mookerjee.
Shama Churn Dutt.
Abul Hossein.
Hurra Mohun Dutt.
Shurut Chunder Das.
Abinash Chunder Bhutta.
Ram Dyal Chuckerbutty.
Nilamber Pal.
Bhugwan Chunder Bose.
Janokey Nath Shaha.
Ram Soonder Bysak.
Jogendro Chunder Bhunjo.
Okhoy Coomar Chatterjee.
Bhowani Shahoy.
Wajecuddeen Ahmud.
Deno Nath Ghose.

Hem Chunder Mookerjee.
Dwarka Nath Neogy.
Gouri Sunker.
Indresshur Borooah.
Bhubun Mohun Soor.
Hurryhur Nath.
Shyama Naryan Pundit.
Behary Lal Ghosal.
Nundo Kishore Dyal.
Hubeebur Rohman.
Khoodeeram Poddar.
Joogul Kissore.
Koilas Chunder Pal.
Chunder Siker Dey.
Abdul Waheb.
Saheb Jan.
Abdul Aziz.
Protap Naryan Sing.
Mahomed Khan.
Syud Mahomed Yahia.
Mahomed Waris Ali Khan.
Gouesh Prosad.
Nazir Rahcemoolah.
Khogendra Nath Roy.
Russik Lall Rose.

Class IV.—Candidates who were admitted as qualified for the Opium Department or the Non-Regulation Provinces only :—

J. C. Sarkies	..	..	..	Non-Regulation Provinces.
J. C. Shaw	..	..	..	Opium.
L. L. Parrott.	..	..	..	Ditto.

The undermentioned officers of the Opium Department having attended the Native Civil Service Examination in Surveying, Chemistry, and Botany, passed in the subjects opposite to their names :—

Mr. C. Patterson	..	..	..	In Surveying.
„ H. Matthews	..	..	..	Ditto.
„ A. F. McKenzie	..	..	..	In Surveying and Botany.
„ D. Ridsdale	..	..	..	In Surveying.
„ H. Hastings	..	..	..	Ditto.
„ C. Hathorn	..	..	..	Ditto.
„ Sayce	..	..	..	In Botany.

C. BERNARD.

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

[Fourth Publication.]
NOTIFICATION.

The 1st April 1873.—In accordance with the provisions of Section V of the Rules under the Local Public Works Loan Act, 1871, the following applications from the Port Improvement Commissioners for loans amounting to nine lakhs of rupees is published for general information :—

No. 1970, dated Calcutta, the 9th December 1872.

To—The Offg. Secretary to the Government of Bengal, General Department.

In compliance with the orders contained in your endorsement No. 3752, dated the 25th October 1872, we, the undersigned Commissioners for making Improvements in the Port of Calcutta, do hereby apply to His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor for a loan to be granted us under the provisions of Act XXIV of 1871. The particulars required to be set forth by the rules published under this Act are hereto annexed—

- (1) The work for the construction or repair of which the loan is required ;
and an estimate of the cost thereof
- (2) The amount of loan applied for
- (3) The cesses, rates, duties or taxes, and the receipts from property on the security of which it is proposed that the loan shall be made.
- (4) The law or laws under which the said cesses, rates, duties, taxes, or receipts from property are levied.
- (5) The period for which the loan is required.
The number and amount of the instalments, if any, in which it is proposed the loan shall be made.
Dates proposed for receiving such instalments ;
and the instalments in which it is proposed to repay the loan.
- (6) The proceeds of each of the cesses, rates, duties or taxes, or of the receipts from property, and of all other income received by the Port Commissioners for the purposes of the Act ;
and of all expenditure incurred for such purpose in each of the three last preceding years.
- (7) All existing prior charges upon any source of income received for the purpose of Act V (B.C.) of 1870, or of any property vested in the Commissioners.

- (a) To complete the connection of jetty heads.
- (b) „ erect hydraulic machinery and cranes.
- (c) „ erect No. 7 jetty and sheds.
- (a) Cost of completing jetty heads ... Rs. 1,50,000
- (b) „ erecting hydraulic cranes „ 1,50,000
- (c) „ „ No. 7 jetty and shed „ 3,00,000

Rs. 6,00,000

The landing charges, wharf rents, and removal charges, levied at the jetties and inland wharves belonging to the Commissioners.

Act V (B.C.) of 1870.

30 years.

Instalments as required, but amount of each not to be less than one lakh of rupees.

Two lakhs on the 15th day of December 1872, the balance on the dates to be given hereafter.

Half-yearly instalments (at the rate of Rs. 3,051 per lakh) of such sums as will liquidate the loans with interest in 30 years ; provided that in case of any unforeseen circumstance occurring to prevent the regular half-yearly payment of the principal, the Commissioners shall be at liberty to defer making such payment.

Return for 1871-72 (the only complete year the Commissioners have held office)—

	Rs.	A.	P.
Received from jetties	3,63,706	14	3
„ „ upper inland wharf	1,19,330	5	9
„ „ lower ditto	79,125	15	9
„ „ rents of Strand Bank	78,259	9	3
„ „ port charges on ships	4,48,111	8	0
Expenditure on jetties	2,04,778	10	7
„ „ upper inland wharf	29,857	0	10
„ „ lower ditto	16,156	1	0
„ „ Strand Bank land	19,849	5	5
„ „ port establishment	2,80,939	3	5

Charges for the rest at $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. per annum on ten lakhs. Principal repayable by ten triennial instalments ; first instalment due August 1873.

Charge for interest on Rs. 17,65,000 at $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. Principal not repayable.

(Signed) V. H. SCHALCH, *Chairman.*
 „ W. DUFF BRUCE, *Vice-Chairman.*
 „ J. A. CRAWFORD.
 „ T. H. WORDIE.
 „ J. W. RUTHERFOORD.
 „ T. A. VLASTO.
 „ H. LEONARD.
 „ J. B. KNIGHT.
 „ T. A. APCAR.

No. 2199, dated Calcutta, the 10th January 1873.

From—The Commissioners for making Improvements in the Port of Calcutta.

To—The Offg. Secretary to the Government of Bengal, General Department.

IN compliance with the orders contained in your letter No 4529, dated the 17th ultimo, we, the undersigned Commissioners for making Improvements in the Port of Calcutta, do hereby apply to His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor for a loan to be granted us under the provisions of Act XXIV of 1871. The particulars required to be set forth by the rules published under this Act are hereto annexed:—

(1) The work for the construction or repair of which the loan is required;

Taking up the land and constructing a river-side road between Aheerectollah Ghât and Mohuntony's Ghât, being the first section of the extension of the new road from Aheerectollah Ghât to the Chitpore Canal.

and an estimate of the cost thereof

Estimate of cost of land and construction of road, Rs 3,00,000.

(2) The amount of loan applied for

Rs 3,00,000.

(3) The cesses, rates, duties or taxes, and the receipts from property on the security of which it is proposed that the loan shall be made

The rent of Strand Bank lands, landing charges, wharf rents, and removal charges, levied at the jetties and inland wharves belonging to the Commissioners.

(4) The law or laws under which the said cesses, rates, duties, taxes or receipts from property are levied.

Act V (B.C.) of 1870.

(5) The period for which the loan is required.

Thirty years.

The number and amount of the instalments, if any, in which it is proposed the loan shall be made

Instalments as required, but amount of each not to be less than *one lakh of rupees*.

Dates proposed for receiving such instalments,

As required, but precise dates cannot be fixed until arrangements have been made to take up the land.

and the instalments in which it is proposed to repay the loan.

Half-yearly instalments (at the rate of Rs. 3,054 per *lakh*) of such sums, &c., &c. [as in the six lakhs loan].

(6) The proceeds of each of the cesses, rates, duties or taxes, or of the receipts from property, and of all other income received by the Port Commissioners for the purposes of the Act,

Return for 1871-72 (the only complete year the Commissioners have held office)—

	Rs.	A.	P.
Received from rents of Strand Bank	78,259	9	3
„ from jetties	3,63,706	14	3
„ „ upper inland wharf	1,19,330	5	9
„ „ lower ditto	79,125	15	9
„ port charges on ships	4,43,111	8	0
Expenditure on Strand Bank lands	19,819	5	5
„ „ jetties	2,04,778	10	7
„ „ upper inland wharf	29,857	0	10
„ „ lower ditto	16,156	1	0
„ „ port establishment	2,80,939	3	5

and of all expenditure incurred for such purpose in each of the three last preceding years.

Charge for interest and repayment on Rs. 10,00,000 debited to the Commissioners on 1st August 1870.

(7) All existing prior charges upon any source of income received for the purpose of Act V (B.C.) of 1870, or of any property vested in the Commissioners.

Charge for interest and repayment on a loan of Rs. 6,00,000 applied for in the Commissioners' letter No. 1970, dated 19th December 1872.

Charge for interest and repayment of loan for Rs. 5,50,000 applied for in Commissioners' letter No. 2086, dated the 21st December 1872.

(Signed) V. H. SCHALON, *Chairman*.

„ W. DUFF BRUCE, *Vice-Chairman*.

„ J. W. RUTHERFORD.

„ T. A. VLASTO.

„ T. H. WORDIE.

„ J. A. CRAWFORD.

„ H. LEONARD.

„ T. A. APCAR.

„ J. B. KNIGHT.

H. L. DAMPIER,

Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

No.

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE

The following are the Receipts into, and Payments out of the Treasuries

ELEVEN MONTHS. 1872-73 WITH 1871-72.		REVENUE AND OTHER RECEIPTS.					
Increase.	Decrease.		Budget estimate 1872-73.	TOTAL TREASURY RECEIPTS			
				To 28th February 1873.		Same time last year.	
			£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
.....	.....	Balance on 1st April 1872 ...	.....	.....	2,590,412	.....	2,387,364
57,062	.....	I. Land Revenue ...	3,950,000	2,954,320		2,897,258	
.....	427	III. Forest ...	12,500	9,862		10,289	
.....	57,300	IV. Excise ...	650,000	630,053		687,353	
.....	101,249	V. Assessed Taxes ...	184,000	187,953		289,202	
8,364	.....	VI. Customs ...	1,100,000	1,013,382		1,005,018	
51,855	.....	VII. Salt ...	2,640,000	2,470,146		2,418,791	
.....	801,439	VIII. Opium ...	5,454,800	5,588,755		6,390,194	
41,739	.....	IX. Stamps ...	795,000	771,170		729,431	
8,589	.....	XIII. Law and Justice ...	75,000	84,967		76,378	
.....	7,349	XIV. Marine ...	123,800	109,895		117,244	
.....	8,278	XV. Interest ...	17,600	9,385		17,663	
.....	1,696	XVI. Miscellaneous ...	100,000	91,385		93,081	
167,109	977,738	Total Revenue £ ...	15,102,700	.....	13,921,273	.....	14,731,902

Decrease... £ 810,629 in receipts.

Add increase ... £ 360,753 in expenditure.

£ 1,171,382 net decrease. OTHER RECEIPTS.

Miscellaneous Loans ...	.....	.....
Service Funds ...	.....	.....
Political Stipend Fund ...	160,100	167,360
Provincial Services and Local Funds ...	1,769,121	1,565,884
Deposits ...	1,543,891	1,410,201
Savings' Bank ...	279,480	240,862
Local Remittances ...	9,444,075	9,089,693
Advances Recoverable ...	1,739,421	1,592,370
Account Current with London ...	10,357	44,084
" " " India ...	3,783,410	3,376,299
" " " other Governments...	718,902	695,270
Electric Telegraph Remittances ...	86,078	81,056
Public Works ...	523,677	478,046
State Railways, Public Works Department ...	20,252	.....
Military and Marine Departments, Bengal ...	138,544	121,090
Military Department, other Governments...	4,148	5,210
Bill and Transfer Receipts, other Govern- ments ...	30,908	23,487
	20,252,359	18,895,361
Total £ ...	36,764,044	36,015,127

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EXPENDITURE—BENGAL.

in Bengal between 1st April 1872 and 28th February 1873.

EXPENDITURE.					ELEVEN MONTHS. 1872-73 WITH 1871-72.	
	Budget estimate 1872-73.	TOTAL TREASURY PAYMENTS		Increase.	Decrease.	
		To 28th February 1873.	Same time last year.			
2. Interest ...	14,000	11,615	14,656	.....	3,041	
3. Refunds and Drawbacks ...	145,000	100,065	123,932	.....	23,867	
4. Land Revenue ...	335,000	305,729	261,163	44,566		
5. Forest ...	13,700	7,946	10,127	.....	2,181	
6. Excise ...	32,000	27,794	27,931	.....	137	
7. Assessed Taxes ...	19,400	5,145	16,392	.....	11,247	
8. Customs ...	65,500	58,831	59,298	.....	467	
9. Salt ...	19,400	4,076	5,006	.....	930	
10. Opium ...	2,319,600	1,743,167	1,508,946	234,221		
11. Stamps ...	29,000	27,490	26,123	1,367		
15. Administration ...	172,900	148,778	155,086	.....	6,308	
16. Minor Departments ...	20,400	20,613	19,974	9,639		
17. Law and Justice...	717,500	624,938	641,603	.....	16,665	
18. Marine ...	180,000	153,755	157,522	.....	3,767	
19. Ecclesiastical ...	23,500	20,931	20,934	.....	3	
20. Medical ...	38,500	34,556	34,826	.....	270	
21. Political Agencies ...	3,000	7,669	2,874	4,795		
22. Allowances (Treaty) ...	247,600	231,630	227,463	4,147		
23. Superannuations...	73,000	63,991	62,735	1,256		
24. Miscellaneous ...	10,300	7,242	9,377	.....	2,135	
25. Allotments for Provincial Services ...	1,223,500	1,218,425	1,086,645	131,780		
Total Expenditure £	5,702,800	4,833,386	4,472,633	431,771	71,018	

Increase ... £ 360,753.

OTHER PAYMENTS.

Miscellaneous Loans ...	20,000	3,827	
Service Funds ...	.....	.....
Political Stipend Fund ...	124,429	152,054	
Provincial Services and Local Funds ...	1,492,779	1,382,039	
Deposits ...	1,520,779	1,415,337	
Savings' Bank ...	222,718	201,714	
Local Remittances ...	9,441,955	9,077,757	
Advances Recoverable ...	1,768,107	1,589,103	
Account Current with London ...	363	8	
" " " India ...	13,147,379	14,249,805	
" " " other Governments ...	36,443	26,134	
Electric Telegraph Remittances ...	49,875	22,744	
Public Works ...	1,285,993	977,762	
State Railways, Public Works Department ...	6,778	.....
Military and Marine Departments, Bengal ...	474,282	458,810	
Military Departments, other Governments ...	20,105	21,102	
Bill and Transfer Receipts, other Governments ...	13,178	14,849	
Balance on 28th February 1873 ...		29,625,163	29,593,145
		2,305,495	1,949,349
Total £		36,764,044	36,015,127

J. WESTLAND, Offg. Acct.-Genl., Bengal.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

No. 490J.

[First Publication.]

NOTIFICATION.

The 23rd April 1873.—Whereas one Dhantal Bhartec, in the District of Gya, died intestate on the 17th July 1872, leaving one tiled-room with a verandah situated in Mouzah Deoranda, Pergunnah Kootumba, in the above-named district, and whereas no claims have been established to the aforesaid property within the period of six months after the issue of a formal notification, it is hereby declared to be escheated to Government.

A. MACKENZIE,
Junior Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

[First Publication.]

NOTIFICATION.

The 28th April 1873.—It is hereby notified for general information that the Lieutenant-Governor has been pleased to accept the resignation of Baboo Kanaye Lall Dey, Roy Bahadoor, of his appointment as Additional Chemical Examiner to Government. In future all substances for medico-legal analysis should be forwarded to the Chemical Examiner to Government at the Medical College.

A. MACKENZIE,
Junior Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

[Second Publication.]

NOTIFICATION.

The 16th April 1873.—It is hereby notified that under the provisions of Section 5 of the Indian Registration Act (VIII of 1871), the Lieutenant-Governor has been pleased to form a new sub-district within the present sub-district of Patoakhalee, in the district of Backergunge, comprising Thannah Gulsakhali only. The head-quarters of the new sub-district will be at Gojkhali, in Thannah Gulsakhali. Moonshee Mohamed Ainuddeen of Gojkhali will be Sub-Registrar of Gulsakhali.

This notification shall take effect on and from 1st June 1873.

A. MACKENZIE,
Junior Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

[Third Publication.]

DECLARATION.

The 7th April 1873.—Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz. for the purpose of making a large tank for the use of the public in the village of Khatshali, otherwise called Raneegunge, Pergunnah Shergurh, Zillah Burdwan, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a piece of land, measuring more or less 18 beegahs 19 cottahs and 3 chittacks of standard measurement, bounded on the north by Khaki Babajee's house and a lane leading to the Junction Road; on the east by the Junction Road; on the west by the lands in occupation by Haridayal Marwari; and on the south by the cultivated lands in the possession of Baden Chunder Nundee and Keotgora tank, is required within the aforesaid village of Khatshali.

This Declaration is made, under the provisions of Section 6 of Act X of 1870, to all whom it may concern.

A. MACKENZIE,
Junior Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT,—BENGAL.

ESTABLISHMENT.

The 25th April 1873.

No. 158.—Notification.—Baboo Radhica Persaud Mookerjee, Executive Engineer, Fourth Grade, joined the First Calcutta Division on the 9th April 1873, before noon.

No. 159.—Appointments.—Baboo Koylas Chunder Banerjee, and Mr. H. E. Medlicott, Probationary Accountant, Fourth Grade, attached respectively to the Northern Drainage and Embankments Division, and Central Office of Accounts, Bengal, are, with the sanction of the

Government of India, Public Works Department, permanently appointed to that grade with effect from the 1st April 1873.

No. 160.—Mr. E. J. P. Fynn, Probationary Accountant, Fourth Grade, attached to the Tirhoot district, is permanently appointed to that grade with effect from the 1st September 1872.

MISCELLANEOUS PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS.

The 29th April 1873.

No. 161.—*Declaration under Section 6 of Act X of 1870 of the Government of India.*—Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken by Government (the expense being met from the donation of Khajah Abdool Gunny, c.s.i.), for a public purpose, viz. for a site for water-works in the town of Dacca, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose the following two plots of land, measuring about 1 acre and 4 roods, more or less, of standard measurement, are required in the town of Dacca. This Declaration is made, under the provisions of Section 6, Act X of 1870, to all whom it may concern.

I.—Measuring 5 poles, more or less, bounded on the north by the public main road to the Lalbag; west by the shop occupied by Shooobul Paul and Rohim Bux's house; east by the shop occupied by Sham Shaha and the houses occupied by Gridhari Sing and Goberdhun Dhupi; south by the river bank.

II.—Measuring 1 acre 3 roods and 35 poles, more or less, bounded on the east by the public road leading from Chandny Ghât to Urdoo, the houses occupied by Brindabun Goala, Ishur Dhupi, and Rohimjan, and the Akhara known as Nursingh's; north by Umakunt Kobeeraje's and Rajkrishno Baboo's land; west by Baboo Basunt Lal Sing's house and land; south by the public road leading to Lalbag.

G. POTHECARY, C.E.,

Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal,

P. W. D.

IRRIGATION.

NOTIFICATION.

ESTABLISHMENT.

The 24th April 1873.

No. 151.—*Transfer.*—Baboo Dwarka Nath Mookerjee, Overseer, First Grade, from the South-Western to the Orissa Circle.

The 25th April 1873.

No. 152.—*Notification.*—Baboo Jodoonath Sen, Temporary Overseer, Second Grade, Eastern Sone Survey Division, availed himself of the sick leave

No. 123, dated 29th March 1873. granted him in the orders marginally noted on the 13th February last, and returned to duty on the forenoon of the 15th instant.

The 28th April 1873.

No. 153.—*Notification.*—Licutenant R. H. Brown, R.E., Assistant Engineer, Second Grade, joined the Eastern Sone Division on the forenoon of the 19th April 1873.

The 28th April 1873.

No. 154.—*Leave.*—Baboo Troyluckonath Sircar, Overseer, Second Grade, Arrah Division, is granted examination leave for ten days under Supplement F, Section 12A of the Civil Leave Code.

A. J. HUGHES, C.E.,

For Offg. Jt.-Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal,

P. W. D., Irrigation Branch.

Public Works Department.

IRRIGATION BRANCH.

Notice is hereby given that Range III of the Midnapore Canal between Panchkoorah and Daman will be closed for repairs on or about the 1st proximo till further notice.

J. F. STODDARD, Col., M.S.C.,

Offg. Superintending Engineer, S. W. Circle.

HIGH COURT NOTICES.

Orders by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

The 23rd April 1873.—Baboo Baney Madhub Mitter, Moonsiff of Dinagepore, for two months, under Section 18, Chapter VI of the Civil Leave Code, from the date on which he may avail himself of the leave.

The 28th April 1873.—Baboo Bhoobun Chundra Mookerjee, Moonsiff of Khoonea, District Jessore, for two months under Section 18, Chapter VI of the Civil Leave Code, from the date on which he may avail himself of the leave.

Baboo Kedar Nath Mozoomdar, Moonsiff of Chintamun, District Dinagepore, for one month, in extension of the leave granted to him on the 1st February last, under Section 18, Chapter VI of the Civil Leave Code.

Baboo Janukkee Nath Mookerjee, Moonsiff of Bhulloah, District Tipperah, for three months, from the 5th proximo, under Section 18, Chapter VI of the Civil Leave Code.

TRANSFERS OF MOONSIFFS.

The 23rd April 1873.—Syed Mohamed Noorul Hossein, Moonsiff of Sassecram, District Shahabad, to Arrah in the same district.

Baboo Umernath Pundit, Additional Moonsiff of Shahabad, to Sassecram, in that District, but not to join the appointment until further orders.

By order of the High Court,

W. M. SOUTTAR,

Offg. Registrar.

TREASURY NOTICES.

BABOO GUNGANAND MOOKERJEE, Extra Assistant Commissioner, received charge of the Maunbhoom treasury from Lieutenant W. A. Holcombe, and is authorized to draw bills on other treasuries.

E. T. DALTON, *Commissioner of Chota Nagpore.*

COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE, CHOTA NAGPORE, the 7th April 1873.

MOULVIE ABDOL JUBBAR, Deputy Collector, has temporarily been placed in charge of the treasury at Monghyr, and has been authorized to draw bills on all other treasuries.

By order.

BHAUGULPORE, the 22nd April 1873. SARODA PRASAD CHATTERJEE, *Presl. Asst. to the Commr.*

DEPUTY COLLECTOR BABOO WOOMA CHURN BOSE, has been placed in charge of the Tirhoot treasury, and is authorized to draw bills on other treasuries.

S. C. BAYLEY, *Offg. Commissioner.*

PATNA COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE, BANKIPORE, the 21st April 1873.

Presidency College, Engineering Department.

The Session 1873-74 of the Engineering Department of the Presidency College will open on Tuesday, the 17th of June.

The course of studies for the first year class, from June to the end of January, will include instruction in the tests in Engineering and Surveying prescribed in the Notification of Government of 26th September 1871, for the Examination of Candidates for admission to the Subordinate Executive Service, and the Police and Opium Departments. Candidates desirous of joining the class for the purpose of qualifying to pass this Examination are requested to present themselves at the College on the first day of the new session: and no candidate will be admitted to the class after the 30th of June.

PRESIDENCY COLLEGE, the 19th April 1873.

J. SUTCLIFFE, *Principal.*

Amended Notification.

It is hereby notified that under the orders of Government of Bengal, contained in the Resolution, dated the 6th of October 1872, promulgating the Junior Scholarship Rules, six Junior Scholarships of the Second Grade, and twelve of the Third Grade have been allotted to the Burdwan Division, and are distributed amongst the several Districts as follows.

Hooghly	...	...	...	...	6
Burdwan	...	...	...	...	5
Midnapore	...	...	...	...	3
Bancoorah	...	...	...	...	2
Beerbhoom	...	...	...	...	2

The Grade of Scholarship will be determined by the marks obtained by the successful candidates in the Divisional list.

It is also notified in accordance with paragraph 10 of the Rules that not less than one half of the scholarships will be awarded to students who have qualified in Drawing, Surveying, and Physical Geography. The examination in these subjects will be held in the zillah schools of Bancoorah, Beerbhoom, Midnapore, and in the Hooghly Normal School, on the first week of October next, on dates to be notified hereafter. For further information candidates can apply to the Inspector of Schools, Western Circle, Chinsurah.

COMMRS. OFFICE, BURDWAN DIVSN., the 15th April 1873.

C. T. BUCKLAND, *Commissioner*.

Notice.**EDUCATION.**

It is hereby notified that under the orders of Government of Bengal, contained in the resolution, dated the 5th of October 1872, promulgating the junior scholarship rules, five junior scholarships of the second grade and ten of the third grade were allotted to the Presidency Division. They will be distributed among the several districts of the division in the following manner at the ensuing December examination :—

24-Pergunnahe	...	...	...	...	7
Nuddea	...	...	...	...	5
Jessore	...	...	...	...	3

The grade of scholarship will be determined by the marks obtained by the successful candidates in the divisional list.

It is also notified, in accordance with paragraph 10 of the Rules, that not less than one half of the scholarships will be awarded to students who have qualified in Drawing, Surveying, and Physical Geography. The examination in these subjects will be held in the Kishnaghur College, Jessore Zillah School, and the Calcutta Normal School, on the 15th and 16th September. For further information, candidates can apply to the Inspector of Schools, Presidency Circle, No. 22 Chowringhee Road, Calcutta.

COMMRS. OFFICE, PRECY. DIVN., the 28th April 1873.

H. ULICK BROWNE, *Commissioner*.

Sheriff's Office, the 1st April, 1873.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Fourth Criminal Sessions of the year 1873, of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, for the Town of Calcutta and Factory of Fort William, and the places subordinate thereto, will be holden at the Court House, in the Town of Calcutta, on Thursday, the first day of May next, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, and so on from day to day until the said Session be over. And it is hereby proclaimed that all persons who will prosecute any of the prisoners to be brought up for trial at the said Session be then and there to prosecute.

T. M. ROBINSON, *Sheriff*.

সরিক আফিস সন ১৮৭৩ সাল ১ আশ্বিন।

সকলকে সমাচার দেওয়া যাইতেছে যে সুবে বঙ্গালার কোর্ট উলিয়ম হুগের অধীন শহর কলিকাতার ও অন্যান্য স্থানের কৌজদারী বিচার নিষ্পত্তি জন্য আগামি সন ১৮৭৩ সালের ১ মে রুহস্পতিবার বেলা ১১ ঘটিকার সময় এবং যেপর্যন্ত সেশিয়ানের কার্য শেষ না হয় প্রতিদিন উক্ত সময়ে কলিকাতার হাই কোর্টের আপন আদালত ঘরে সন. ১৮৭৩ সালের চতুর্থ ক্রিমিনেল সেশিয়ান বসিবেক এবং এতদ্বারায় প্রচার করা যাইতেছে যে, যে সকল ব্যক্তি কোন ক্রিমিনার বিরুদ্ধে কৌজদারী মিছিল করিবেক তাহার উক্ত স্থানে উক্ত সময়ে হাজির থাকিয়া মোকদ্দমা করে ইতি তারিখ ১ আশ্বিন সন ১৮৭৩ সাল।

T. M. ROBINSON, *Sheriff*.

Opium Notification.

No. 235C.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Fifth Sale of Opium, the provision of 1871-72, will be held at the Government Opium Sale-room, No. 2, Bankshall Street, on Monday, the 5th May 1873, at 11 A.M., and will comprise 3,500 Chests, viz.—

	Chests.
Behar Opium	2,125
Benares Opium	1,375
Total Chests	3,500

2. The general conditions of the sale now advertized will be the same as usual: they may be ascertained by reference to the Notification issued on the 8th November 1872, and published in the *Government and Exchange Gazettes*, or on personal application at the Office of the Board of Revenue.

3. The latest dates for deposit and clearance will be the 10th and 20th May; that is to say, no Bank of Bengal Receipts, Government Promissory Notes, or other Public Securities that may be tendered for deposit in redemption of Promissory Notes given by purchasers in the Sale-room, will be received after 4 P.M. of Saturday, the 10th May 1873, and no Bank of Bengal Receipts in full payment of lots will be accepted after 4 P.M. of Tuesday, the 20th May 1873.

4. In addition to the quantity above advertised for sale, the following quantities more or less of Behar and Benares Opium will be brought to sale in the present year on or about the dates specified below. The Member in Charge of the Opium Department, however, reserves to himself the right of altering these dates, should circumstances render it expedient to do so.

Dates.	Behar about Chests.	Benares about Chests.	Total about Chests.
On or about Wednesday, 4th June 1873	2,125	1,375	3,500
On or about Thursday, 3rd July "	2,125	1,375	3,500
On or about Monday, 4th Aug. "	2,125	1,375	3,500
On or about Thursday, 4th Sept. "	2,125	1,375	3,500
On or about Thursday, 9th Oct. "	2,125	1,375	3,500
On or about Thursday, 6th Nov. "	2,125	1,375	3,500
On or about Thursday, 4th Dec. "	2,125	1,375	3,500
Total	14,875	9,625	24,500

By order of the Member in Charge,

T. B. LANE, *Secretary*.

BOARD OF REVENUE, FORT WILLIAM; the 1st April 1873.

Opium Notification.

No. 308B.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Sixth Sale of Opium, the provision of 1871-72, will be held at the Government Opium Sale-room, No. 2, Bankshall Street, on Wednesday, the 4th June 1873, at 11 A.M., and will comprise 3,500 chests, viz.—

	Chests.
Behar Opium	2,125
Benares "	1,375
Total Chests	3,500

2. The general conditions of the sale now advertised will be the same as usual: they may be ascertained by reference to the Notification issued on the 8th November 1872, and published in the *Government and Exchange Gazettes*, or on personal application at the Office of the Board of Revenue.

3. The latest dates for deposit and clearance will be the 9th and 19th June; that is to say, no Bank of Bengal Receipts, Government Promissory Notes, or other Public Securities that may be tendered for deposit in redemption of Promissory Notes given by purchasers in the sale-room, will be received after 4 P.M. of Monday, the 19th June 1873, and no Bank of Bengal Receipts in full payment of lots will be accepted after 4 P.M. of Thursday, the 19th June 1873.

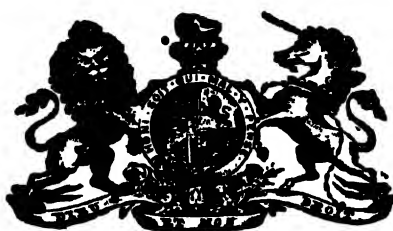
4. In addition to the quantity above advertised for sale, the following quantities more or less of Behar and Benares Opium will be brought to sale in the present year, on or about the dates specified below. The Member in charge of the Opium Department, however, reserves to himself the right of altering these dates, should circumstances render it expedient to do so:—

Dates.			Behar about Chests.	Benares about Chests.	Total about Chests.
On or about Thursday,	3rd July 1873	...	2,125	1,375	3,500
On or about Monday,	4th Aug. "	...	2,125	1,375	3,500
On or about Thursday,	4th Sept. "	...	2,125	1,375	3,500
On or about Thursday,	9th Oct. "	...	2,125	1,375	3,500
On or about Thursday,	6th Nov. "	...	2,125	1,375	3,500
On or about Thursday,	4th Dec. "	...	2,125	1,375	3,500
Total			12,750	8,250	21,000

By order of the Member in charge,

T. B. LANE, *Secretary.*

BOARD OF REVENUE, FORT WILLIAM; the 29th April 1873.



The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 30, 1873.

PART II.

Advertisements.

[N.B.—Advertisements, Notices, &c., intended for insertion in this part of the Gazette, cannot be received after Noon on Monday.]

NOTICE is hereby given that the proprietary right of Government to the undermentioned estate, situate in the District of Burdwan, will be put up to sale at the Burdwan Collectorate on Wednesday, the 14th May 1873, corresponding with 2nd Jet 1280 B.S.

The purchasers of this estate will be subject to the following conditions:—

1st.—If the amount of purchase-money do not exceed Rs. 100, the whole amount to be paid down at once.

2nd.—If the amount of purchase-money exceed Rs. 100, one-fourth of the amount bid to be immediately deposited. If the balance be not paid by noon of the fifteenth day after the sale, reckoning the day of sale as one, or if that day be a close holiday, then by noon of the first succeeding office day, the sale to be cancelled, the sum deposited being forfeited to Government, and the estate to be again put up for sale at the risk of the defaulting purchaser after issue of advertisement as in the case of original sale.

3rd.—The estate will be sold revenue-free to the highest bidder above the upset price.

Number in statement of Government estates.	Number on the district roll.	Name of estate and pergunnah.	Approximate area in acres.	Upset price.	REMARKS.
34.	5,101	Beogram, Pergunnah Havellee.	A. R. P. 0 0 35	Rs. 8.	

COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, BURDWAN,
The 25th March 1873.

E. WHINFIELD, *Offg. Collector.*

LAND SALE NOTICES.

NOTICE is hereby given, under Section 6, Act XI of 1859, that the under-mentioned estates in the district of Chittagong will be put up to public and unreserved sale at the Collector's Office of that district, on the 29th day of May 1873, for arrears of revenue and other demands, which, by the Regulations and Acts in force, are directed to be realized in the same manner as arrears of revenue, due on the 25th day of February 1873.

FIRST CLASS PERMANENTLY SETTLED ESTATE.

To be sold for arrears of Government Revenue.

No. 120.—Taraf Ajeemaddeen Nelam Shakerali. The entire estate will be sold. Sudder jumma, Rs. 1,119-14-3.

To be sold for arrears of Government Revenue.

No. 1751.—Taraf Madan Chowdry, Lakhikanto Dutta, Ram Hurri Dutta, Ramdoyal, Srimoti Obzora, and Ramjeeban, having opened separate accounts under Section 13, Act XI of 1859, and paid their share of the revenue, Rs. 122-1-4, the shares of the remaining proprietors, Madan Mohan Ghose, Srimoti Kasholya Debya, Kristo Das Koondoo, Nonoo, Golok Chandra, and Ram Bollub Shaha, will be sold. The sudder jumma of the entire estate is Rs. 688-6-5.

To be sold for arrears of Government Revenue.

No. 2553.—Taraf Raj Bollub Kanongoe, proprietor Ramshonder Sen. The entire estate will be sold. Sudder jumma, Rs. 698-9-9.

To be sold for arrears of Government Revenue.

No. 2562.—Taraf Ram Vodro Kanongoe, Ramshonder Sen, his brother Ram Mohun Sen, Doorga Churan Dass, his brother Girish Chandra Das, Sadokalie Moonshy, Nitya Nanda Sen, Ramshonder Kalikinker, Kantoprosad Hazaree, Chandi Charan Nondi, Ram Rutten Surma, Gopalkristo Surma, Joala Varothly Mohunt, Golam Hossen Chowdry, Eshan Chandra Canongoe, Haridas, Aradhun, Ram Shebok Bonnik, Degamber Sen, Bodyanath Sen, Umed Ali, Nitya Nanda Sen, Sarachandra Sen, Choitonno Charan Sen, Doya Mohan, Kantoprosad Hazaree, Bodyanath Basospotty, Tofilali, and Eshan Chandra Castogeree, having opened separate accounts under Section 13, Act XI of 1859, and paid their share of the revenue, Rs. 474-8, the shares of the remaining proprietors, Pitamber Canongoe, Gobinda Chandra Roi Canongoe, Bonnijan Bibi, Bhoyrub Charan, Chandi Charan, Kali Charan Das, Naserullah Mooushy, Raj Chandra, Ram Das, Tawny Shunker Canongoe, Pran Hari Lallah, Chandi Charan Dhur, Boistub Charan Poddar, Chandi Charan Dhur, Shusty Charan, Abdoolla Neelamdar, Ujirali *alias* Pothan, Besheshori, Umacharan, Tripura Charan, Annadacharan Roi, Sheik Mohamed Wasil Chowdry, Ramchandra Chowdry, Debi Charan *alias* Deboo Mohajan, Ram Das Sikdar, Ram Chandra Chowdry, Harinath Poorohith, Ram Kinker Poorohith, Ram Kishore Sen, Ram Kishore Sen, Akhil Chandra Sen, Gorib Hossen Chowdry, Golam Hossen, Mohamed Warish, Jakirali, Chandra Bodonee Takurane, Ishan Chandra Chowdry, Srimotee Shama Shondery, Nitya Nanda Sen, Modhooram, Ram Rutten Surma, and Gopal Kishto Surma, will be sold. The sudder jumma of the entire estate is Rs. 918-15-7.

To be sold for arrears of Government Revenue.

No. 2565.—Taraf Ram Kishore Canongoe, Ali Hossen, Buksha Ali, Boishtub Charan Chowdry, Poran Das Chowdry, Gour Kishore, Gouri Mohan Biswas, Jadooram Takur, Lalitha Modhooram, Modhooram, Udoy Tara, Prem Narayun, Ram Joy Bodya, Ram Das Surma, Ram Dhun, Ram Chandra Biswas, Radaram, Roohy Das Pal, Shum Sher Ali, Shushty Chandra, Srimoti Pran Kishoree, Rookenee, Upendra Chandra Votyacherjy, Jagath Chandra Votyacherjy, Gopi Mohan Ghose, and Koilas Chandra Sein, having opened separate accounts under Section 13 of Act XI of 1859, and paid their shares of the revenue, Rs. 460-9-10, the shares of the remaining proprietors, Beshamber Sein and Kashi Chandra Sein, will be sold. The sudder jumma of the entire estate is Rs. 819-1-7.

To be sold for arrears of Government Revenue.

Mehal lakheraj, resumed Mouzah Manikpore, Thannah Chukerea.

No. 33409TK.—Tofet Ali Mooushy. Proprietor Ali Mohamed Sikdar. The entire estate will be sold. Sudder jumma, Rs. 893-4-0.

A. L. CLAY, Offg. Collector.

NOTICE is hereby given, under section 6, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned Estates, in the district of Midnapore, will be put up to public and unreserved sale at the Collector's office of that district, on Wednesday, the 30th day of April 1873, corresponding with Bengalee 1280, 19th Bysakh, and Umlee 1280, 28th Bysakh, for arrears of revenue and other demands, which, by the Regulations and Acts in force, are directed to be realized in the same manner as arrears of revenue, due on the 13th day of January 1873 :—

Permanently-settled Estates.

Number on the Register A.	Number on the revenue roll.	Name of Estate and Pergunnah.	Names of Proprietors.	Rs. A. P. Rs. A. P.
1356	749	Jasarah, in Pergunnah Kismut Kasijorah.	Recorded Proprietors, Parikhit Bhanj, Raghabram Bhanj, Bystabdas Mannah, Ramnarain Pahari, Srimatya Roopmanjoori, grandmother and guardian to Sripati Charn Basoo, minor, and Srimatya Jasodah Dei; sudder jumma ... Deduct joint share of the sudder jumma of the undermentioned parties, of which no separate account has been opened—Parikhit Bhanj, Raghabram Bhanj, and Bystabdas Manna ... Deduct shares of the following parties for which separate accounts have been opened under Act XI of 1859 :— Srimatya Roopmanjoori, grandmother and guardian of Sripati Charn Basoo, minor ... Srimatya Jasodah Dei ... Balance share of the sudder jumma of Ramnarain Pahari to be sold, for which separate account has been opened under Act XI of 1859 (to be sold for the recovery of Rs. 44-14-3 on account of Government revenue) ...	..... 727 12 8 358 6 119 6 6 119 6 0 597 0 5 130 12 3
2007	1097	Nankarballabh-pore, Pergunnah Nankarballabh-pore, Midnapore, Khandar, Joolkapore, Tuppeh Dharindah, Subbung, Tuppeh Bahadoorpore, Keddar, Khurukpore, Thannah Narainghur, Kasmut Kasijorah, Kismut Kasijorah, Sahapore, Kootoobpore, Gugnapore, Amarsi, Bajarpore, Bhoonyamootah, Dattamootah, Protabbhan, Wooturbeliar, Brahmunbhoom, Thannah Jahanpore, Thannah Ballarampore and Tumlook.	Kallidas Mojomdar, Srimatya Beehunmoni Dasi, Osidatan Nessah, Ramnarain Bhoonya, Oodhabnarain Bhoonya, Banamali Churn Mytee, Haris Chandar Basoo, Sidi Najir Ally Khan, Srimati Chitramoni Dasi, Ram Chand Nundi, Debbeeprosad De, Narainprosad De, Gopinohun De, Madan Gopal Masanto, Srimati Kadambini Dasi, mother of Asootosh Ghose, minor, Srimati Bindobasini Dasi, Bykunta Nath De, Jibangobinda De, Jagobandhoo Roy, Okhoy Narain Bandapadhy, heir of Doorga Churn Bundopadhy, husband of Srimatya Urnopoona Debbia, mother and guardian of Umbritolal Bundopadhy, Basuntalal, Pearilal, and Promotholal Bundopadhy, minors, Srinath Churn Nandi, Jummejoy Mullick, Bahadoor Singh, Sahasroy, Joggobundhoo Pal, Ramnidhi Koondoo, Byeunto Nath Koondoo, Madun Gopal Masanto, Chowdhurry Oodhabnarain Masanto, Chowdhurry Golock Chandra Masanto, Dwarikanath Masanto, Chowdhurry Durponarain Masanto, Srimatya Jomoonamoni, mother and guardian of Sadananda Masanto, minor, Srimatya Basoomoni Dasi, mother and guardian of Nabadip Masanto, Gopinath Masanto, Gopinath Masanto, Chowdhurry Mohindranath Masanto, Srimatya Sabitra Dasi, Poornanunda Koondoo, Srimatya Hurripria Debbia, mother of Sistidhar Bundopadhy, Nobin Chundra Nag, Dhurmo Dasi, Srimati Kadumbini Dasi, wife of Obhoy Churn Biswas, Srimoti Chittra Moni Dasi, mother of Dhanabandhoo Das and others, and wife of Kassinath Das, Srimati Kathambini Dasi, mother of Assootose Ghose, minor, Srimoti Bindobasini Dasi, Srimathi Mungla Dasi, Syud Mahamud Hoosen, Srimati Harasoondari Dasi, Oomachurn Ghose, Golakchurn Prodhan, Bystinarain Hooi, Wodoynarain Hooi, Gongagobinda Bosoo, Kylashbasini, wife of Gongagobinda Bosoo, Nistarinee Dasi, wife of Ramkoomar Bosoo, Thakosoondari Dasi, wife of Binajagobinda Bosoo, Srimatya Nitambini Dasi, Rajiblochan Dos Mohapatra, Rajah Anundlal Roy, father and guardian of Baboo Moorarilal Roy, Kalli Mohan Mitter, Gobinda Narain De, Mohendra Narain De, Woomes Churn	

Number on the Register A.	Number on the revenue roll.	Name of Estate and Pergunnah.	Names of Proprietors.
			<p>Bandopadhyia, Issan Chandra Roy, Panchanand Roy, Bhuggoban Chandra Roy, Srimatya Sarnamoi Dasi, Srimatya Sibsoondari Dasi, Ramchand Roy, Huradhan Ghose, Keshablal Ghose, Woomaprasad Roy, himself, and father and guardian of Narainprosad, Radhikaprosad and Romaprosad Roy Mohasoy, minors ... 9,062 1 11</p> <p>Deduct separate accounts of the undermentioned parties opened under Act XI of 1859 :—</p> <p>Rs. A. P.</p> <p>Srinathchurn Nundi ... 381 6 9</p> <p>Jonmejoy Mullick ... 180 8 0</p> <p>Bahadoor Singh Sahasroy ... 60 5 10</p> <p>Juggobundhoo Pal ... 182 6 2</p> <p>Ramneedhee Koondoo ... 107 1 6</p> <p>Byenntonath Koondoo ... 151 6 2</p> <p>Madangopal Masanto ... 32 9 0</p> <p>Chowdhury Woodhubnarain Masanto ... 116 8 10</p> <p>Chowdhury Goluckchandra Masanto ... 415 8 11</p> <p>Dwarikanath Massanto, Chowdhury Darponarain Masanto, Srimatya Joboona Moni, mother and guardian of Sadanand Masanto, minor, and Srimatya Basoomoni Dasi, mother and guardian of Nabadip Masanto ... 415 11 0</p> <p>Gopinath Masanto ... 120 3 11</p> <p>Ditto ... 54 5 9</p> <p>Chowdhury Mohendronath Masanto ... 116 8 6</p> <p>Srimatya Sabitra Dasi ... 123 11 9</p> <p>Poornanand Koondoo ... 112 3 3</p> <p>Srimatya Haripria Debbia, mother of Sristidhar Bandopadhyia ... 105 12 0</p> <p>Noblitthandra Nag ... 473 8 6</p> <p>Dhurmo Dasi ... 72 0 5</p> <p>Srimati Kadambini Dasi, wife of Obhoychurn Biswas ... 11 13 9</p> <p>Srimati Chittramoni Dasi, mother of Dinabundhoo Das and others, and wife of Kasinath Das ... 41 4 10</p> <p>Srimati Kadambini Dasi, mother of Assootose Ghose, minor, and Srimati Bindoo Basini Dasi ... 909 2 2</p> <p>Srimati Mangala Dasi ... 61 5 4</p> <p>Syud Mahamud Hossen ... 265 14 3</p> <p>Srimati Harasoondari Dasi ... 29 0 10</p> <p>Wooma Churn Ghose ... 21 5 10</p> <p>Goluckchurn Prodhan ... 163 1 3</p> <p>Bastinarain Hooi and Wodoy-narain Hooi ... 124 9 9</p> <p>Gangagobind Bosoo, Kylashbasini, wife of Gangagobinda Bosoo, Nistareence Dasi, wife of Ramkoomar Bosoo, Thakosoondari Dasi, wife of Bhajagobinda Basoo ... 263 7 6</p> <p>Srimatya Nitambini Dasi ... 11 4 0</p> <p>Rajiblochan Das, Mohapatra ... 52 4 5</p> <p>Raja Anandalal Roy, father and Mohafez of Baboo Moorarilal Roy ... 268 7 2</p> <p>Kalimohan Mitter, Gobindanarain De, and Mahenda Narain De ... 175 7 8</p> <p>Woomesh Churn Bandopadhyia ... 298 8 10</p> <p>Issan Chandra Roy, Panchanand Roy, Bhagoban Chandra Roy, Srimatya Sarnomoi Dasi, Srimatya Sibasoondari Dasi, Ramchand Roy, Haradhan Ghose, and Keshablal Ghose ... 115 0</p> <p>Oomaprasad Roy, himself, and father and Mohafez of Narainprosad, Radhikopresad, and Romaprosad Roy, Mohasoy, Minors ... 316 4 11</p> <p>Okhoynarain Bandopadhyia, Srimathya Unnopurna Debbia, mother and guardian of Umbritalal, Basantolal, Pearilal, and Promatalal Bandopadhyia, Minors, ... 539 14 7</p> <p>6890 3 6</p> <p>2,171 14 5</p>

Number on the Register.	Number on the revenue roll.	Name of Estate and Pergunnah.	Names of Proprietors.
			<p>Balance share of the undermentioned parties to be sold, for which separate account has not been opened under Act XI of 1859:—Kallee-das Mojoomdar, Srimatya Beehan Moni Dasi, Kasidatan Nessa, Ramnarain Bhonya, Oodhabbnarain Bhonya, Banamalichurn Mytee, Harischandra Bosoo, Sidi Najirally Khan, Srimatya Chittra Moni Dasi, Ramchand Nandi, Debbiprosad De, Narainprosad De, Gopimohun De, Bycuntonath Dey, Madangopal Masanto, Srimati Kadambini Dasi, mother of Ansootose Ghose, minor, Srimate Bindoobasini Dasi, Jibbungobind De, and Jaggochandhoo Roy.</p> <p>To be sold for the recovery of Rs. 105-3-4 on account of Government revenue.</p> <p>Of this estate, 56 acres 2 roods and 22 poles of land have been taken for the canal.</p>

W. OLDHAM,

MIDNAPORE COLLECTORATE,
The 21st February 1873.

Covenanted Deputy Collector, for Collector.

NOTICE is hereby given, under Section 6 of Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estates in the district of Sarun, will be put up to public and unreserved sale, at the Collector's Office of that district, on the 16th day of May 1873, corresponding with 4th Jyeth 1280, F.S., for arrears of revenue and other demands, which by the Regulations and Acts in force, are directed to be realized in the same manner as arrears of revenue due on the 28th day of March 1873:—

CLASS I.—PERMANENTLY SETTLED ESTATES.

To be sold for arrears of Government Revenue.

No. 2027.—Mehal Sallehpore, Pergunnah Kusmer; recorded proprietor Rughput Lall; sudder jumma, Rs. 649.

To be sold for arrears of Government Revenue.

No. 2028.—Mehal Sallehpore, Pergunnah Kusmer; recorded proprietor Rughput Lall; sudder jumma Rs. 650.

To be sold for arrears of Government Revenue.

No. 2816.—Mehal Amnour Mander, Pergunnah Muckair; recorded proprietors Ram Surn Sing and others. The share of Hurreehur Sing (bearing a revenue of Rs. 74-4-9, for which separate account has been opened only,) will be sold, the other sharers having paid their share of the revenue. Sudder Jumma of the whole estate Rs. 7,301-11-3.

SARUN COLLECTORATE, the 14th April 1873.

J. S. DRUMMOND, Offg. Collector.

اشتہار نیلام بابت بقیہ مالگذاری سرکار

واضح ہو کہ حسب دفعہ ۶ ایکٹ ۱۱ سنہ ۱۸۵۹ ع کے یہ محلات مرقومۃ الذیل ضلع صارن میں بابت بقیہ مالگذاری سرکار و دیگر دعویٰ جو از روئے دستورات قوانین مجاریہ موافق باقی مالگذاری سرکار کے بتاریخ ۲۸ ماہ مارچ سنہ ۱۸۷۳ ع واجب الوصول ہی بروز جمعہ تاریخ ۱۶ ماہ می سنہ ۱۸۷۳ ع کچھرے میں صاحب کلتراس ضلع کے بلا عذر عام نیلام میں رکھا جایگا

نمبر توزیع نام محال قسم اول قسم مطالبہ

۲۰۲۷ محال صالحپور پرگنہ کشمیر جسکا جمع صدر لات کا مبلغ ۶۴۹ ہی و خانہ مالگذار باقیمالگذاری

میں نام رگھوپت لال کا لکھا جاتا ہی بعلت باقیمالگذاری سرکار مبلغ ۶۴۰-۳-۹ کے سرکار

نیلام ہوگا

نمبر ۲۰۲۸ محال صالحپور پرگنہ کشمیر جسکا جمع صدر لات کا مبلغ ۶۵۰ ہی و خانہ ایضاً

مالگذار میں نام رگھوپت لال کا لکھا جاتا ہی بعلت باقیمالگذاری سرکار مبلغ

۶۶-۵-۱ کے نیلام ہوگا

نمبر ۲۸۱۶ محال امنور ماندر پرگنہ بکسر جسکا جمع صدر لات کا مبلغ ۷۳۰۱-۱۱-۳ ہی ایضاً

باستثناء حصہ تفریق رول شدہ جمع مبلغ ۶۰۵۷ و حصہ اجمالی دھندان جمعی

مبلغ ۱۱۶۹-۶-۳ کی حصہ ہریہر سنگہ تفریق رول شدہ بموجب ایکٹ ۱۱ سنہ

۱۸۵۹ ع جمعی ۷۴-۴-۹ بعلت باقیمالگذاری سرکار مبلغ ۲۲-۱۰-۳ کی نیلام

ہوگا

جی: اس دروختہ ونیسیالنگ کلکٹر

کچھرے بتاریخ ۹ ماہ اپریل سنہ ۱۸۷۳ ع

NOTICE is hereby given under Section 6, Act XI of 1859, and Section 5, Act VII of 1868, that the undermentioned estates in the district of Moorshedabad will be put up to public and unreserved sale at the Collector's Office of that district, on the 19th day of May 1873, for arrears of revenue, due on the 28th day of March 1873.

Number in the rent-roll	Class.	Names of Mehals and Pergunnahs.	Proprietors.	Government Revenue.
21	1st Class	Kismut Pergunnah Koolberia, Pergunnah Koolberia.	Noronarain Chowdry, Ubhoy Churn, Tara Churn, Gooro Das, Rajdoolub, Trilochun, Kristodhun, Tripoora Soondery Debbia, Gungabistoo, Khettro Nath Chatterjee, and Rajkristo.	Sudder jumma of the entire Mehal is Rs. 1,183-14-11. That exclusive of the share of Kristodhun Chowdry, viz. Rs. 858-6-1, is Rs. 524-8-1.
100	Ditto ...	Kismut Pergunnah Choonakhally, Pergunnah Choonakhally.	Rajkristo, Ram Koomar, Chundro Choor, Haroprosad, Kaseesaur, Moharanees Surnomoye, Joynarain, Radhakristo, Bissonath, Mitoonjoy, Brojo Soondery, Jeabunkristo, Harodhone, Shama Soondery, Shosodhur, Penreemondery, Ashootosh, Charoo Chunder, Ranees Jomona Koomaree, Ranees Soobhuddra Koomaree, Mother of Morindro Sing, minor, Kaminees Soondery, Torunginy, alias Lootoo Mony Dossin, Poolinbarharra Sen, Gokool Mony, Shurodaproshad, alias Radhikaprosad Roy Chowdry, Shama Churn Bose, Kaminees Soondery, Kandaharee Mul, Dooluchand, Khettro Nath Banerjee, Jengendro Mohinees Debbia.	Sudder jumma of the entire mehal is Rs. 3,551-7-5. That exclusive of the shares of Moharanees Surnomoye, Joynarain, Ashootosh, Charoo Chunder Bose, Gokool Mony, Radhikaprosad, Shama Churn, Shosodhur, and Ranees Jomona Koomaree, viz. Rs. 2,148-0-1, is Rs. 1,403-7-4.
127	Ditto ...	Kismut Mouzah Juggurnathpore, Pergunnah Fettehsing.	Joynarain and Kalachand Bose ...	Rs. 827-7-2.
234	Ditto ...	Potee Bahadoorpore, Pergunnah Kasheepore.	Pranessur Ghose ...	Rs. 742-15-8.
258	Ditto ...	Kismut Tarruf Fajeelpore, Pergunnah Nowanugger.	Muddun Mohun Mookerjee, Sokheo Soondery Debbia, Mohatap Sing, Tineowree Debbia, and Trilochun Mookerjee.	Rs. 1,227-11-8.
480	Ditto ...	Kismut Tarruf Shahanugger, Pergunnah Dhauna.	Haree Mohun Ghose ...	Rs. 812-2-9.
533	Ditto ...	Kismut Pergunnah Oozcerabad, Pergunnah Oozcerabad.	Chunder Mohun, Dwarkanath, Rajmoye, Moyeka Debbia, Prem Koonree, Sreekunt, Sreeram Chatterjee, Troylucka Nath Roy, Jyackemony Debbia, Juggut Chundra Patuk, and Modydpath.	Sudder jumma of the entire mehal is Rs. 1,183-5-8. That exclusive of the share of Troyluckonath Roy, viz. Rs. 88-1-7, is Rs. 1,095-3-11.

MOORSHEDABAD COLLECTOR'S OFFICE,
The 9th April 1873.

W. WAVELL, Offg. Collector.

NOTICE is hereby given, under Section 6 of Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estate in the district of Tirhoot, will be put up to public and unreserved sale, at the Collector's Office of that district, on Tuesday, the 20th May 1873, corresponding with 8th Jyeth 1280 B.S., for arrears of revenue due on the 28th March 1873.

Towjee No. 9261.—Mouzah Bazeedpur Bochowly, Purgunnah Surressah, with a sudder jumma of Rupees 516-7-0; recorded proprietors Hirdey Narain Singh, Gowree Pershad, and Shunker Pershad Singh. The estate will be sold for arrears of revenue due from the estate, Rs. 204-3-7.

H. W. GORDON, Coud. Dy. Collr. for Collr.

TIRHOOT COLLECTORATE, the 15th April 1873.

اس تحریر کی رو سے خاص و عام کو دفعہ ۶ اکت ۲۱ سنہ ۱۸۵۹ ع کے مطابق اطلاع دی جاتی ہے کہ علاقہات موسومہ دیل موقوفہ ضلع تروہ بعلت زرباقی و غیرہ مطالبہ جاکو قوانین اور یکتوں مستفیدہ کے رو سے وصول کرنا جائز ہے اور اس زرباقی اور مطالبہ کو تا تاریخ ۲۸ ماہ مارچ سنہ ۱۸۷۳ ع تاریخ غایت ادائے مالگذاری کے ادائے کرنا واجب تھا بالضرورت تاریخ بستم ماہ می سنہ ۱۸۷۳ ع مطابق ۸ ماہ جدیہ سنہ ۱۲۸۰ قمریہ سے شنبہ کچھری کلکترے ضلع تروہ میں نیلام ہوگا۔

نمبر ۱	نمبر رجسٹر تروہ	نام مالک و مالگذا و صدر جمع	کیفیت
نمبر ۱	نمبر ۹۲۴۱	بازیدپور بوجوئی پرگنہ سریسا جسکے	بعلت باقی مالگذا.
		خانہ مالگذا میں نام ہودے	ری سرکار تعداد.
		نوابین سنگہ و گورپوشاد و شنکر	دے ۳۰۴-۷-۳
		پرشاد سنگہ کا مندرج ہی و	
		جمع صدر اوسکا مبلغ ۵۱۶-۷	

ہی

ایچ : ڈبلیو : گارڈن
ڈیپوٹی کلکٹر کلکٹر کے لئے

الموتوم ہفتہ ماہ اپریل سنہ ۱۸۷۳ ع

NOTICE is hereby given, under Section VI, Act XI of 1859, and Section XI, Act VII of 1868, that the undermentioned Estates in the district of Chittagong will be put up to public and unreserved sale at the Collector's Office of that district, on the 29th day of May 1873, for arrears of revenue and other demands, which by the Regulations and Acts in force, are directed to be realized in the same manner as arrears of revenue, due on the 25th day of February 1873.

To be sold for arrears of Government Revenue.

Mehal Noabad, Mouzah Lona Serree, Thannah Ramoo.

No. 99TK.—Gouri Shunker, Bodyanath Canoongoe. Proprietor, Ali Hossen. The entire Talook will be sold. Sudder Jumma, Rs. 593-1-9.

To be sold for arrears of Government Revenue.

Mouzah Ookhear Ghona, Thannah Ramoo.

No. 142TK.—Magan Das Chondry and Indro Narayan Choudry. Proprietors, Magan Das Choudry, Bodyanath Sein, and Ram Kishore Sein. The entire Talook will be sold. Sudder Jumma, Rs. 575-14-9.

To be sold for arrears of Government Revenue.

Mouzahs Koschopea, Dosoree, Jungsoree, Lakhyasoree, and Sepatobe, Thannah Ramoo.

No. 149TK.—Roostum Ali. Proprietor Roostum Ali. The entire Talook will be sold. Sudder Jumma, Rs. 1,033-1-0.

To be sold for arrears of Government Revenue.

Mouzahs Koschopea, Dosoree, Jungsoree, Lakhyasoree, and Sepatobe, Thannah Ramoo.

No. 150TK.—Paskoree, Kalachand, Proprietors themselves. The entire Talook will be sold. Sudder Jumma, Rs. 800-0-3.

To be sold for arrears of Government Revenue.

Mouzah Boroetholly, Thannah Chukerea.

No. 293TK.—Oli Mohamed Shikdar, Dakhel Roshan Ali Darogah. The entire Talook will be sold. Sudder Jumma, Rs. 2,270-6-6.

To be sold for arrears of Government Revenue.

Mouzah Chumbul, Thannah Satkaneah.

No. 307TK.—Srimoti Tajonessa Choudry. Proprietor, Tajonessa. The entire Talook will be sold. Sudder Jumma, Rs. 1,193-4-10.

To be sold for arrears of Government Revenue.

Mouzah Jooskholla, Thannah Patikserree.

No. 588TK.—Aer Ali Khan. Proprietor, Aer Ali. The entire Talook will be sold. Sudder Jumma, Rs. 1,376-7-3.

A. L. CLAY, Offg. Collector.

NOTICE is hereby given, under Section VI, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estates in the district of 24-Pergunnahs will be put up to public and unreserved sale at the Collector's office of that district, on the 28th day of May 1873, for arrears of revenue and other demands, which, by the Regulations and Acts in force, are directed to be realized in the same manner as arrears of revenue, due on the 28th day of March 1873.

FIRST CLASS PERMANENTLY SETTLED ESTATES.

To be sold for arrears of Government Revenue.

No. 10.—Kismut Chitla, &c., in Kismut Pergunnah Magoorah, &c. Recorded proprietors, Kisto Roy and others. The entire estate will be sold. Sudder jumma, Rs. 818 1 anna 8 pie 1 cowry.

To be sold for arrears of Government Revenue.

No. 605.—Kismut Bhalooka, in Kismut Pergunnah Bhalooka. Recorded proprietors, Gouree Churn Ghose and others. Sudder jumma, Rs. 14,943 15 annas 8 pie, including Police. Deduct shares, 14 annas 11 gundas 2 cowries 2 tils 11 cags, for which separate accounts have been opened under Section 10, Act XI of 1859; balance share, 1 anna 8 gundas 1 cowry 3 cags 17 tils 5 cranties, of Gouree Churn Ghose and others; the sudder jumma of which is Rs. 1,330-10-8, to be sold for the recovery of Rs. 27-1-5 on account of Government revenue due for the kist ending March 1873.

• SECOND CLASS TEMPORARILY SETTLED ESTATE.

To be sold for arrears of Government Revenue.

No. 2368.—Soonderbun lot No. 10, settled with Ramguttty Nag Chowdry on progressive rent, to rise in 1857 to Rs. 855. The entire estate will be sold. The present sudder jumma is Rs. 214.

FIRST CLASS PERMANENTLY SETTLED ESTATE.

To be sold for arrears of Government Revenue.

No. 2369.—Dantia, &c., in Pergunnah Dantia. Recorded proprietors, Joy Gopaul Paul Chowdry and others; sudder jumma, Rs. 47,322 5 annas 6 pie 1 cowry. Deduct share, 1 anna 11 pie 2 cowries, for which a separate account has been opened under Section 10, Act XI of 1859; balance share, 14 annas 2 cowries of Joy Gopaul Paul Chowdry and others; the sudder jumma of which is Rs. 41,530 4 annas 6 pies 1 cowry, to be sold for the recovery of Rs. 30 10 annas 5 pie 1 cowrie of Government revenue due for the kist ending March 1873.

F. B. PEACOCK, Officiating Collector.

COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, 24-PERGUNNAHS; the 24th April 1873.

NOTICE is hereby given, under Section VI, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned estates in the district of Shahabad will be put up to public and unreserved sale at the Collector's office of that district, on the 26th day of May 1873, for arrears of revenue and other demands, which, by the Regulations and Acts in force, are directed to be realized in the same manner as arrears of revenue, due on the 28th day of March 1873.

CLASS II.—TEMPORARILY SETTLED ESTATES.

No. 823.—Mehal Khorampore, Pergunnah Chousa. Recorded proprietor, Abdool Kureem Peshgidar; sudder jumma, Rs. 557-6 pie. This mehal will be sold for arrears of Government revenue, amounting to Rs. 208-14 annas.

CLASS I.—PERMANENTLY SETTLED ESTATES.

No. 1738.—Mehal Hata, Pergunnah Chynpore. Recorded proprietors Beshashur Roy, Surbjit Roy and others, non-applicants; sudder jumma of the entire mehal Rs. 2,240-6-6½. The shares of non-applicants alone will be sold for arrears of Government revenue amounting of Rs. 3-3-5, with the exception of the shares of the undermentioned proprietors, with whom separate accounts have been opened under Sections 10 and 11, Act XI of 1859.

Name of Mehal.	Name of proprietors.		Sudder jumma.				
			Rs.	A.	P.	K.	M.
Hata, Pergunnah Chynpore...	Seogoolam Sing, applicant	...	305	1	0	16	0
Ditto ditto ...	Oodit Sing, ditto	...	480	7	7	0	0
Ditto ditto ...	Lo'senath, alias Nukched Ram, and others, applicants	...	305	3	5	0	0
Ditto ditto ...	Jugutraj Sing and others, applicants...	...	244	15	0	12½	0
Ditto ditto ...	Sheosuhae Sing, applicant	...	335	8	0	0	0
Ditto ditto ...	Binderi Suhae and others, applicants.	...	145	9	0	16	0
Ditto ditto ...	Bisashur Doobey, ditto ditto ...	...	238	1	7	18	4

SHAHABAD COLLECTORATE, the 14th April 1873.

H. W. ALEXANDER, Collector.

اشعار نامہ واسطے فروخت زمینداری

سنہ ۱۸۵۹ سال کے قانون ۱۱ دفعہ ۶ کے مضمون مطابق بذریعہ اسکے سب لوگوں کو واقف کیا جاتا ہے کہ ضلع شاہاباد کے شامل محاللات مندرجہ ذیل ضلع مذکور کے صاحب کلکٹر کے آفس میں باقی مالگذاری اور جو سب دعویٰ سنہ ۱۸۷۳ ع تاریخ ۲۸ ماہ میں دیں ہوئے باقی مالگذاری کے بطور مجریہ آئین کے مطابق ادا ہونے کا ضابطہ ہی اس کے ادا کے واسطے سنہ ۱۸۷۳ ع تاریخ ۲۶ ماہ میں نیلام عام کے اخیر پکار میں فروخت ہوگا سنہ ۱۸۷۳ ع اپریل تاریخ ۱۴

تفصیل

قسم دوم

نمبر ۸۲۳ محال خورمپور پرگنہ چوسہ جس کے خانہ مالگزار میں نام عبدالکریم پیشکے بقیہ مندرج و مبلغ ۵۵۷ مع مالکانہ جمع صدر اس محال کا ہی بعلت ایصال مبلغ ۲۰۸-۱۴ مالگذاری خاص نیلام ہوگا

قسم اول

نمبر ۱۷۳۸ محال ہاتا پرگنہ چین پور جس کے خانہ مالگزار میں نام بشیشور رائے سرچیت رائے جواہر سنگہ بھگوت سنگہ راج اچرج سنگہ راجکمار سنگہ گردھاری سنگہ رام ادھار سنگہ پرصرام دوتہ مکن چند سنگہ منراج سنگہ وغیرہ غیر مایلان تقریق رول مندرج و مبلغ ۲۲۴۰-۶-۹ جمع گوشواڑ صدر اس محال کا ہی بعلت ایصال مبلغ ۳-۳-۵ باقی مالگذاری خاص حصہ غیر مایلان تقریق رول باستثناء حصہ مایلان تقریق رول جس کا جمع از روی دفعہ ۱۰ و ۱۱ ایکٹ ۱۱ سنہ ۱۸۵۹ علیحدہ لیا جاتا ہے نیلام ہوگا

نام محال	نام مایلان اول رول وغیرہ مایلان تقریق رول
ہاتا پرگنہ چین پور شیو غلام سنگہ مایل تقریق رول	جمع صدر
اودیت سنگہ	۳۰۵-۱-۰-۱۲
لوکنا تھ عرف نکچید رام دبی رام	۲۳۰-۷-۷
عرف ایسری دیال	۳۰۵-۳-۵
جکت راج سنگہ پربت راج سنگہ	۲۳۴-۱۵-۵-۱۲
دیپ راج سنگہ	۲۳۵-۸
شیو مہا سنگہ	
بندی سہاے و منراج سنگہ و	
رام راج گنراج سنگہ عرف رمیسر	
دیال سنگہ	۱۳۵-۹-۰-۱۶
بشیشور دوتہ و جگیشور دوتہ کنج	
بہاری دوتہ	۲۳۸-۱-۷-۸-۳

۲۰۰۴-۱۳-۱۰-۲-۹

۵ بلوایچ لکچا ندر پوٹی کلکٹر

Notice.

THE undermentioned estates or lots of waste lands in Chittagong will be resold by public auction at the office of the Collector of that district on Saturday, the 10th day of May 1873, at noon, for arrears of interest money and other Government demands, agreeably to Section 6, Act XI of 1859 on account and at the risk of the defaulters—

No. of lot.	Names of defaulting proprietors.	Thannah in which situated.	Area in acres.	Arrears of interest money.			Balance of purchase money.			Balance of survey charges.		
				Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
67a	Durga Mohun Roy ...	Potia ...	1,575	687	7	4	1,112	8	0	114	4	0
92	Jowalagir Bharati ...	Zorwargunge	604	567	3	1	1,246	2	0	154	14	0
97	Doorga Mohun Roy ...	Patia ...	708	283	6	3	520	0	0	265	8	0
98	Kristna Chundra and others ...	Fatiekharri...	634	2,265	0	7	7,013	8	0	98	10	0

(Sd.) A. LL. CLAY, *Offg. Collector.*

Surveyor General's Department Notice.

MAPS OF THE SURVEY OF INDIA.

WITH the view of facilitating the purchase or procurement of the published *Lithographed*, *Photozincographed*, and *Engraved* maps of the Survey of India, the undersigned notifies for general information that Agents have been appointed under each of the local Governments and Jurisdictions as below specified, from whom all available maps will in future be procurable on application, either on payment or on the public service, as the case may be.

2. It is particularly requested, that purchasers and Officials, in each Jurisdiction, will apply in the first instance, to the local Agent, for such maps as they may require, and on failing to receive the same, then Messrs. Thacker, Spink and Co., Government Place, sole Agents in Calcutta, should be addressed for those required for private purposes, or the Assistant Surveyor General, Calcutta, for those required on the *Public Service*. By obtaining maps on the spot, or from the nearest Agents, it is hoped delay and inconvenience will be spared.

3. Local Agents will supply maps gratis on the *Public Service*, when the requisition is supported by competent authority, but the cost of mounting, binding and packing must be borne by official applicants. Postal charges cannot be met by the Survey Department.

4. Maps are supplied from the Surveyor General's Office, Calcutta, *on the Public Service only*. Maps are procurable *on sale* from Messrs. Thacker, Spink and Co. and local Agents only.

5. The Surveyor General's Office does not undertake the mounting and binding of maps, and cannot defray the cost of the same.

6. When lithographed District Maps on the scale of 4 miles = 1 inch are applied for, which may not then be available, the engraved sheets of the Indian Atlas, on the same scale containing the required District, or any other good Map of the same country, will be sent.

7. Maps are not issued from the Surveyor General's Office to private applicants, or *on sale*. Whenever communications are received from non-official applicants, they are transferred to the Agents for disposal.

8. Maps published or printed by other departments, are not issued by this office.

AGENTS.

CALCUTTA.—Messrs. Thacker, Spink & Co.

ALLAHABAD.—Curator of Books, N. W. Provinces.

NAGPORE.—Curator of Books, Central Provinces.

LAHORE.—Manager, Punjab Printing Company, "Limited."

SIMLA.—Mr. T. H. Williams.—Fancy Repository.

LONDON.—Messrs. Allen & Co., Waterloo Place.

LONDON.—Mr. Edward Stanford, 6 Charing Cross.

NOTE.—Supplementary Lists of new maps published at the Surveyor General's Office, are periodically notified in the *Gazette of India*, Calcutta, the North-West Provinces, Punjab, Oudh, and the Central Provinces.

SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Calcutta, 22nd March 1873.

H. L. THUILLIER, COLONEL,
Surveyor General of India.

NOTICE.

THE following packages, landed from the undermentioned ships, are lying unclaimed at the Custom House. If the goods are not cleared on or before the dates stated against each item, they will be sold, under Section 57 of Act VI of 1863, for the realization of duty, wharfage, and other charges:—

Date of sale.		Mark or number of packages.	Ships.
1873. May	17th ...	1 Book stand, no mark	... Hindoostan.
"	17th ...	1 Parcel, Saligram Khunnah, Esq., Calcutta	Ditto.
"	17th ...	1 Box, no mark	... Ditto.
"	24th ...	1 Parcel, to the District Engineer Ganjam.	Mirzapore.
"	24th ...	1 Case, no mark	... Theophan.
"	24th ...	1 Case, [J C] E A S & C	... Godavery.
"	24th ...	1 Case, Paquebot, Calcutta, B B	... Ditto.
"	24th ...	1 Bundle, no mark	... China.
"	24th ...	4 Packages, R M B	... Ditto.
"	24th ...	1 Case, Major Chaine, 4th Hussars, Meerut...	Ditto.
"	24th ...	1 Chair, no mark	... Ditto.
"	24th ...	1 Bale, [O] B B, Calcutta	... Assyria.
"	10th ...	1 (Empty) Case, C M	... Japan.
"	10th ...	2 Kegs, no mark	... Ditto.
"	10th ...	5 Barrels [X]	... Carrisbrooke Castle.
"	10th ...	1 Parcel, Madub Chunder Rooder, care of Messrs. L. W. Toulmin & Co.	... Killarney.
"	10th ...	1 Empty Case, [C. P. & Co.]	... Coromandel.
"	10th ...	2 Cases, [N 2] L. H. & Co., Colombo	... Ditto.
"	10th ...	1 Keg, [S] B	... Ditto.
"	10th ...	1 Cask, T O X	... Ditto.
"	10th ...	1 (Empty) Case, W. N. & Co.	... Ditto.
"	10th ...	1 Parcel, [F G] H	... Ditto.
"	10th ...	1 Case, [J. A. & Co., H]	... Ditto.
"	10th ...	1 Case, [J L] A S	... Bengal.
"	10th ...	1 Case, C. M. & Co.	... Ditto.
"	10th ...	1 Case, [F A D]	... Ditto.
"	10th ...	8 Cases, U. H. & Co.	... Ditto.
"	10th ...	1 (Empty) drum, [C] A B	... Ditto.
"	10th ...	1 Parcel, [M A S M] G. Arbuthnot & Co.	Windsor Castle.
"	10th ...	1 Case, [B] W N	... Oxfordshire.
"	10th ...	1 Case, no mark	... Ditto.
"	10th ...	4 Casks, [5] B. B. M. E. & Co.	... City of Sparta.
"	10th ...	1 Keg, no mark, supposed to be [L]	... Ditto.
"	10th ...	1 Parcel, S L Ewing & Co.	... Howrah.
"	10th ...	1 Parcel, [D] K C Messrs. Ker, Dods, & Co.	Statesman.
"	10th ...	1 Case, E F I, Major Fairtlough, 48th Regiment, Bellary	... Yeddo.
"	10th ...	1 Case, [R R]	... Ditto.
"	10th ...	1 Case, [S A C] C & B, Madras	... Ditto.
"	10th ...	1 Case, to the Surgeon to the Mysore Commission, Bangalore, care of Messrs. Arbuthnot & Co., Madras	... Ditto.
"	10th ...	3 Cases, [S] or no mark	... Ditto.
"	10th ...	1 Cask cement, no mark	... City of Lahore
"	10th ...	2 Casks, M. R. F. & Co.	... Ditto.
"	10th ...	1 Parcel, [H. & Co.] Huber & Co.	... City of Poonah.
"	10th ...	1 Parcel, C S C, John Elliott, Esq.	... Ditto.
"	10th ...	1 Parcel, [C] E, J. Elliott, & Co.	... Agra.
"	10th ...	1 Cask, no mark	... Ditto.
"	10th ...	1 Keg, [V Y B]	... Beaumaris Castle.
"	10th ...	1 Parcel, [W 4 F M]	... Ambassador.
"	10th ...	1 Parcel, Andrew Yule & Co.	... City of Cambridge.
"	10th ...	1 Parcel, [G L] G. Arbuthnot & Co.	... Ditto.
"	10th ...	2 Boxes, [H]	... Caledonian.
"	10th ...	3 Bundles wire nettings, and 1 coil of galvanised wire, [H]	... Ditto.
"	10th ...	1 Parcel, [W] H V M	... Ditto.
"	10th ...	1 (Empty) case, G P	... Vibelia.
"	10th ...	8 Casks, N. M. & Co., C. A. & Co.	... Calcutta.
"	10th ...	1 (Empty) cask, no mark	... Ditto.
"	10th ...	1 Parcel, B M	... Ditto.
"	10th ...	1 Case, G H J	... Queen Victoria.

Date of sale.	Mark or number of packages.	Ships.
1873, May 10th ...	1 Case, J S	... Xantho.
" 10th ...	1 Case, K. M. & Co.	... Ditto.
" 10th ...	3 Cases, [M M D]	... Ditto.
" 10th ...	1 Crate galvanised iron Capping, no mark	... Ditto.
" 10th ...	1 Cask, no mark	... Ditto.
" 10th ...	1 (Empty) cask, [J L L 786]	... Ditto.
" 10th ...	1 Cask, no mark or P C M	... Ditto.
" 10th ...	2 Cases, [B] J L, Colombo	... Yorkshire.
" 10th ...	1 (Empty) Case, [B D] P & M	... Ditto.
" 10th ...	1 Cask, [B] B D H	... Ditto.
" 10th ...	1 Cask, [E I J] Rangoon	... Ditto.
" 10th ...	1 (Empty) cask, [N K]	... Ditto.
" 10th ...	1 Case, T. F. & Co., Rangoon	... Ditto.
" 10th ...	2 Packages, no mark	... Ditto.
" 10th ...	1 Package, H. A. Firth, Esq., Emigration Agent for British Guiana, 22 Garden Reach, Calcutta	... Ditto.

CALCUTTA CUSTOM HOUSE, the 26th April 1873.

J. A. CRAWFORD, *Collector of Customs.*

Commissioners for making Improvements in the Port of Calcutta.

NOTICE

UNDER SECTION 69 OF ACT V (B.C.) OF 1870.

THE following Packages, landed at the Jetties from the undermentioned Ships, have been removed to the Commissioners' Import Warehouse, where they remain at the risk and expense of the owners. If not cleared within two months from the date stated against each item, they will be sold under Section 72 of the said Act:—

Date of removal to Import Warehouse.	No., Mark, and Description.	Consignees.	Ships.
1873.			
April 15th ...	2 Cases, [A B] A. B. & Co. ... Order	...	... Ellen Stuart.
" 15th ...	7 Casks, [A. M. & Co.] or no mark.	"	... Ditto.
" 15th ...	2 Cases, [25] B. K. E. & Co.	"	... Ditto.
" 15th ...	3 Cases, [365B]	"	... Ditto.
" 15th ...	1 Case, [H M S]	"	... Ditto.
" 15th ...	7 Cases, [286L]	"	... Ditto.
" 15th ...	1 Case, [M I]	"	... Ditto.
" 15th ...	5 Case, N K S C or no mark	"	... Ditto.
" 15th ...	4 Casks, no mark	"	... Ditto.
" 15th ...	1 Case, [W]	"	... Ditto.
" 15th ...	1 Cask, W H. or no mark	"	... Ditto.
" 15th ...	1 Case, [A. R. & Co.]	"	... Ditto.
" 15th ...	1 Case, [C & S]	"	... Ditto.
" 15th ...	10 Casks, D. S. & Co., or F or T & B C	"	... Ditto.
" 15th ...	1 Case, [286L]	"	... Ditto.
" 15th ...	46 Packages, [M] R P F	"	... Ditto.
" 15th ...	2 Case, N H C	"	... Ditto.
" 15th ...	3 Packages, no mark	"	... Ditto.
" 15th ...	1 Case, [N C T] R F	"	... Ditto.
" 15th ...	1 Cask, R C or N S L	"	... Ditto.
" 15th ...	4 Casks, [S K S]	"	... Ditto.
" 15th ...	4 Casks, G. C. S. & Co.	"	... Ditto.
" 19th ...	1 Case, [M M D]	"	... Ditto.
" 19th ..	3 Packages, S R G R	"	... Ditto.
" 19th ..	6 Casks, S G R C	"	... Ditto.
" 19th ..	25 Cases, B H	"	... Kingston.
" 19th ..	2 Cases, addressed	... Revd. W. H. Bray, S. P. G. Secretary.	... Ditto.
" 19th ..	1 Cask, G E H C	... Order	... Ditto.
" 19th ..	5 Bales, G. M. & Co.	"	... Ditto.
" 19th ..	2 Casks, no mark	"	... Ditto.
" 19th ...	33 Casks, [P] L B	"	... Ditto.
" 19th ...	1 Case, S R G R	"	... Ditto.
" 19th ...	20 Kegs, Z D	"	... Ditto.
" 19th ...	3 Cases, [J. D. & Co.]	"	... Ditto.

CALCUTTA, the 26th April 1873.

(170—1)

W. DUFF BRUCE, *Vice-Chairman.*

CURRENCY NOTES.

The following Currency Notes of the Government of India, Calcutta Circle, are stated to have been lost, and payment of their value has been claimed by the persons whose names are placed against the numbers; any other person having these Notes in his possession, or claiming a right to them, is warned to communicate at once with the undersigned:—

Notes wholly lost or destroyed.

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
5572	... $\frac{A}{50}$ 10238	... 500	} Charoo Chunder Banerjee.
	... $\frac{A}{50}$ 98630	... 100	
	... $\frac{A}{50}$ 98632	... 100	
	... $\frac{A}{50}$ 81734	... 50	
	... $\frac{A}{50}$ 81735	... 50	
5573	... $\frac{L}{50}$ 21416	... 5	} Messrs. Solomons and Company.
	... $\frac{L}{50}$ 07303	... 10	
5574	... $\frac{A}{50}$ 73634	... 50	... Shaikh Babaree Meah.
5576	... $\frac{A}{50}$ 21370	... 5	} Moulvie Abdoolla.
	... $\frac{A}{50}$ 26531	... 10	
5579	... $\frac{A}{50}$ 81749	... 50	... Haran Chunder Gangooly.
5582	... $\frac{A}{50}$ 39473	... 100	... Hursamull.
5585	... $\frac{A}{50}$ 11489	... 20	... Sheikh Najib Ally.
5586	... $\frac{A}{50}$ 15352	... 100	} Annondo Lall Ghose.
	... $\frac{A}{50}$ 22762	... 50	
	... $\frac{A}{50}$ 52606	... 20	
	... $\frac{A}{50}$ 14836	... 20	
5587	... $\frac{A}{50}$ 06764	... 20	} Ebrahim Khan.
	... $\frac{A}{50}$ 09068	... 10	
	... $\frac{A}{50}$ 62302	... 10	
5590	... $\frac{A}{50}$ 56805	... 1,000	... Romanath Banerjee.
5593	... $\frac{A}{50}$ 97915	... 100	... Ghoomandiram Hookum Chand.
5594	... $\frac{A}{50}$ 73862	... 10	... Nobin Chunder Ghose.
5603	... $\frac{A}{50}$ 51635	... 1,000	... Hem Chunder Paul.
<i>Notes partially lost or destroyed.</i>			
5561	... $\frac{A}{50}$ 44613	... 10	... Mohamed Furrukh Shah.
5562	... $\frac{L}{50}$ 05478	... 20	... Goordyal Loll.
5563	... $\frac{L}{50}$ 18288	... 10	... Faiz Bux Chowdry.
5564	... $\frac{A}{50}$ 97913	... 100	} Koylas Chunder Barat.
	... $\frac{A}{50}$ 03805	... 10	
	... $\frac{L}{50}$ 34657	... 10	
5584	... $\frac{L}{50}$ 30996	... 10	... Prosono Coomar Singhi.
5588	... $\frac{A}{50}$ 99117	... 10	} Gopalprosad Bundopadhyas.
	... $\frac{A}{50}$ 36027	... 10	
5589	... $\frac{A}{50}$ 22664	... 50	... James Bruce.
5592	... $\frac{A}{50}$ 29479	... 50	... R. O' Flaherty.
5596	... $\frac{L}{50}$ 60850	... 20	} Messrs. Francis, Harrison, Hathaway and Co.
	... $\frac{L}{50}$ 60839	... 20	
5597	... $\frac{A}{50}$ 27313	... 10	... Messrs. T. E. Thomson & Co.
5598	... $\frac{A}{50}$ 63864	... 20	} Major P. W. Bannerman.
	... $\frac{A}{50}$ 17604	... 20	
5599	... $\frac{A}{50}$ 18460	... 20	... R. Russett.
5600	... $\frac{A}{50}$ 15968	... 100	} J. H. Atkinson.
	... $\frac{A}{50}$ 29453	... 100	
	... $\frac{A}{50}$ 15974	... 100	
	... $\frac{A}{50}$ 54375	... 50	
	... $\frac{A}{50}$ 54358	... 50	} Shaik Mohamuddee.
5601	... $\frac{A}{50}$ 47146	... 1,000	
	... $\frac{A}{50}$ 42684	... 1,000	
	... $\frac{A}{50}$ 09999	... 500	} Gosto Behary Basu.
5602	... $\frac{A}{50}$ 64593	... 10	

Wrongly Joined.

5583	... $\frac{A}{50}$ 32180	... } 10	} Lt. Col. H. R. Gordon.
	... $\frac{A}{50}$ 32192	... }	
	... $\frac{A}{50}$ 32181	... }	
	... $\frac{A}{50}$ 32193	... }	
5595	... $\frac{A}{50}$ 19595	... } 20	} P. Nolan.
	... $\frac{A}{50}$ 19597	... }	

Bhagiruttee River.

Weekly Water Report showing the least depth of water in the Bhagiruttee River for the week ending Friday, 25th April 1873.

Names of places, &c.	Least depth of water.		REMARKS.
	Ft.	In.	
On the entrance bar, below Joyrampore	2	3	
Thence to lower entrance, above Geriah, 12 miles	2	3	
Thence to Jungipore, 7½ miles	2	3	
From Jungipore to Berhampore, 47 miles	2	0	
From Berhampore to Cutwa, 50 miles	2	3	
From Cutwa to Nuddea, 46 miles	2	6	
Height of water on guage at Berhampore on the 28th April 1873, above zero 3¼ inches.			
BERHAMPORE, the 28th April 1873. T. H. WICKES, C.E., <i>Exc. Engr., Moorshedabad Dist.</i>			

BERHAMPORE, the 28th April 1873. **T. H. WICKES, C.E., *Exe. Engr., Moorshedabad Dist.***

Matabhangah River.

Weekly Report showing the least depth of water from the entrance of the Matabhangah river to Kissengunge; the week ending on Friday, the 18th April 1873.

Name of Shoals.	Least depth of water.		REMARKS.
	Ft.	In.	
Entrance from the Ganges ...	3	3	
Tatarparah ...	2	0	
From Tatarparah to Hât Bolia ...	2	0	
„ Hât Bolia to Cut No. 1 ...	2	0	
„ Cut No. 1 to Boalmaree ...	2	0	
„ Boalmaree to Alickdeah ...	2	0	
„ Alickdeah to Kissengunge ...	2	0	

H. T. FORBES, Major, R. A., Exc. Engineer, Nuddea District.

KISSENGUNGE, the 23rd April 1872

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal, for the week ending 22nd April 1873.

[illegible]

• By order of the Directors,

BANK OF BENGALE,
Calcutta, the 24th April 1873.

F. A. GILLAM,
Offg. Chief Accountant & Deputy Secretary.

R. HARDIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

(168-1)

Notice to Treasury Officers.

• Lost or stolen from the Bank of Bengal, Hyderabad, a blank Form of remittance transfer receipt (India) No. 32043.

Information to be given to the Agent there should a receipt bearing that number be presented for payment.

(Sd.) **G. FITZGERALD,**
Offg. Deputy Comptroller-General.

To be peremptorily sold, pursuant to a decree of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal in its Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction, in suit No. 242 of 1872, wherein Thomas Arratoon Apear and another are plaintiffs, and Shosheebhoosun Lahory and others are defendants, dated the twentieth day of June one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two, by the Registrar of the said Court, at the Court-house on Tuesday, the 6th day of May next, at one o'clock P.M., the undermentioned properties, that is to say—

All that extensive house and premises now Nos. 364, 365, and 366, Chitpore Road, in Jorasanko, in Calcutta, with the land on part of which the same is erected and built, containing by estimation two beegahs four cottahs and seven and a half chittacks be the same a little more or less, and bounded on the north by an upper-roomed house now numbered 363, Chitpore Road aforesaid, of the late Goluckchunder Bysack, and now or lately in the occupation of his family; on the south partly by the premises now No. 367 in Chitpore Road aforesaid, lately belonging to Mooktaram Dutt, and now or lately in the occupation of Bissonauth Chatterjee, and partly by the premises of Gorachund Bysack; on the east by Chitpore Road, and on the west partly by an upper-roomed house of the late Radacanto Chatterjee, now numbered 53 in Puthooria Ghatta Street in Calcutta aforesaid, and now or lately in the occupation of Hurroper-saud Bannerjee, and partly by the house and premises No. 54, Puthooria Ghatta Street aforesaid, belonging to Gorachand Bysack and others, and partly by the tenanted land No. 12, Khalut Chunder Ghose's Lane, occupied by the tenants of the said Hurroper-saud Bannerjee.

And also that other piece or parcel of land or ground called Siboo-soondery's ground, situate, lying and being at No. 26 in Chitpore Road, Jorasanko, in Calcutta aforesaid, containing by estimation six cottahs be the same more or less, and butted and bounded on the north by the said house and premises now Nos. 363, 364 and 366, Chitpore Road, in Jorasanko; on the south by the house of Gorachand Bysack; on the east by the public drain, and on the west by the premises of the said Radhacanto Chatterjee.

The abstract of title and conditions of sale may be seen at the office of the Registrar of the High Court, Original Side, or at the office of Mr. I. N. Mackertich, No. 4, Banstollah Lane, Government Place East, on any day before the sale, and will be produced at the sale.

CALCUTTA HIGH COURT, REGISTRAR'S OFFICE,
The 4th April 1873. (136—2)

(Sd.) R. BELCHAMBERS,
Registrar.

TO BE PEREMPTORILY SOLD, pursuant to a decree of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, in its Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction, in the suit No. 492 of 1870, wherein Keylash Chunder Coondoo is plaintiff, and Marium Begum, an Chummanara Begum, Alias Mahinda Begum are defendants, and bearing date the fourteenth day of February, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one, by the Registrar of the said Court, in its Original Jurisdiction, in his sale room in the Court house, on Friday, the sixteenth day of May, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-three, at the hour of one o'clock in the afternoon, the following properties, that is to say:—

All that brick built, lower roomed, messuage, tenement or dwelling house, situate, lying and being No. 3, Mahomed Crescent's Lane in the town of Calcutta, together with the piece or parcel of land on part whereof the same is erected and built, containing by estimation two cottahs and eight chittacks, be the same a little more or less, and butted and bounded as follows, that is to say, on the east by the house and premises, No. 4, belonging to the said Marium Begum, and Chummanara Begum, Alias Mahinda Begum; on the west partly by the dwelling house and premises of Khatoo Bibee, and Khoorjaun Bibee, and partly by a blind lane; on the north by the house and premises belonging to Rammohun Chatterjee; and on the South by the house and premises belonging to one Lokeenath.

Also all that brick built, upper roomed, messuage, tenement, or dwelling house, situate, lying and being No. 4, Mahomad Crescent's Lane in Calcutta, aforesaid, together with the piece or parcel of land on part whereof the same is erected and built, containing by estimation four cottahs, be the same a little more or less, and butted and bounded as follows, on the east by the tenanted house and premises of Mr. Paul, on the west by the said house and premises No. 3, belonging to the said Marium Begum, and Chummanara Begum; on the north by an Emambarry belonging to the estate of the late Meer Kumurally, and on the south by the tenanted house and premises of the said Lokeenath.

Also all that nine annas or nine sixteenth part or share of and in all that undivided piece or parcel of land, or ground, situate, lying and being No. 18, Nemoo Khansamah's Lane in Calcutta, aforesaid, containing, by estimation, ten cottahs and eight chittacks, be the same a little more or less, and butted and bounded as follows, that is to say, on the east by a lane; on the west by a piece of tenanted land belonging to Gobind Chunder Sen; on the north by a lane called Nemoo Khansamah's Lane; and on the south by the tenanted land of Woodoy Chund Doss.

The abstract of title and conditions of sale may be seen at the office of Mr. Gillanders, the plaintiff's attorney, No. 3-2, Esplanade Row, on any day before the sale and will be produced at the sale.

CALCUTTA HIGH COURT, REGISTRAR'S OFFICE, the 18th April 1873.

R. BELCHAMBERS, Registrar.
(168—2)

The East India Tea Company, "Limited."

THE Half-yearly Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of this Company will be held at the Registered Office No. 7, Church Lane, on Wednesday, the 30th April, at 4 o'clock, to receive the Directors' Report, pass the Accounts, declare a Dividend, and transact such other business as may be brought forward.

CALCUTTA, the 16th April 1873. (157—2)

R. BLECHYNDEN, *Secretary*.

Beerbhoom Coal Company, "Limited."

NOTICE is hereby given that the half yearly Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of this Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 1 Hare Street, Calcutta, on Wednesday, the 30th day of April 1873, at noon, for the purpose of receiving the Director's Report, and passing the accounts for the half year ending 31st January 1873.

1, HARE STREET, Calcutta, 15th April 1873. J. E. MACLACHLAN, *Managing Director*.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Transfer Books of this Company will be closed from Wednesday the 16th, to Wednesday, the 30th April 1873.

J. E. MACLACHLAN, *Managing Director*.
1, HARE STREET, Calcutta, 15th April 1873. (155—2)

The Beerbhoom Coal Company, "Limited."

THE Shareholders of this Company are requested to take notice that at an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of this Company, which was held at No. 1, Hare Street, Calcutta, on the 17th April 1873, resolutions were unanimously passed for the voluntary winding up of the Company, and for the appointment of Liquidators, for the remuneration of such Liquidators, and especially for conferring powers upon them to sell the business and property of the Company to a new Company, which it is proposed to form for the purpose of purchasing the same, and to receive, as the price thereof, such shares in the new Company as the Liquidators and such new Company may agree upon for distribution amongst the Shareholders of the Company in liquidation, and also for conferring powers upon them to deal in the manner prescribed by Act X of 1866, the Indian Company's Act, with the interests of dissentient Shareholders, if any.

And the Shareholders are also requested to take notice that an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of this Company will be held at the same place on Thursday, the 8th May 1873, at 12 o'clock noon, when resolutions will be proposed for confirming the resolutions above-mentioned.

(160—3)

B. D. COLVIN,
A. R. MCINTOSH,
J. E. MACLACHLAN, } *Directors*.

Outleecheera Tea Company, "Limited."

THE Annual General Meeting of Shareholders will be held at the Company's Office, No. 12, Mission Row, on Wednesday, 30th instant, at noon, to receive the Director's Report and Accounts for year ending 31st December 1872, to declare a Dividend, and transact such other business as may be brought forward.

CALCUTTA, the 21st April 1873. (162—2)

BEGG, DUNLOP AND CO., *Secretaries*.

National Bank of India, "Limited."**NOTICE.**

THE Board of Directors have appointed Mr. Robert Hill Sandeman to be acting manager of the Calcutta Branch of the Bank, during the absence on leave of Mr. James Chalmer.—By order of the Board.

H. O. SAWERS, *Chief Manager*.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, "Limited," the 21st January 1873.

(167—1)

India General Steam Navigation Company, "Limited."

NOTICE is hereby given that an Extraordinary General Meeting of the shareholders will be held on Wednesday, the 7th day of May next, at the registered office of the Company, No. 17, Strand Road, Calcutta, at noon, for the purpose of confirming the resolutions passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company, held on Saturday, the nineteenth instant, and for the election of three directors in place of the present five directors.—By order of the Directors.

The 24th April 1873.

(159—2)

G. J. SCOTT, *Secretary*.

No. 4.

FROM

THE AUDITORS OF THE ACCOUNTS OF THE JUSTICES
OF THE PEACE FOR THE TOWN OF CALCUTTA.

TO

THE CHAIRMAN OF THE JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

SIR,

WE have the honor to report that we have examined the accounts of the Justices for the year 1872, and have found them correct.

2. We have various observations to offer on the details of the accounts which we communicate to you in a separate letter herewith sent, as it seems inexpedient, with reference to the requirements of Section XXXIV of Act VI. of 1863, to embody them in this report.

We have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servants,

H. A. MANGLES,
Offg. Comptroller General.

E. W. KELLNER,
Assistant Comptroller-General.

The 7th April 1873.

Published under Section XXXIV. of Act VI. (B. C.) of 1863.

ROBERT TURNBULL,

Secretary to the Justices.

23rd April 1873.

(172—1)

Notice.

STOLEN.—Government Currency Notes of the Calcutta Circle, Nos. $\frac{A}{T}$ 70805, $\frac{A}{T}$ 70806, $\frac{A}{T}$ 70807, $\frac{A}{T}$ 70808, $\frac{A}{T}$ 70809, five notes for Rupees 100 each ... Rs. 500 }
Small Notes and Silver ... " 950 } 1,450
Any one giving a clue to their recovery will be suitably rewarded.

(173—1)

GOORMOK SINGH, }
GOOROO CHURN SINGH, } Machoa Bazar, Calcutta.

Notice No. 1.

TO BE SOLD, pursuant to a decree of the Subordinate Judge of Midnapore, made in a specially Registered Bond, case No. 15 of 1872, wherein Chowoodhari Jonmenjoy Mullick is plaintiff, and Raja Prithi Bullub Paul, defendant, dated the 12th July 1872, by the said Subordinate Judge, on Friday, the 13th day of June next, at the hour of 12 o'clock, the following large and valuable zemindary:—

The right, title, and interest of Raja Prithi Bullub Paul in Narungur and its adjoining mouzabs and chucks, pergunnah Narungur Station, thauna Narungur sub-registry, Midnapore, Register A, No. 2005, touji No. 1838, the sudder tushkish of which is amounted to Rs. 19,899-11-4.

Notice No. 2.

TO BE SOLD, pursuant to a decree of the Subordinate Judge of Midnapore, made in a specially Registered Bond, case No. 20 of 1872, wherein Shumboonath Supputty, plaintiff, and Raja Prithi Bullub Paul, defendant, dated 19th September 1872, by the said Subordinate Judge, on Friday, the 13th day of June 1873, at the hour of 12 o'clock, the following valuable zemindary:—

The right, title, and interest of Raja Prithi Bullub Paul, judgment debtor in mehal Kolunda, pergunnah Khandar Station, thanna Shabung sub-registry, Midnapore, the sudder tushkish of which is Rs. 3,542-0-6.

(165—3)

Notice.

AN Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Dehra Doon Tea Company, Limited, will be held at the Secretary's Office at Mussoorie (Glenburne) on the 10th day of May 1873 at noon, to consider the advisability of altering Article 5 of the Articles of Association as follows:—

For "as may be authorized at any General Meeting of the Company" substitute "as may be authorized at a Special General Meeting of Shareholders, convened for the purpose by a majority of not less than three-fourths of such members entitled to vote, as may be present at the meeting, in person or by proxy."

By order of the Directors,

(138—4)

CHAS. S. REID, Secy., Dehra Doon Tea Company, Limited.

Administrator-General's Office.

Tax undermentioned Estates having come under charge of this Office, all persons having claims upon, being indebted to, or holding property belonging to the said Estates, are requested to place themselves in immediate communication with the undersigned.

William Willson, late of Bangshat Factory in the zillah of Sarun, an Indigo Planter, died 18th January 1873.

Martin Napean Gubbins, late a Lieutenant in the Bengal Staff Corps, died 1st December 1872.

David Broadfoot Hannah, late an assistant to Messrs. Mackenzie, Lyall Co., Auctioneers, Calcutta, died 9th November 1872.

William Robert Morgan, formerly of Ravensdale in the county of Kildare in Ireland, afterwards of the city of Chester in England, and late of Windsor in the province of Canada, West, died August 1863.

James Young, late of Southsea in the county Southampton, a Colonel in Her Majesty's Royal (late Bengal) Artillery, died 6th July 1872.

Frederick Henry Cooper, late of the Bengal Civil Service and a Commissioner in the Punjab, died — 1869.

Katherine McCarthy, late of Subathoo in the N. W. Provinces, died 18th June 1870.

Henry Arthur Firth, late of Allahabad, died 13th November 1872.

Horatio Walpole, late a Captain in Her Majesty's 1st Battalion, 5th foot, died 15th January 1873.

Samuel Fergusson, late carrying on business as a tailor in Wellesley Place in Calcutta, died 12th January 1873.

William Minus Dibbs, late a Tea Planter in Assam, died—November 1873.

Sir Donald Friell Macleod, C. B. & K. C. S. I., late a retired member of the Civil Service and formerly Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, died—December 1872.

Thomas William Carpenter, late a Lieutenant in Her Majesty's 3rd Regiment of Foot, died 11th January 1873.

Percival Marlow Butler, late an Extra Assistant Commissioner of Peshawar, died 18th November 1872.

Arthur Austin Roberts, late of the Residency, Hyderabad in the Deccan, in the Bengal Civil Service, died 10th May 1868.

Nicholas Thomas Davey, late Deputy Superintendent of Revenue Survey, 3rd Division, Lower Provinces, Bengal, died 3rd March 1873.

Richard Henry Wall, late a Major in the Bengal Staff Corps, died 9th December 1872.

Archibald L. W. Jerdon, late Sub-Registrar of Deeds at Chupra in the District of Sarun, died at Chupra on the 16th December 1872.

Mrs. Harriett Gray, late of No. 34 Collingah Bazar Street, in the Town of Calcutta, widow, died at Calcutta on the 12th May 1872.

J. H. Kemble, late manager of the Dimloo Tea Factory in Assam, died in Assam on the 9th October 1872.

James Murray Inglis, late a hotel-keeper at Cawnpore, died at Cawnpore on the 26th May 1873.

Edward Wheatley, late an engine driver in the East India Railway Company, at died Jubbulpore on the 3rd October 1872.

John Elliott Rayson, late of Calcutta, died at Calcutta on the 20th December 1868.

Edwin Purchase, late of Calcutta, a broker, died at sea on the 18th August 1869.

Mrs. Ellen Purchase, late of Calcutta, widow of the late Edwin Purchase died at Calcutta on the 22nd June 1871.

Thornton Warner, late Agent of the Government of Trinidad for Emigration, died at Madras on the 14th December 1872.

Robert William Sharpe, late a pensioned conductor, died at Mooltan on the 14th June 1871.

Charles Whiteford, late of the county of Cornwall, Tasmania, and an Executive Engineer in the Public Works Department, died at Invermay near Launceston in the county of Cornwall, Tasmania, on the 25th November 1872.

Alexander Lindsay, Captain in the late 68th Regiment Native Infantry, died at Cawnpore on the 23rd September 1872.

Walter V. Eedaile, Tea Planter in the District of Sebsaugor in Assam, died at Binamora in the district of Sebsaugor on the 23rd November 1872.

Ramaneo McKinnell, assistant to Messrs. Robert and Charriol, Merchants, Calcutta, died at Calcutta on the 19th January 1873.

Robert Stuart Wight, Tea Planter and Manager of the Chumta Tea Association at Darjeeling, died at sea on Board the S.S. "Mirzapore" between Madras and Galle on the 19th March 1873.

L. P. D. BROUGHTON.
Administrator-General.

Administrator-General's Office.

NOTICE.

Admitted claims against the undermentioned estates are payable on Tuesday and Friday as usual.

Estates.	Claims or Dividend.	Rates of Dividend per rupee.
Foggo, J. T., late an Accountant in the Office of the Controller of Public Works Accounts	1st dividend	at 2 as. 10½ pie.
Griffith, J. C., Lieutenant-Colonel, late in the Royal Artillery	Claims in full.	
Kelly, J. H., late Traffic Superintendent, Calcutta and South Eastern (State) Railway	1st dividend	at 2 as. 6 pie.

Persons presenting receipts for payment are requested at the same time to produce the registry certificates which have been granted to them from this Office.

(Sd.) L. P. D. BROUGHTON, *Administrator-General.*

Calcutta, 29th April 1873. (175—1)

BENGAL CIVIL FUND.

NOTICE.

The Half-yearly General Meeting of Subscribers will be held at the Town Hall on Tuesday, the 29th July next, at 11 A.M.

The following Resolutions and business will be brought before the Meeting, as intimated by separate Circular:—

1. That the following addition be made to Article II of the Rules:—

1. "Native gentlemen who were members of the Bengal Civil Service on the 15th May 1872, and in whose covenants the condition of subscriptions to the fund was inserted before that date, shall be admitted as subscribers on the condition that subscriptions shall not at any time be accepted on behalf of a wife married during the lifetime of another wife, or on behalf of a child born of a wife married during the lifetime of another wife, and that such wife and such child shall receive no allowances from the fund.
2. "That the service do express its concurrence in the views adopted by the Secretary of State both in 1865 and 1872, as to the inapplicability of the conditions of the Civil Fund to native covenanted civilians, and the expediency of expunging, from the covenants of such civilians, the engagements relating to the Civil Fund."

To which last will be moved as an amendment—

3. "That the service do express the opinion that—

"Natives of India who are, or may become, members of the Bengal Civil Service, may be allowed to subscribe to the Bengal Civil Fund, at the rates, and upon the conditions, now applicable to members who are not natives of India:

"Provided that subscriptions shall not be accepted on behalf of a wife married during the lifetime of another wife, or on behalf of a child born of a wife married during the lifetime of another wife, and that no such wife or child shall receive any allowance from the fund:

"Provided also that if hereafter it be reported, after due professional inquiry, that it is necessary, for the protection of the pecuniary interests of the fund, that natives of India should pay higher rates of subscription than other members, such higher rates of subscription shall be levied from native members, but with prospective effect only."

2. The Meeting will then discuss the various proposals regarding the disposal of the surplus shown by the valuation.—By order of the Managers.

BENGAL CIVIL FUND, the 17th April 1873.

(171 - 1)

A. MACKENZIE, *Secretary.*

Great Eastern Hotel Wine and General Purveying Company, "Limited."

NOTICE is hereby given that the 22nd Half-yearly Ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders of this Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Nos. 1, 2 and 3 Old Court House Street, on Saturday the 31st May 1873, at 3 o'clock P.M., to receive the Directors' Report, to pass the Accounts for the year ended 28th February last, to declare a dividend, and to transact any other business that may be brought before the Meeting,—By order of the Directors.

CALCUTTA, the 28th April 1873. (174—5)

JOHN BRADLEY, *Secretary.*

Central Provinces Gazetteer.

EDITION OF 1870 in one Vol.

A LIMITED number of the above work, strongly bound in cloth, octavo size, for sale at Rs. 12 per vol., exclusive of postage charge. Apply to—

MESSRS. THACKER, VINING, *Bombay*,
MESSRS. THACKER, SPINK & CO., *Calcutta*, or
To SUPDT., CHIEF COMM. 'S OFFICE, *Nagpur*.

Notice.

COPIES of Act VII of 1871, the Indian Emigration Act, in Urdu and Hindee, can be obtained on application at the Bengal Secretariat at 8 annas per copy.

Notice.

Bengalee Edition of the Acts of Government.

THE Acts of the Government of India, and those of the Government of Bengal, will, after publication in the *Bengalee Government Gazette*, be printed, in pamphlet form, for sale to the public, at a price which will be fixed in each instance to cover the cost of printing and paper. The first of the series will be the Criminal Procedure Act, now ready, the price of which is Rs. 1-4 per copy.—Postage 5 annas.

Just Published.

A Report on the Expedition to Western Yunnan *via* Bhamo. By John Anderson, M.D., Medical Officer and Naturalist to the Expedition. Price Rs. 8. Apply at the Office of Superintendent Government Printing Calcutta.

Just published.

Bengal Army List—New Number.

THE Official Quarterly Army List of H. M.'s Forces in Bengal, corrected to 1st April 1873. Besides the latest corrected Civil List, this Number contains the whole of the War Services of Officers as furnished by themselves, the Regulations of the Bengal Military Fund, &c., &c. Price Rs. 6. Packing 2 annas.

The above to be had at the Office of Superintendent of Government Printing, 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta.

Report of the Commissioners appointed by the Government of India to inquire into the Origin, Nature, &c., of Indian Cattle Plagues. With Appendices, Calcutta, 1871. Fol. pp. xxx and 999, with Maps. Price Rs. 10. Packing 4 annas.

Selections from Unpublished Records of Government for the years 1748 to 1767 inclusive. Relating mainly to the social condition of Bengal. With a Map of Calcutta in 1784. By the Rev. J. Long, Member of the Government Record Commission. Price Rs. 5. Packing and postage 1 Rupee extra.

Selections from Calcutta Gazettes of the years 1816 to 1823 inclusive, showing the political and social condition of the English in India upwards of fifty years ago. By Hugh David Sandeman, C.S., Accountant-General, Bengal, and Member of the Record Commission. Volume I, Rs. 3, and Volumes II, III, IV, and V, at Rs. 5 each; packing and postage Re. 1 extra.

The above to be had at the Office of Superintendent of Government Printing, 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta.

WASTE LAND RULES,

Being Chap. XXVI of the Rules of the Board of Revenue

Price, 4 annas. Packing and postage charges, 2 annas extra.

Calcutta: Office of Supdt. of Government Printing,

No. 8, Hastings Street.

New Criminal Procedure Code.

OFFICERS under the Bengal Government, who wish to have copies of the New Criminal Procedure Code, for sale, are requested to apply to the Superintendent of Government Printing, Calcutta

Rates of Subscription to the Calcutta Gazette

FROM 1st JANUARY 1872.

Payable in advance.

For one year without postage	..	..	Rs. 15 0 0
Ditto with postage	...	..	.. 20 0 0

When Postage Stamps are remitted in payment of subscription, half an anna in the rupee should be added for discount.

Postal Notice.

SEA OVERLAND MAILS.

For	Box close at	Date.	Per Steamer.
Port Blair and Comorta ...	7 P.M. ...	30th April ...	<i>Scotia.</i>
Ceylon and the Australian Colonies ...	7 „ ...	30th „ ...	<i>From Bombay.</i>
Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, Hong-Kong, China, and Japan.	7 „ ...	2nd May ...	<i>From Bombay.</i>
Rangoon and Moulmein ..	7 „ ..	4th „ ...	<i>Burmah.</i>
Chittagong, Akyab, and Kyauk Phyou ..	7 „ ...	4th „ ...	<i>Coconada.</i>
Madras and Ceylon ...	7 „ .°	5th „ ...	<i>Behar.</i>
Guadar, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Lingu, Bushire, Bagdad, and Bussora.	7 „ ...	5th „ ...	<i>From Bombay.</i>
Gopaulpore, Bimlipatam, Vizagapatam, Coconada, Madras, Negapatam, Galle, Colombo, Tuticorin, Cochin, Beypore, Calicut, Tellicherry, Cannanore, Mangalore, and Bombay.	7 „ ...	7th „ ...	<i>Arcot.</i>

The next Overland Mail *via* Bombay will close at the General Post Office on Friday, the 2nd May 1873.

2. Book post and pattern packets must be posted on the 1st.

N. B.—The Letter box will close at 7 P.M. precisely, after which hour Overland letters, fully prepaid and bearing extra postage stamp of two (2) annas on each cover, will be received up to 7-30 P.M., or bearing an extra postage stamp of four (4) annas on each cover, up to 8 P.M., and after 8 up to 9 P.M. by a Post Office Clerk at the East Indian Railway Station, Arminion Ghat.

CALCUTTA, the 28th April 1873.

E. A. ROUSSAC, *Offg. Post-Master, Calcutta.*

List of Remaining and Unclaimed Letters accumulated in the Calcutta Post Office for the week ending 26th April 1873.

Abdool Rohaman.	Fink, Col. H.	Owen, Miss
Administrator of Estate of John Laurie.	Fitzpatrick, Miss	Pearson, Capt. W.
Allen, W. J.	Grosse, F.	Pine, J.
Ambika Churn Bose	Harry, Capt.	Platts, Mrs. H. T.
Bholanauth Doss	Hind, J.	Ravenhill, Major F. G.
Broadhead, E. H.	Jhonstone, C.	Robb, Steven
Brooke Mrs.	Jones, Capt. A. F.	Robinson, Capt. R. S.
Caldecott Bros. & Co.	Joyce, Miss	Samuel, Mrs. T.
Cantor, C. A.	Kenny, Mrs. H.	Scott, W. J.
Clare, Capt.	Manick Lal Dey & Co.	Secretary, Tent Club.
Collier, F. B.	Manmathanath, Chowdri.	Seymour, S. F.
Collins, W. H.	Martin, Mrs. A.	Smith, G.
Cornelius, Rev. E.	Marshall, C. F.	Sowdon, Pte. G.
Denison, Col.	McMidan, C. J.	Taylor, Revd. W.
Eeds, C.	Millar, Mrs. J.	Vanspaul, Miss
Fernandes, H.	Murray, Mrs. J.	Waller, E. M.
	Oniel, Mrs. A.	White, W. M.

Letters marked "Care of Post Office, to be kept till called for."

Coomber, J.	McMahon, Major.	Traver, E. E.
Firefly, Mrs.	Richardson, J.	Twitchin, G.
Gorrick, Mrs. M.	Ruchwaldy, L.	Ware T. H.
Jones, Mrs. P. A.	Sharplin, W. O.	Winestone, Dr. J. G.
MacGregor, Lt.-Col.	Snil, Capt. E. N.	
McClinchy, R.		

E. A. ROUSSAC, *Offg. Post-Master of Calcutta.*

INSOLVENCY NOTICE.

In the event of the following Dividends remaining unclaimed, for six months, from this day, the same will be paid into Court :—

In the matter of George William Slack, an Insolvent.

Nos.	Names of Creditors.	Amount of claim.	First dividend at 25 per cent.; 7th September 1872.			
			Rs.	A.	P.	Rs. A. P.
23	Kallychurn Day .. .. .	..	48	0	0	12 0 0
27	Khanna Dursee .. .. .	..	40	0	0	10 0 0
8	Rooder and Company .. .. .	..	20	0	0	5 0 0
11	Rucktoo Syce .. .. .	..	48	7	9	12 1 11

In the matter of Martha Herring, an Insolvent.

Nos.	Names of Creditors.	Amount of claim.	First dividend at 15 per cent.; 7th September 1872.			
			Rs.	A.	P.	Rs. A. P.
19	Durzee .. .. .	..	34	0	0	5 1 7
1	Golaum Mahomed, Prince .. .. .	..	4,691	4	0	703 11 0
21	Lewis, Stewart and Company .. .. .	..	35	0	0	5 4 0
18	Muddoosoodun .. .. .	..	31	4	0	4 11 0

In the matter of William John King, an Insolvent.

Nos.	Names of Creditors.	Amount of claim.	Second dividend at 14 per cent.; 7th September 1872.			
			Rs.	A.	P.	Rs. A. P.
35	Adam and Company .. .. .	..	7	8	0	1 0 10
37	Augers, Dr. .. .. .	..	300	0	0	42 0 0
8	Bright and Company .. .. .	..	301	6	0	46 6 3
21	Jones, John .. .. .	..	715	0	0	100 1 7
30	Munro and Company .. .. .	..	60	0	0	8 6 5
15	Turner, W., Executor of T. E. Thomson .. .. .	..	542	8	0	75 15 2
33	Twentyman and Company .. .. .	..	38	12	0	5 6 10
34	Watson and Company .. .. .	..	21	0	0	2 15 1
41	Lovett, Captain, or Agra Bank .. .. .	..	300	0	0	42 0 0

In the matter of Nundomull and Bheem Mull, Insolvents.

Nos.	Names of Creditors.	Amount of claim.	First dividend at 5½ per cent.; 7th September 1872.			
			Rs.	A.	P.	Rs. A. P.
22	Bholanauth Khettry .. .. .	..	1,162	8	0	63 15 0
30	Brijomohun Khettry .. .. .	..	5,500	0	0	302 8 0
33	Calcutta Bank .. .. .	..	516	0	0	28 6 0
19	Dwarkanauth Dutt and Nephew .. .. .	..	4,175	0	0	229 10 0
21	Findlay, Hayes and Company .. .. .	..	5,118	12	0	281 8 6
23	Gunness Doss Khettry's Estate .. .. .	..	441	10	0	24 4 8
26	Juggernaut Thunteeloll .. .. .	..	9,999	5	9	549 15 5
6	Kerr, Dodds and Company .. .. .	..	5,485	0	0	301 10 10
28	Munsaram Dharee Mull .. .. .	..	75	0	0	4 2 0
31	Mootuddee Mull Sreegopaul .. .. .	..	3,500	0	0	192 8 0
27	Nussirooddeen .. .. .	..	75	0	0	4 2 0
29	Ramkissen Sett .. .. .	..	7,624	6	0	419 5 5
13	Tamvaco and Company .. .. .	..	2,843	12	0	106 6 6

In the matter of Alexander Barrett Burge, an Insolvent.

Nos.	Names of Creditors.	Amount of claim.	Second dividend at 4½ per cent., 7th September 1872.			
			Rs.	A.	P.	Rs. A. P.
20	Crump and Company	.. ..	402	4	0	17 1 6
65	DeGama, Mr.	.. ..	237	0	0	10 1 2
12	Ford and Trotter's (estate)	.. ..	75	0	0	3 3 0
14	Gervain and Company	.. ..	226	0	0	9 9 8
66	Gobindchunder Sein	.. ..	2,600	0	0	110 8 0
33	Hunter and Company	.. ..	120	0	0	5 1 7
92	Hules and Nephew	.. ..	200	0	0	8 8 0
2	Lalla Jootee Persaud	.. ..	15,000	0	0	637 8 0
19	Ludlam, Mrs.	.. ..	49	0	0	2 1 4
63	Martin, J. E.	.. ..	120	0	0	5 1 7
18	Paye and Company	.. ..	77	13	9	3 4 11
32	Spence and Company	.. ..	298	0	0	12 10 7

In the matter of Charles Richard Smith, an Insolvent.

Nos.	Names of Creditors.	Amount of claim.	First dividend at 12 per cent., 7th September 1872.			
			Rs.	A.	P.	Rs. A. P.
1	Arson and Company	.. ..	691	10	7	83 0 0
4	Beauchamp and Company	.. ..	100	0	0	12 0 0
15	Bonomally Naun	.. ..	150	0	0	18 0 0
29	Baretto, J.	.. ..	800	0	0	96 0 0
33	Buxee, kitmutgar	.. ..	9	0	0	1 1 3
39	Basstie, bhistee	.. ..	5	0	0	0 9 7
40	Balliepersaud	.. ..	8	0	0	0 15 4
25	Carbery, Mrs.	.. ..	43	0	0	5 2 7
30	Cook, G. W.	.. ..	35	0	0	4 3 2
34	Coimmilly, ayah	.. ..	12	0	0	1 7 0
42	Cunder Bux	.. ..	10	0	0	1 3 2
12	DeCosta, John Simon (estate)	.. ..	750	0	0	90 0 0
18	Davis, John	.. ..	1,200	0	0	144 0 0
32	Emambux, bearer	.. ..	8	0	0	0 15 4
41	Goluck Chowdry	.. ..	14	0	0	1 10 11
5	Hyde, Captain J. M., deceased (estate)	.. ..	400	0	0	48 0 0
35	Jufful, coachman	.. ..	12	0	0	1 7 0
16	Low, Mrs.	.. ..	12	0	0	1 7 0
26	Lane, H. J.	.. ..	800	0	0	96 0 0
9	Moheschunder Chatterjee	.. ..	70	0	0	8 6 5
14	Macfarlane, A.	.. ..	100	0	0	12 0 0
27	Marshall, Captain H. T.	.. ..	650	0	0	78 0 0
37	Mohurer	.. ..	7	8	0	0 14 5
23	Rajchunder Shaw	.. ..	300	0	0	36 0 0
24	Rodrigues, John	.. ..	40	0	0	4 12 10
38	Roopchand Cook	.. ..	12	0	0	1 7 0
8	Spence, John	.. ..	200	0	0	24 0 0
28	Simpson, J.	.. ..	100	0	0	12 0 0
20	Thompson, A.	.. ..	220	0	0	26 6 5
31	Thomson, Captain John	.. ..	120	0	0	14 6 5
6	Usanias, J. G.	.. ..	500	0	0	60 0 0
43	Uzchaund and Porun	.. ..	29	2	0	3 8 0
10	Wallis and Company	.. ..	100	0	0	12 0 0

In the matter of Romanauth Gossain, an Insolvent.

Nos.	Names of Creditors.	Amount of claim.	First dividend at 1 re. 3 as. per cent. 7th September 1872.			
			Rs.	A.	P.	Rs. A. P.
9	Bank of Bengal	.. ..	13,623	5	7	161 12 5
10	Gour Mohun Gossain	.. ..	25,334	6	8	300 13 7
8	Chatterjee Mitter and Company	.. ..	6,000	0	0	71 4 0
5	Mercantile Bank of India, China, &c.	.. ..	17,264	4	8	205 0 2
6	Ditto ditto	.. ..	20,012	6	8	237 10 4
7	Ditto ditto	.. ..	6,474	4	0	76 14 1

In the matter of John Brightman Vandenberg, 1st, an Insolvent.

Nos.	Names of Creditors.	Amount of claim.	2nd dividend at 58 per cent., 7th Sept. 1872.		
			Rs.	A.	P.
8	Augier and Court J.	120	0	0	45 9 7
9	Ageejoolah	100	0	0	38 0 0
32	Aubrey, R.	40	0	0	15 3 2
14	Bourkey, L. F.	70	0	0	26 9 7
15	Bulloram Mullick and Company	70	0	0	26 9 7
23	Brazier, Mr.	45	0	0	17 1 7
29	Budden Chunder Biswas	40	0	0	15 3 2
41	Burkatollah	20	0	0	7 9 7
3	Carbery, Mrs.	300	0	0	114 0 0
5	Coop, Captain	150	0	0	57 0 0
13	Cossinauth and Roopnarain Day	61	14	6	23 8 5
16	Cook, H. and G.	64	0	0	24 5 2
43	Chunder Coomar Shaw	20	0	0	7 9 7
19	Dupoisis, G.	50	0	0	19 0 0
51	Essor Chunder Shaw and Company	8	0	0	3 0 8
54	Edmonds, and Company	6	0	0	2 4 6
7	Groser, J.	180	0	0	68 6 5
39	Gourmohun Roy and Company	20	0	0	7 9 7
45	Gopeenauth Chatterjee	16	0	0	6 1 3
42	Hookim Sing	30	0	0	11 6 5
25	Kistomohun Doss	45	0	0	17 1 7
22	Modoosoodun Doss	50	0	0	19 0 0
24	Maylark, H. M.	50	0	0	19 0 0
38	Modoosoodun Shaw and Company	25	0	0	9 8 0
44	Martin, Mrs.	20	0	0	7 9 7
50	Mullock, D. E.	10	0	0	3 12 10
55	Martin, C. and E.	6	0	0	2 4 6
31	Noskey and Company, E.	40	0	0	15 3 2
48	Nothey, Ghose	10	0	0	3 12 10
47	Odeychurn Day and Company	12	0	0	4 8 11
11	Pittar and Company	70	0	0	26 9 7
36	Patten, Mr.	32	0	0	12 2 7
40	Pereira, J.	20	0	0	7 9 7
49	Phillips and Company, F.	10	0	0	3 12 10
17	Ramdhane, washerman	60	0	0	22 12 10
20	Ramrutton Shaw	50	0	0	19 0 0
26	Rodrigues and Company	16	0	0	6 1 3
52	Ramchunder Roy and Company	6	0	0	2 4 6
53	Russickloll Dutt	6	0	0	2 4 6
6	Stuart, J. G.	107	5	9	40 12 9
26	Spence, J.	50	0	0	19 0 0
33	Skinner and Company	35	0	0	13 4 9
12	Twentyman, and Company	70	0	0	26 9 7
30	Tomlin and Company	40	0	0	15 3 2
10	Wallis and Company	65	8	0	24 14 3

In the matter of Rooplall Nundun, an Insolvent.

Nos.	Names of Creditors.	Amount of claim.	First dividend at 5 per cent., 7th September 1872.		
			Rs.	A.	P.
10	Aushootosh Mullick	18	12	0	0 15 0
16	Abdool Muttab	1	12	0	0 1 5
60	Anundehunder Doss	3	1	9	0 2 6
3	Buktoormull Nusseeram	5	0	0	0 4 9
15	Bulloram Mullick	12	5	3	0 9 10
23	Brojoballub Pyne	1	0	0	0 0 10
40	Bhobaneychurn Day	5	0	0	0 4 0
45	Brojonauth Naik	11	13	9	0 9 6
59	Bulloram Mullick	35	3	9	1 12 2
73	Bejoykisto Mookerjee	1	1	6	11
77	Beeroo mghun Pramanick	35	3	9	1 12 2
6	Chundercoomar Mullick	10	2	3	0 8 2

Nos.	Names of Creditors.	Amount of claim.	First dividend at 5 per cent., 7th September 1852.		
			Rs.	A.	P.
11	Dobendernath Nunden	51	1	3	2 8 10
42	Damoder Sen	7	11	9	0 6 2
44	Degumber Kurmoker	5	1	3	0 4 1
28	Goursoonder Kermarmer	24	0	3	1 3 2
31	Gobindohunder Nundun	9	2	0	0 7 4
79	Greeschunder Mitters' estate	39	13	6	1 15 8
26	Hurymohun Sen	2	14	6	0 2 4
30	Hafuzzoodeen	65	7	6	8 4 5
51	Hemchunder Dey	1	2	0	0 0 11
12	Jogendernauth Nundun	51	1	9	2 8 11
67	Ibrahim	7	0	0	0 5 7
36	Koylas Doss and Co.	25	6	9	1 4 4
54	Kasseynauth Roy	71	1	0	3 8 10
57	Khettermohun Dey and Bulloram Dey	124	2	3	6 3 4
70	Kassim Alahi	30	0	0	1 8 0
71	Kulloo Annoo	59	10	3	2 15 8
19	Meer Fuzul Ahahy	1	4	3	0 1 0
24	Meer Jogoo	14	2	0	0 11 4
27	Meajan Baparee	6	11	6	0 5 4
48	Monemohun Mullick	20	13	6	1 0 8
62	Moneymandub Nundun	250	0	0	12 8 0
66	Mahomed Haje	38	11	9	3 7 0
68	Mahomed Ismael	25	0	0	1 4 0
5	Nursingchunder Daw	36	1	6	1 12 11
9	Nufferchunder Dutt	24	12	0	1 3 10
25	Nobinchunder Dutt	1	0	0	0 0 10
69	Nundololl Paul and Co.	46	7	9	2 5 2
78	Nuceoo Kallykur	6	1	6	0 4 11
43	Odoytochurn Mullick	23	1	6	1 2 6
50	Petumber Dutt	0	1	9	0 0 9
29	Ramloll Mullick	33	5	0	1 10 8
56	Ramloll Mullick	17	11	3	0 14 2
1	Seetulchunder Dass	2,701	0	0	135 0 10
8	Shaik Hujee Ahamed	34	4	0	1 11 5
14	Sreemutty Kameenee Dossee	51	1	3	2 8 10
17	Shaik Sadair	4	0	0	0 3 2
18	Shaik Abdool Jubber	2	0	0	0 1 7
38	Shamloll Ghose's (estate)	23	11	9	1 3 0
39	Sadoo Baparee	18	6	3	0 14 8
41	Shaik Muhomedjee	12	7	0	0 9 11
47	Sagurchunder Doss	203	1	6	10 2 6
49	Shaik Alahi Bux	26	0	0	1 4 10
52	Shaik Kurreemoodecnkurun Alahi	7	11	0	0 6 2
55	Shaik Fukeer Mahomed	38	0	0	1 14 5
63	Sreemutty Parbutty Dossee	178	14	6	8 15 2
65	Shaik Hafij Burkhurdar	4	14	0	0 3 11
74	Shaik Kallonogan Johourruddy	12	7	6	0 10 0
75	Shaik Kurreem Bux	37	0	0	1 13 8
76	Shamachurn Doss	107	12	0	5 6 2
32	Tareeneechurn Seal	64	13	9	3 3 11
72	Woojeer Ally	2	13	0	0 2 3

In the matter of Julien Louis Carran an Insolvent.

Nos.	Names of Creditors.	Amount of claim.	First dividend at 14 per cent., 7th September 1872.		
			Rs.	A.	P.
6	Anderson, G. W.	3	0	0	0 9 0
10	Austin, Thomas.	1,800	0	0	27 0 0
23	Arson, and Co.	24	0	0	0 5 9
31	Atona Ram Sewchurnloll	1,000	0	0	15 0 0
33	Atmaram Ramnauth	1,500	0	0	22 8 0
35	Abdool Han and Abdool Kheys	550	0	0	8 4 0

Nos.	Names of Creditors.	Amount of claim.			First dividend at 14 per cent., 7th September 1873.		
		Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
39	Atkin, H.	700	0	0	10	8	0
40	Ajodeapersaud Guddadthur Seal	1,000	0	0	15	0	0
8	Bright, Edward	12,374	0	0	185	9	9
30	Bugant, Sewchund Doss	500	0	0	7	8	0
34	Bissendyal Hardyal	500	0	0	7	8	0
11	Collett, William	1,000	0	0	15	0	0
13	Davis, J.	500	0	0	7	8	0
15	David, Jayners and Son	1,000	0	0	15	0	0
17	Gocoolchunder Daw & Co.	1,000	0	0	15	0	0
27	Gopaulchaund Bunseedhur	1,000	0	0	15	0	0
28	Gopaulchund Choteeloll	1,500	0	0	22	8	0
19	Hurten Beat	1,000	0	0	15	0	0
20	Haddon, Brothers & Co.	200	0	0	4	8	0
18	Jonadun Shaw and Brothers	248	12	0	3	11	8
25	Jumna Doss, Joykissen Doss	1,800	0	0	27	0	0
33	Jankedoss Gopaul Doss	700	0	0	10	8	0
41	Jogjeebun Lall Sewshoyloll	1,000	0	0	15	0	0
42	Imritloll Chuniloll	1,000	0	0	15	0	0
21	Lewis & Co. H.	20	0	0	0	4	10
5	Maley, C. St. Leger.	31	0	0	0	7	5
16	Murray, A. G.	300	0	0	4	8	0
26	Omrao Sing Sewraj	500	0	0	7	8	0
9	Prankissen Law & Co.	2,879	15	8	43	3	1
14	Perry, Davis and Song	1,000	0	0	15	0	0
43	Patnimull Chuniloll	1,000	0	0	15	0	0
4	Ryan, Lieutenant W. C. B.	5	8	0	0	1	4
24	Ranybun Lall Takoor Doss	1,250	0	0	18	12	0
45	Ramnarain Sewpersaud	500	0	0	7	8	0
46	Rampersaud	500	0	0	7	8	0
3	Stoelke, J.	1	10	0	0	0	5
32	Seetaram Toolseeram	3,750	0	0	56	4	0
36	Smyth, F.	1,000	0	0	15	0	0
44	Toolseeram Mendenhall	2,750	0	0	41	4	0
29	Uger Seti Sewnarain	500	0	0	7	8	0
37	Youngehusband's estate	1,000	0	0	15	0	0

Calcutta, 21st April 1873. (164—2)

J. C. MACGREGOR, *Official Assignee.*

INSOLVENT NOTICES.

*Court for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors at Calcutta.*In the matter of **DENONATH DHUR**, an Insolvent.

On Thursday, the 17th day of April instant, it was ordered that the matters of the petition of the said Insolvent be heard on Monday, the 2nd day of June next, and that the said Insolvent do then attend to be examined before the said Court.

C. F. Pittar, *Attorney.*

Chief Clerk's Office, the 21st April 1873.

In the matter of **ALEXANDER MATHEW PAUL**, an assistant in the employ of Messrs. Grindlay and Company of Calcutta, Merchants, but at present a prisoner in the Presidency Jail of Calcutta, an Insolvent.

NOTICE, that the petition of the said Insolvent seeking the benefit of the Act XI., Vic. Chap. XXI., was filed in the Office of the Chief Clerk on Saturday, the 19th day of April instant, and by an order of the same date the estate and effects of the said Insolvent were vested in the Official Assignee.

G. Gregory, *Attorney.*

In the matter of HAMILTON ANSTREUTHER AND WILLIAM BURNETT MACGAVISH, Insolvents.

ON Saturday the 5th day of April instant, it was ordered that the hearing of this matter do stand adjourned until Tuesday, the 5th day of August next, and this Court doth hereby make this *ad interim* protection order for the protection of the said Insolvents from arrest to take effect from the date hereof in respect of all the debts and liabilities mentioned in the schedule of the said Insolvents filed in this Court, which protection shall continue in force until the said 5th day of August next, and that the said Insolvents do amend their Schedule generally, and also ordered that the creditors of the said Insolvents do, a week before the said 5th day of August next, come in and file their respective claims in the Office of the Chief Clerk of this Court.

J. O. Moses, *Attorney*.

In the matter of BHOYRUBNAUTH KHETTRY, an Insolvent.

ON Saturday the 25th day of November 1871, by an order of this Court, the said Insolvent was adjudged entitled to his personal discharge under the Act XI. Vic. Chap. XXI., as to all persons named in his schedule as creditors or claiming to be creditors, respectively.

C. T. Pittar, *Attorney*.

In the matter of ALEXANDER MATHEW PAUL an Insolvent.

ON Saturday the 19th day of April instant, it was ordered that the matters of the petition of the said Insolvent be heard on Monday the 2nd day of June next, and that the said Insolvent do then attend to be examined before the said Court.

G. Gregory, *Attorney*.

Chief Clerk's Office, the 26th April 1873.



The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 30, 1873.

PART IV.

Bills of the Bengal Council.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[Second Publication.]

THE following report of the Select Committee on the Bill to provide for the levy of a lighting-rate in Howrah, with the amended Bill, is by order of the president published for general information:—

We, the undersigned Members of the Select Committee of the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations, to which the Bill to provide for the levy of a lighting-rate in Howrah was referred, have the honor to report that we have considered the Bill.

We have reconstructed the 2nd, 3rd, and 4th sections of the Bill, and we have made some verbal alterations in other sections.

We have made the imposition of a lighting-rate dependent on the previous notification by the Lieutenant-Governor, that proper provision has been made for sufficient lighting with gas the portion of the town on which the rate is to be assessed.

We have made it the duty of the Municipal Commissioners previously to define at a meeting the portion of the town to be lighted. We have made it incumbent on the Municipal Commissioners to light the lamps immediately upon the imposition of a rate and; while empowering them to levy the rate by quarterly instalments in advance, we have provided that no rate shall be levied for any period prior to the first lighting of the lamps.

We have rendered the owner, in cases where the rate may be recovered from him, liable for the whole quarter, although his house, &c., may have been unoccupied during a portion of it, if he has failed to give notice that his house, &c., has ceased to be occupied.

We have not given jurisdiction to the Small Cause Court to determine questions of compensation; and we have not provided that the Act shall come into force on the 1st April 1873.

H. L. DAMPIER.

V. H. SCHALCH.

DEGUMBER MITTER.

The 19th April 1873.

AMENDED BILL.

A Bill to provide for the levy of a lighting-rate in Howrah.

WHEREAS it is desirable to make further provision for lighting the town of Howrah with gas, by imposing a rate on those persons who benefit thereby,

It is hereby enacted as follows:—

1. The expression "the town of Howrah" in this Act shall be taken to mean the area of the Howrah Municipality, as defined by the Lieutenant-Governor under the provisions of

Section 3 of the District Municipal Improvement Act, being Bengal Act III of 1864.

2. It shall be lawful for the Municipal Commissioners, after notification by the Lieutenant-Governor in the *Calcutta Gazette*, that proper provision has been made according to a scheme submitted to him by the Municipal Commissioners for the sufficient lighting with gas any portion of the Town of Howrah previously defined by the Municipal Commissioners at a meeting, to impose an annual rate not exceeding 2 per centum of their annual value upon all houses, buildings, and lands situated within such portion of the said town for the purpose of defraying the expense of such lighting.

Such rate shall be paid by the occupiers of such houses, buildings, and lands by quarterly instalments in advance; but no rate shall be leviable until the lamps in such portion of the said town have been lighted with gas, nor shall any rate be leviable for any portion of a quarter antecedent to such lighting.

Arable lands and lands used for pasturage, and buildings used exclusively as places of public worship, or applied solely to charitable purposes, shall not be liable to the rate.

3. So soon as a rate has been imposed under the last preceding section, the Municipal Commissioners shall immediately thereupon cause such portion of the said town to be lighted with gas, according to the said scheme submitted to the Lieutenant-Governor.

4. The annual value of the said houses, buildings, and lands shall be the value fixed by the Municipal Commissioners year by year under the provisions of Section 27 of the District Municipal Improvement Act. And all the provisions of the said Act and of Bengal Act VII of 1867, relating to the assessment and collection of the rate on houses, buildings, and lands shall, except so far as they are modified by the provisions of this Act, be applicable to the assessment and collection of the lighting-rate.

5. If any house, building, or land shall be occupied by more than one tenant holding in severalty, or shall be of less annual value than one hundred rupees, it shall be lawful for the Municipal Commissioners to recover the rate from the owner of such house, building, or land.

6. Whenever any rate shall be recovered from any owner of any house, building, or land under the provisions of the last preceding section, it shall be lawful for such owner, if there shall be but one occupying tenant of such house, building, or land to recover from such tenant the entire amount of the rate which shall have been so paid by such owner; and if there shall be more than one occupying tenant of such house, building, or land, then to

recover from each of such tenants such sum as shall bear to the entire amount of rate which may have been so recovered from such owner the same proportion as the value of the portion of such house, building, or land in the occupation of such tenant bears to the entire value of such house, building, or land, subject however to the provisions of Section 8 of this Act.

7. Every owner, who under the provisions of the last preceding section may be entitled to recover any sum from any occupying tenant of any house, building, or land, or of any portion thereof, shall have for the recovery of such sum all such and the same remedies, powers, rights, and authorities as if such sum were rent payable to such owner by such tenant in respect of so much of such house, building, or land as may be in the occupation of such tenant.

8. Every occupier shall be liable to the lighting-rate for the time of his occupation. When any person shall have been an occupier for a part only of any quarter, he shall be liable only for so much of the rate for that quarter as may be proportionate to the number of days during which he shall have been an occupier. If he shall have paid the rate in advance, the amount paid in excess of the sum due under this section shall be refunded.

No rate shall be chargeable to any person on account of any unoccupied house, building, or land for the time during which it may remain unoccupied.

Provided always that when any person ceases to be the occupier of any house, building, or land upon which the rate has been assessed, he shall give the Municipal Commissioners notice thereof within seven days from the date of the cessation of his occupancy. If the occupier fail to give such notice within such period, he shall be liable to the rate assessed on such house, building, or land for the whole quarter, although he may have occupied for a part only of such quarter, and in cases to which the provisions of Section 5 of this Act apply, the rate assessed on such house, building, or land for the whole quarter shall be recoverable from the owner, if such owner has failed to give notice that such house, building, or land is unoccupied, within seven days from the date on which it ceased to be occupied.

9. When the name of the owner or occupier of any house, building, or land is not known, it shall be sufficient to designate him in any notice served, or proceeding held under this Act, as the owner or the occupier of the house, building, or land on which the rate is assessed, and without further description.

10. If the Municipal Commissioners deem it necessary, for the purposes of this Act, to raise, sink, or otherwise alter the situation of any gas-pipe, or other gas-work, laid in any portion of the said town,

they may from time to time, by notice in writing, require the person to whom any such pipe or work belongs, or under whose control it may be, to cause forthwith, or as soon as conveniently may be, any such pipe or work to be raised, sunk, or otherwise altered in position, in such manner as the Commissioners may direct; provided that such alteration be not such as permanently to injure such pipe or work, or to prevent the gas from flowing as freely and conveniently as before; and the expenses attending such raising, sinking, or altering, and full compensation for the damage done thereby, shall be paid by the Commissioners out of the municipal fund as well to the person to whom such pipe or work belongs as to all other persons.

11. If the person to whom any such pipe or work belongs, or under whose control it may be, do not proceed forthwith, or as soon as conveniently may be, after the receipt of such notice, to cause the same to be raised, sunk, or altered in such manner as the Municipal Commissioners require, the Commissioners may themselves cause such pipe or work to be raised, sunk, or altered as they may think fit, provided that such works be not permanently injured thereby, or the gas prevented from flowing as freely and conveniently as before.

12. This Act shall be construed with, and as part of, the District Municipal Improvement Act.

L. A. GOODEVE,

Offg. Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal,
Judicial and Legislative Department.

[Eighth Publication.]

THE following Bill was read in the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal for making Laws and Regulations on the 8th March 1873, and was referred to a Select Committee, who are to report thereon within a fortnight:—

A Bill to amend Act XI of 1849, Act XXI of 1856, and Act XXIII of 1860.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend Act XI of 1849 (for securing the *abkari* revenue of Calcutta), Act XXI of 1856 (to consolidate and amend the law relating to the *abkari* revenue in the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal), and Act XXIII of 1860 (to amend Act XXI of 1856);

It is hereby enacted as follows:—

1. For Section 33 of the said Act XXI of 1856 the following section shall be substituted:—

“33. The Board of Revenue may, with the sanction of the Lieutenant-Governor, from time to time prescribe rules consistent with this Act, for regulating the mode, and the quantities, in which taree or puchwee or other fermented liquor shall be sold or supplied to licensed vendors of the same;

for restricting and supervising the cultivation of plants producing intoxicating drugs other than opium, and the preparation of the said drugs;

and for granting licenses or passes to persons cultivating, preparing, storing, possessing, purchasing, or transporting the said drugs.

All such rules shall be published in the *Calcutta Gazette*, and shall have effect as if they were contained in this Act.

Effect of rules.

Every person who wilfully or negligently refuses or neglects to obey, or contravenes any rule made by the Board of Revenue under the provisions of this section, shall be punished with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees.”

Penalty.

2. For section fifty of the said Act XXI of 1856 the following section shall be substituted:—

“50. The provisions of the two last preceding sections, so far as they relate to the sale and possession of fermented liquors, shall not be held applicable to the sale and possession of taree, the produce of the date-tree, when supplied or used for the manufacture of goor or molasses;

and the provisions of the said sections relating to the sale and possession of intoxicating drugs shall not be held applicable to the sale or possession of gunjah or bhang or other intoxicating drug by any person, who is authorized under the rules made by the Board of Revenue to cultivate the plants which produce those drugs respectively, or to prepare, transport, store, or possess the same.

Nevertheless, whoever having cultivated any such plant sells or parts with it, or any preparation made therefrom, to any person other than a licensed vendor, or a person duly authorized to purchase the same by pass or license from the Collector, or fails to account for any quantity of such plant or of any preparation thereof which shall have been stored in his possession, shall be punished with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees.”

3. For section three of the said Act XXIII of 1860 the following section shall be substituted:—

“3. When any person is sentenced to pay any fine or forfeiture under the said Act XXI of 1856, the Magistrate shall be guided by the provisions of Sections 67, 68, and 69 of the Indian Penal Code in awarding a period of imprisonment in default of payment thereof. Any sum so ordered to be paid shall be recoverable in the same manner as fines may be recovered under section 307 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, if the offence shall have been committed outside the limits of the town of Calcutta; and, if the offence shall have been committed within those limits, in the manner prescribed by any Act regulating the police of the town of Calcutta in force for the time being.”

Penalty for sale or transfer to unlicensed persons.

Imprisonment in default of payment of fine.

Recovery of fine.

Board may prescribe rules to regulate the supply of fermented liquors to licensed vendors; and the cultivation, preparation, storing, possession, purchase, and transport of intoxicating drugs.

4. All the provisions of the said Act XXI of 1856, which relate to pachwe, shall be deemed to relate also to any fermented liquor other than those referred to in section twenty-three of the said Act.

Provisions relating to pachwe relate to other fermented liquors.

5. The provisions of section four of the said Act XI of 1849 shall be deemed applicable to the manufacture and wholesale sale of spirituous and fermented liquors and intoxicating drugs.

Manufacture and wholesale sale of spirituous and fermented liquors.

6. For section seventy-four of the said Act XXI of 1856 the following section shall be substituted:—

“74. Every person who shall be imprisoned under the last preceding section, or on account of the non-payment of any sum forfeited under this Act, if the offence, of which he has been convicted, be one with respect to which the information of the Collector or an abkari officer is required by section 71, may be confined in the civil or in the criminal jail.”

Imprisonment may be in the civil or criminal jail.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

THE rules contained in Act XXI of 1856 are not sufficient to enable the Board of Revenue to restrict the cultivation of plants producing intoxicating drugs, or to regulate the use of such drugs. Section 33 empowers the Board to place the cultivation, preparation, and store of such drugs under supervision, but it does not provide any penalty for the infraction of rules which the Board may make with that object. By section 50 the cultivators of plants producing gunjah or bhang are expressly permitted, without a license, to sell those drugs to a licensed vendor, and to hold any quantity of them. If the cultivator stores the plant, or prepares and stores the drug, with the full knowledge of the excise officers, there is nothing in the law which prevents his disposal of it to other persons by gift or by ostensible gift; and he cannot be called to account or punished, if he alleges the next day that the whole of the plant or drug has been destroyed by insects or has disappeared. The object of the first two sections of the Bill is to empower the Board to exercise a more efficient supervision in such matters, and to pro-

vide a penalty for the surreptitious disposal of such drugs.

Act XXI of 1856, as amended by Act XXIII of 1860, does not provide for the enforcement of fines and forfeitures otherwise than by imprisonment. The object of section 3 of the Bill is to provide for the recovery of such penalties in the same manner in which similar penalties for other offences are levied by the Magistrate.

It has been found that the manufacture of various kinds of fermented liquors, such as “Sharbat Bahar,” which is made from molasses and spices, and a wine made from the fruit of the jaman tree, is increasing. The Bill proposes to bring them under the same rules and restrictions as tari, pachwe, and other fermented liquors.

Under the present law a wholesale dealer in spirituous and fermented liquors and intoxicating drugs is not compelled to take out a license in Calcutta. Such a license is required in the whole of the North-Western and Central Provinces, in the Punjab, in Oudh, and in all parts of the Lower Provinces, except Calcutta. There appears to be no reason for this distinction, and the principle which underlies the requisition in one place is every where equally applicable. Section 5 of the Bill therefore proposes to prohibit the wholesale sale of such articles in Calcutta without a license.

Experience has shown that the imprisonment in the civil jail, of offenders against excise laws, is not sufficiently deterrent. In Calcutta all such offenders are imprisoned in the criminal jail, but the law of the mofussil authorizes imprisonment in the civil jail only. It may be admitted that it would be unjust in some cases to confine the offender among criminal convicts, but in other cases his detention in idleness in the company of insolvent debtors would alone be ineffectual. Section 6 of the Bill proposes to give to the Magistrate a discretion to confine the offender in the civil or criminal jail as the object of imprisonment in each case may seem to require.

F. L. BEAUFORT.

The 8th March 1873.

L. A. GOODEVE,

Offg. Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal,
in the Judicial and Legislative Depts.

[Second Publication.]

THE following Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to amend the law relating to the emigration of laborers to the districts of Assam, Cachar, and Sylhet, and to regulate contract labor and service, together with the amended Bill, and Act II of 1870 printed in double columns, is by order of the President published for general information:—

WE, the Select Committee appointed to consider the Bill “to amend the law relating to the emigration of laborers to the districts of Assam, Cachar, and Sylhet, and to regulate contract labor and service” have the honor to make the following preliminary Report.

From Secretary, Bengal Chamber of Commerce, dated 7th March 1873.

From Offg. Secretary, Landholders' Association, dated 6th March 1873.

From Secretary, India General Steam Navigation Company, Limited, dated 17th March 1873.

From the Deputy Commissioner, Nowgong, Assam, dated 11th March 1873.

From Secretary, Planters' Association, Debrooghur, dated 11th March 1873.

From Superintendent of Labor Transport, Calcutta, dated 17th March 1873.

From Superintendent of Labor Transport, Goalundo, dated 13th idem.

From Medical Inspector, Labor Transport, Calcutta, dated 17th idem.

Remarks and Suggestions by Superintendent of Labor Transport, Calcutta.

From Offg. Magistrate of Sylhet, dated 20th March 1873.

From Deputy Commissioner, Soesaugur, dated 21st idem.

From Offg. Deputy Commissioner of Cachar, dated 24th idem.

From Offg. Deputy Commissioner of Cachar, dated 31st idem.

From Superintendent of Labor Transport, Calcutta, dated 3rd April 1873.

We have received the papers noted in the margin and considered them in reference to the main features of the Bill, which we have amended accordingly. But we have not had sufficient time to discuss the wording of each clause in detail.

We have made certain verbal and formal alterations in the Bill, and restored the wording of some of the provisions contained in Act II of 1870; for instance, we have struck out section 9 and substituted the provisions contained in section 114 of Act II of 1870.

Emigration.—In place of sections 10 and 11, we have retained section 64 of Act II of 1870, only adding thereto a provision that the Lieutenant-Governor may prohibit emigration if he has reason to believe that a political disturbance is likely to occur in any labor district. We have re-constructed section 13.

Garden-sirdars.—On this subject we have omitted from section 20 of the Bill the provision requiring a garden-sirdar to be furnished with a power of attorney. We have modified the provisions of section 24 which required coolies engaged by a garden-sirdar to be registered before the Magistrate of the district or sub-division of the district, by allowing them to be registered before the Magistrate of the district or sub-division of the district, through which they shall first pass on the road to their destination.

We have given power to the employer, or his representative in Calcutta, to cancel before the Superintendent of Emigration contracts made in the district by a garden-sirdar on payment of the coolies' travelling expenses.

We have struck out section 56 which enacts that a fine imposed on a garden-sirdar shall be recoverable from the employer.

Recruiters.—We have altered section 46, which required the Magistrate to satisfy himself by inquiry that the person to whom a recruiter's license had been granted, was not unfitted by character or otherwise to be a recruiter, before countersigning such license, and we have made it obligatory on the Magistrate to countersign, unless it appears to him that such person is unfit to be employed as a recruiter.

Transport.—We have amended section 71 of the Bill by providing that the penalty prescribed by it for delay in despatching a vessel shall not be incurred, if the delay is occasioned by any casualty of navigation. Section 79 required the master of any licensed vessel to report the arrival of his vessel to the Magistrate at every place at which a vessel is obliged to stop, and to await the answer of the Magistrate. This provision being indefinite, we have in place thereof substituted the following, namely that the master shall be bound to report to the Magistrate immediately on arrival, and to remain during not less than six hours of daylight. In lieu of the power of detention given to the Magistrate by section 82, which is indefinite, we have substituted a clear and distinct power of detention under certain circumstances, not exceeding five days; and we have reconstructed this section. We have also altered section 83 to make it accord with the section preceding.

Localities unfit for residence of laborers.—Being of opinion that the percentage of mortality, upon which the Lieutenant-Governor is enabled to act and declare an estate unfit for the residence of laborers under the terms of section 121, is by itself no certain or safe indication of unfitness for residence, we have considerably modified the section. The power conferred by it is very summary, and we have therefore limited its exercise to cases of unfitness arising from the neglect or default of owners or employers, whenever it may appear that the percentage of mortality mentioned in section 121 is due to that cause. The preceding section provides for two classes of cases in reference to estates—(1) unhealthiness and unfitness arising from condition (2) unhealthiness and unfitness arising from situation. This section provides machinery for proper and searching inquiry. We have therefore thought it right to limit the exercise of summary powers by the Lieutenant-Governor to the cases mentioned above. We have framed a section in lieu of section 121, basing the action of the Lieutenant-Governor upon the percentage of mortality mentioned in section 121, and we have provided therein for specific inquiries to be made before the Lieutenant-Governor can declare an estate unfit for residence.

Contracts by time-expired laborers—Chapter 17—We have omitted this chapter, and we have not re-enacted section 117 of Act II of 1870, being of opinion, upon the information afforded us, that it is not desirable to interfere with the free action of laborers who have served out their time. As a result of this omission we have provided in section 106 that the inspectors are to make returns of all laborers employed on an estate, whether engaged under the Act or not.

Neglect of work and arrears of wages—Chapter 15—This chapter is entirely a new provision for the regulation of the relative duties of master and servant. We do not see that such a provision of law is specially necessary in the labor districts. It forms a branch of general law, and should not be dealt with in a law relating to a special subject. We have consequently omitted this chapter.

Chapter 19—As chapters 17 and 18 have been struck out, this chapter has no application, and it is therefore omitted.

We proposed to insert by way of schedule to the Bill forms of contract and release instead of leaving them to be settled by the Executive Government as is provided by section 5 of the Bill, but not having had sufficient time and information to frame them, we have allowed the provisions of the Bill in this respect to stand unaltered for the present.

In presenting this preliminary report, we beg to reserve to ourselves the liberty of further considering, altering, and amending the Bill as now amended and placed before the Council.

We recommend that the amended Bill and Act II of 1870 be published in the *Calcutta Gazette* in double columns, to show the changes proposed in the law.

G. C. PAUL
V. H. SCHAICH
C. BERNARD
H. L. DAMPIER
B. D. COLVIN
T. M. ROBINSON
DECEMBER MITTER.

The 17th April 1873

[NOTE.—The sections of the existing law, Act II of 1870, are printed in this column opposite to the sections of the Bill with which they correspond.]

An Act to consolidate and amend the law relating to the transport of laborers to the districts of Assam, Cachar, and Sylhet, and their employment therein.

WHEREAS it is expedient to consolidate and amend the law regulating the transport of native inhabitants of India from or through the provinces subject to the Government of Bengal, to the districts of Assam, Cachar, and Sylhet, and the manner of engaging and contracting with native inhabitants of the said provinces to proceed to the said districts, and providing for the protection of the persons so proceeding, and for the enforcement of the contracts of service entered into by them; It is enacted as follows:—

Preamble.

CXIX.—Act III of 1863 and Act VI of 1865, passed by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in Council shall, from and after the commencement of this Act, stand and be repealed.

I.—The following words in this Act shall have the meanings hereby assigned to them, unless there be something in the subject or context repugnant to such construction (that is to say)—

The word “Magistrate” in this Act shall include any officer vested with the full powers of a Magistrate, and any Magistrate of Police for the Town of Calcutta.

“Magistrate.” The word “contractor” in this Act shall be taken to mean a person licensed under the provisions of this Act as a contractor.

“Contractor.” The word “recruiter” shall be taken to mean any person licensed under the provisions of this Act as a recruiter.

“Recruiter.” The word “employer” shall mean the chief person in charge of any lands upon which laborers may be employed.

The word “employer” shall mean the chief person in charge of any lands upon which laborers may be employed.

The words “garden-sirdar” shall mean any person authorized by an employer under the provisions of this Act to engage laborers.

“Garden-Sirdar.” The word “superintendent” shall mean any officer appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal to perform all or any of the duties of a superintendent of labor transport under this Act.

“Superintendent.” The word “steamer” shall include any vessel propelled by steam, and any flat or barge towed by a steamer.

“Steamer.” The word “master” shall mean the person for the time being in charge of a steamer.

“Master.” The word “manjee” shall mean the person for the time being in charge of a boat.

“Manjee.” The word “India” shall mean any of the territories which are or may become vested in Her Majesty by the Statute 21 and 22 Vic., chap. 106, entitled “An Act for the better government of India.”

AMENDED BILL.

A Bill to amend the law relating to the emigration of laborers to the districts of Assam, Cachar, and Sylhet, and to regulate contract labor and service.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the law regulating the emigration of native inhabitants of India from or through the provinces subject to the Government of Bengal to the districts of Assam, Cachar, and Sylhet, and the manner of engaging and contracting with native inhabitants of the said provinces to proceed to the said districts, and providing for the protection of the persons so proceeding, and for the enforcement of the contracts of service entered into by them and by other persons; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

PART I.—PRELIMINARY.

Chapter 1.—Application and Miscellaneous.

1. This Act may be called “The Labor Short title. Districts Emigration Act.”

It shall come into force on the passing thereof.

2. Bengal Act II of 1870 (*to consolidate and amend the law relating to the transport of laborers to the districts of Assam, Cachar, and Sylhet, and their employment therein*) is hereby repealed. All contracts entered into, appointments made, and licenses granted, under the said Act or any of the Acts thereby repealed, shall be deemed to have been respectively entered into, made, and granted under this Act.

3. The following words in this Act shall have the meaning hereby assigned to them, unless there be something in the subject or context repugnant to such construction (that is to say)—

“India” means the territories for the time being vested in Her Majesty by the Statute 21 and 22 Vic., chap. 106, entitled “An Act for the better government of India,” other than the settlement of Prince of Wales Island, Singapore, and Malacca.

“The Labor Districts” means the districts of Assam, Cachar, and Sylhet, and “a labor district” means one of those districts.

“Magistrate” includes a magistrate of a district or of a division of a district, and any magistrate of the first or second class, and any magistrate deputed by the magistrate of the district for the control of emigration or laborers, and any magistrate of police for the town of Calcutta.

“Employer” means the chief person for the time being in charge of any lands upon which laborers or servants may be employed.

“Emigrant” means any native of India above the age of sixteen years who has engaged with any garden-sirdar or recruiter to proceed to a labor district for the purpose of laboring therein for hire, and has been brought before a magistrate for registration.

“Laborer” means any emigrant who has been conveyed to a labor district in accordance with a con-

The word "laborer" shall mean any person who has heretofore under the provisions of Act III of 1863 and Act VI of 1865, passed by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in Council, entered, or shall hereafter, under the provisions of this Act, enter into a contract by which he has been or is to be conveyed to the place of labor at the expense of the employer contracting with him.

The word "inspector" shall include any officer appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal to perform all or any of the duties of an inspector under this Act, and any protector appointed under the said last mentioned Acts.

The expression "The said districts" shall mean the districts of Assam, Cachar, and Sylhet.

XXVIII. None of the provisions of this Act shall apply to domestic servants, nor to any person proceeding alone, or accompanied by his family only, nor to any number less than twenty, of persons proceeding with or without their wives or their children under twelve years of age to the said districts to labor for hire, without the intervention, direct or indirect, of a recruiter, or of a contractor, or of a garden-sirdar.

[See Section VII of the Act, printed opposite Section 38 of the Bill.]

[See Sections V and VIII of the Act, printed opposite Section 15.]

[See Sections XVIII and XXIII of the Act, printed opposite Sections 18 and 48.]

[See Section VI of the Act, printed opposite Section 39.]

[See Sections VI and LXII of the Act, printed opposite Sections 39 and 75.]

[See Section LIX, printed below.]

[See Sections VI and LXII of the Act, printed opposite Sections 39 and 75.]

[Ditto.]

[See Section LIX of the Act, printed below.]

[See Section LXXXV of the Act, printed opposite Section 107.]

[See Section LXXIII of the Act, printed opposite Section 115.]

tract made under the provisions of Bengal Act III of 1863, Bengal Act VI of 1865, or this Act, during the duration of such contract.

"Servant" means any native of India who has engaged with any employer in a labor district to labor therein for hire.

Servant.

"Vessel" includes a steamer, a flat, a boat, and anything made for the conveyance by water of human beings or property.

Vessel.

"Master" means the person for the time being in charge of a vessel.

Master.

4. The provisions of Part II of this Act regarding emigration shall not apply to domestic servants, or to any person proceeding alone, or accompanied by his family only, or to any persons not exceeding twenty in number proceeding to a labor district to labor for hire, without the intervention, direct or indirect, of any person employed to induce natives of India to emigrate to a labor district. In computing the number of persons two children under the age of ten years shall be reckoned as one person only.

5. The Lieutenant-Governor may from time to time make rules consistent with this Act, and from time to time alter, vary, and revoke such rules:—

(1)—To regulate the subordination of the several officers of emigration to the superintendent.

(2)—To prescribe the periodical returns and reports to be made by the emigration officers, by magistrates, and by the inspectors of laborers.

(3)—To prescribe the amount of the several fees to be paid under the provisions of this Act.

(4)—To prescribe the form of contract, and the books to be kept for the registration of emigrants and of their contracts.

(5)—To provide for the management and regulation of contractors' depôts and of hospital depôts.

(6)—To provide for the medical care of emigrants during their residence at the depôts and during transport to a labor district.

(7)—To prescribe the nature, quality, and quantity of medical drugs and other stores to be carried on vessels taking emigrants.

(8)—To prescribe the clothing to be supplied to emigrants while proceeding to a labor district.

(9)—To prescribe the description, quantity, and quality of provisions to be taken by vessels carrying emigrants, and the daily allowance to be issued to each emigrant during the journey.

(10)—To provide for the ventilation and cleanliness of vessels during the journey; to prescribe the number of officers, cooks, and other servants, and to provide for their control; and to provide generally for the accommodation of emigrants.

(11)—To provide for the accommodation, support, and medical treatment of all emigrants detained at any place by order of a magistrate on account of sickness.

(12)—To provide for the periodical inspection of laborers, and the books to be kept by inspectors of laborers.

(13)—To provide for the house accommodation, water-supply, sanitary arrangements, and supply

[See Section LXXVI of the Act, printed opposite Section 116.]

[See Section XCIII of the Act, printed opposite Section 139.]

LIX. It shall be lawful for the Lieutenant-Governor to make rules, prescribing the diet, clothing, medical attendance, and management of laborers in transit by steamers or boats licensed as aforesaid, for regulating the control and issue of stores, and for the control of all officers, cooks, and attendants on board such steamer or boat under the provisions of section LXII. The said Lieutenant-Governor may from time to time alter, vary, and revoke such rules; and when and so soon as such rules shall have been published in the *Calcutta Gazette*, all diet, clothing, medical attendance, and management provided for such laborers which may not be in accordance with the terms of the rules which for the time being may be in force, shall be deemed not to be proper nor sufficient.

LXXI. Every contract made with any laborer in pursuance of the said Acts III of 1863 and VI of 1865, passed by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in Council, or of this Act, and all arrears of wages under any such contract, shall be a charge upon the lands upon which such laborer shall have been engaged to work. All such arrears of wages shall also be recoverable on a summary application before a Magistrate by a warrant of distress under the hand of such Magistrate, under which a sufficient portion of the movable property of the owner of the lands aforesaid may be distrained and sold to pay the amount of the arrears decreed, and the costs of application and of executing the distress. Any summons issued by the Magistrate on such summary application as aforesaid may be directed to the employer for the time being in charge of the lands. And the owner of such lands for the time being shall have all rights and remedies against such laborer as if such owner for the time being had been originally the party executing such contract as employer. Provided that no greater arrears of wages than four months shall be recovered under this section, and no person, after he shall have ceased to be owner of such lands, nor his property nor effects, shall be in any wise liable or responsible for any breach of such contract which may have occurred after he shall have ceased to be such owner.

[See Section 135 of the Bill.]

CXV. All offences against this Act committed without the town of Calcutta, shall be heard and determined according to the provisions of the Code of Criminal Procedure, and all offences against this Act committed within the said Town, shall be heard and determined by a police magistrate of the said town according to the provisions of the law regulating the hearing and determination of offences within the said town, which shall for the time being be in force.

CXIV. For every offence against the provisions of this Act, for which no special penalty or amount of fine is hereinbefore appointed, the offender shall be liable to a fine not exceeding two hundred rupees. Wherever in this Act no special term of imprisonment is appointed in default of payment of the fine, the offender shall be liable to imprisonment, simple or rigorous, for a term not exceeding one month.

of suitable food to be provided by employers for their laborers; and to regulate the price of such food.

(14)—To provide for the hospital accommodation and medical care of laborers, and to prescribe the nature, quality, and quantity of medical drugs and other stores to be provided for them.

(15)—To prescribe the form of the certificate of release to be given to the laborer on the determination of his contract.

(16)—And generally to provide for the security, well-being, and protection of emigrants and laborers, and to carry out the purposes of this Act.

All such rules shall be published in the *Calcutta Gazette*, and shall have effect as if they were contained in this Act, and shall be separately printed and sold to the public at 4 annas per copy.

6. Every contract made with an emigrant, laborer, or servant, and all arrears of wages due under any such contract, and all fines imposed on any employer under the provisions of this Act, shall be a charge upon the lands upon which such laborer has been engaged to work.

The owner of such lands for the time being shall have all rights and remedies against such laborer, as if such owner had been originally the party executing such contract as employer.

No person, after he has ceased to be the owner of such lands, nor his property nor effects, shall be in any wise liable or responsible for any breach of such contract which may have occurred after he has ceased to be such owner.

7. Any engagement or contract made under the provisions of this Act by an emigrant, who is above the age of sixteen years, shall be held valid although he may not be of full legal age.

8. All offences created by this Act committed without the town of Calcutta shall be inquired into and tried according to the provisions of the Code of Criminal Procedure, and all offences against this Act committed within the said town shall be inquired into and tried by a police magistrate of the said town according to the provisions of the laws regulating the investigation and trial of offences within the said town, which are for the time being in force.

9. For every offence against the provisions of this Act, for which no special penalty or amount of fine is appointed, the offender shall be liable to a fine not exceeding two hundred rupees. Wherever in this Act no special term of imprisonment is appointed in default of payment of the fine, the offender shall be liable to imprisonment, simple or rigorous, for a term not exceeding one month.

PART II.—EMIGRATION:

Chapter 2.—Restrictions and Appointment of Officers.

LXIV.—It shall be lawful for the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, in case he shall be of opinion that the emigration of native inhabitants of India from any district, or to any particular part of any of the said districts, for the purpose of becoming laborers, is likely to be attended with danger to the health of any native inhabitants so emigrating, to prohibit, by an order under his hand, the emigration of such native inhabitants from such district or to such particular part of the said districts, and from time to time to revoke or vary any such order; and every such order or variation or revocation thereof shall be published in the *Calcutta Gazette*.

LXV.—Any person who shall knowingly engage any native inhabitant so to emigrate while such emigration shall be so prohibited, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding fifty rupees for every laborer who may have been so engaged.

10. It shall be lawful for the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, in case he shall be of opinion that the emigration of native inhabitants of India from any district, or to any particular part of any labor district, for the purpose of becoming laborers, is likely to be attended with danger to the health of any native inhabitants so emigrating or others, or if the Lieutenant-Governor has reason to believe that a political disturbance is likely to occur in any labor district, to prohibit, by an order under his hand, the emigration of such native inhabitants from such district, or to such labor district or particular part thereof, and from time to time to revoke or vary any such order; and every such order or variation or revocation thereof shall be published in the *Calcutta Gazette*.

11. When any notification has been published under the last preceding section, emigration from such district, or to such district, as is specified in such notification, shall be suspended from the day specified therein; but such suspension shall not affect any act done, offence committed, or proceedings commenced before such suspension.

During the time of such suspension any provisions of this Act prohibiting emigration, or the aiding or abetting of emigration, or the making of any contract for labor to be performed by any native of India in any labor district, shall take effect so far as relates to the district or districts specified in the notification in the same manner and to the same extent as if such emigration had not been authorized.

12. With the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council the Lieutenant-Governor may, from time to time, by notification published in the *Calcutta Gazette*, declare that the emigration of natives of India from or through any province subject to his control to any province or district of British India, other than Assam, Cachar, and Sylhet, or to any other place in India, for the purpose of laboring therein for hire, shall be regulated by the provisions of this Act as regards any act to be done or any contract to be made within the territory subject to the control of the Lieutenant-Governor.

From the date of such notification no contract shall be made with any native of India within the territory subject to the control of the Lieutenant-Governor for labor to be performed in any province, district, or place to which the notification refers, and it shall not be lawful to enable or assist any native of India to emigrate to such province, district, or place, otherwise than in accordance with the provisions of this Act. And all persons engaging or contracting with or enabling or assisting, and all agents employed to engage or contract with natives of India to proceed to such province, district, or

III. For the purposes of this Act, it shall be lawful for the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal to appoint superintendents of labor transport and medical inspectors of laborers at any places where he may think proper: and whenever any superintendent or medical inspector shall be so appointed, the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal shall, by notification in the *Calcutta Gazette*, define the local limits within which such superintendent or medical inspector shall exercise the powers and authority conferred on him by this Act. When such local limits shall have been so defined, no other superintendent or medical inspector shall, within those limits, exercise any of the powers vested in a superintendent or medical inspector by this Act.

XI. It shall be lawful for any employer to engage, through or by the agency of a garden-sirdar, native inhabitants of India to proceed to any of the said districts for the purpose of laboring there for hire upon lands of which such employer is in charge.

V. It shall be lawful for any superintendent appointed under this Act to grant, to such persons as he may think fit, licenses, in the form set forth in Schedule (A) to this Act annexed, to act as contractors for engaging and supplying persons for the purpose of laboring for hire in the said districts or any or either of them. For every such license a fee not exceeding one hundred rupees (the amount of which fee shall from time to time be fixed by the Government of Bengal) shall be paid to the superintendent granting the same; and every such license shall be in force for one year and no longer.

[See section 27 of Bill and section 5, §3.]

VIII. It shall be lawful for any superintendent to grant to such persons as he may think fit, licenses, in the form set forth in the Schedule (B) to this Act annexed, to act on behalf of some contractor as recruiters for engaging persons to proceed to the said districts for the purpose of laboring for hire. For every such license a fee not exceeding sixteen rupees (the amount of which fee shall from time to time be fixed by the Government of Bengal) shall be paid to the superintendent granting the same, and every such license shall be in force for one year, from the date thereof, and no more.

[See Section 5, §2 of Bill.]

place, for the purpose of laboring therein for hire, shall be liable to, and all engagements and contracts made with such persons for such purpose shall be made and conducted in accordance with the provisions of this Act, so long as such persons are within the territory subject to the control of the Lieutenant-Governor.

Any province, district, or place to which such notification refers shall be deemed to be a labor-district within the meaning of the term as defined in this Act, as regards acts to be done and contracts to be made within the territory subject to the control of the Lieutenant-Governor. Any notice and any copy of a document, which under the provisions of this Act is required to be sent to the Magistrate of a labor-district, shall be sent to such person as the Lieutenant-Governor or the Governor-General in Council may direct.

13. The Lieutenant-Governor may appoint a proper person to be the superintendent of emigration at Calcutta, and may also appoint proper persons to be embarkation agents and medical inspectors of emigrants at any places where he may think proper, and define the local limits within which each such officer shall exercise the powers and authority conferred upon him by this Act. He may at any time suspend or remove any such officer.

The superintendent of emigration, and every embarkation agent, and every medical inspector of emigrants, shall be a public servant within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code.

Every embarkation agent and every medical inspector of emigrants shall be bound to obey all such requisitions, to carry out all such instructions, and to furnish all such reports and returns in respect of his official duties, as the superintendent of emigration may direct.

14. It shall be lawful for any employer to engage, by the agency of a garden-sirdar, or by the agency of a contractor, natives of India to proceed to a labor district for the purpose of laboring therein for hire upon lands of which such employer is in charge.

15. Every superintendent of emigration shall license so many fit persons as to him seems necessary to be contractors, and so many persons as to him seems necessary to be recruiters, for engaging and supplying natives of India for the purpose of laboring for hire in a labor district.

II. From and after the commencement of this Act, who-

Natives of India shall not be engaged to proceed to Assam, &c., or be conveyed there, save under this Act.

Penalty.

every any native inhabitant of India through any of the said provinces to any or either of the districts aforesaid for the purpose of laboring there for hire, shall be liable to a fine for every person so engaged or conveyed. Provided always that,

Proviso.

any or either of the said districts.

IV. Whoever, not

No person not licensed as a contractor, recruiter, or garden-sirdar, may engage or contract to supply laborers.

hire; and whoever, not being a contractor, shall enter into any contract to supply, or shall supply, or shall transfer or make over, whether to a recruiter or any other person, any such native inhabitant for the purpose of laboring for hire in any of those districts; and whoever, not being a contractor, recruiter, or garden-sirdar, shall enter into any contract to engage, or shall attempt to engage, any such native inhabitant to proceed to any of those districts for the purpose aforesaid; and whoever shall employ or appoint any person other than

Penalty.

inhabitant, shall be liable for each offence to fine, or imprisonment, simple or rigorous, for a term not exceeding three months.

XVIII. It shall not

Every laborer to enter into a written contract to serve for some period not exceeding three years.

for a fixed period, which shall in no case exceed the term of three years. Every such contract shall be reduced to writing, and shall specify the monthly amount of wages in money, the period of service, the name of the district in which the service is to be performed, and the price at which rice is to be supplied to the laborer, and shall be in such form as the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal shall prescribe.

[See Section 5, § 4 of Bill.]

XII. Every such garden-sirdar shall, before proceeding to

Garden-sirdar to exhibit personally present to the magistrate a certificate.

which are situate the lands of which the employer by whom such garden-sirdar is deputed is in charge, a certificate signed by such employer, in which shall be stated the name and description of such garden-sirdar, the name and description of the lands for the purpose of laboring upon which he is about to engage native inhabitants of India, the district in which he is about to engage such native inhabitants, the number of inhabitants which he is authorized to engage, and whether he is authorized to take such inhabitants to a licensed depôt.

16. From and after the commencement of

Natives of India shall not be engaged to proceed to the labor districts or be conveyed there, save under this Act.

proceed to any or either of the labor districts for the purpose of laboring there for hire; and whoever shall, otherwise than under the provisions of this Act,

Penalty.

convey any native inhabitant of India through any of the said provinces to any or either of the labor districts for the purpose of laboring there for hire, shall be liable to a fine for every person so engaged or conveyed.

17. Whoever, not being a contractor, recruiter

No person not licensed as a contractor, recruiter, or garden-sirdar, may engage or contract to supply laborers.

native inhabitant of India to proceed to any of the labor districts for the purpose of laboring therein for hire, and whoever, not being a contractor, shall enter into any contract to supply, or shall supply, or shall transfer or make over, whether to a recruiter or any other person, any such native inhabitant for the purpose of laboring for hire in any of the labor districts; and whoever not being a contractor, recruiter, or garden-sirdar, shall enter into any contract to engage, or shall attempt to engage, any such native inhabitant to proceed to any of the labor districts for the purpose aforesaid; and whoever shall employ or appoint any person other than a contractor, recruiter or garden-sirdar, to engage any such native inhabitant, shall,

Penalty.

be liable for each offence to fine, or imprisonment, simple or rigorous, for a term not exceeding three months.

18. It shall not be lawful for any native of

Emigrant not to be conveyed to or towards a labor district until contract is executed.

person to serve such person there for a fixed period, which shall in no case exceed the term of three years from the date of his arrival in the labor district. Every such contract shall be reduced to writing; and shall specify the monthly amount of wages in money, the period of service, the name of the district in which the service is to be performed, and the price at which food is to be supplied to the laborer; and shall be in such form as the Lieutenant-Governor shall prescribe; and shall be registered as hereinafter provided.

which is to be registered.

Chapter 3.—Garden-sirdar.

19. Every garden-sirdar, authorized by an

Garden-sirdar to obtain certificate from employer, and to present it to magistrate.

purpose of laboring therein for hire, shall, before proceeding to engage any such emigrants, personally present to the magistrate in charge of the district, within which are situate the lands of the employer, a certificate signed by such employer, in which shall be stated the name and

XIII. Such Magistrate shall inquire into the facts stated in such certificate, and, upon being satisfied that the same are true, shall, unless it appears to him that the person so presenting such certificate is unfit to be employed for the purpose of engaging such native inhabitants, countersign and date such certificate, and such certificate shall be available for six months after the date last mentioned.

XIV. If, under his certificate from his employer, any garden-sirdar is authorized to engage more than twenty native inhabitants, he shall take such inhabitants to some depôt established under the provisions of Section VI, and shall be in all respects, save as regards his license, subject to the provisions of this Act with regard to recruiters.

XV. No recruiter, nor garden-sirdar, shall, in any sub-division in charge of a magistrate, engage or attempt to engage native inhabitants of India to become laborers, without having first exhibited his license or certificate to such magistrate and obtained his countersignature thereon. No recruiter, nor garden-sirdar, shall in any sub-division not in charge of a magistrate, nor in any part of a district not being within a sub-division of a district, engage or attempt to engage native inhabitants of India to become laborers without having first exhibited his license or certificate to the magistrate of the district and obtained his countersignature thereon. No recruiter, nor garden-sirdar, shall so engage or attempt to engage such native inhabitants in the town of Calcutta, without having first exhibited his license or certificate to the Commissioner or Deputy Commissioner of Police for the said town, and obtained his countersignature thereon.

XIX. Every garden-sirdar authorized to engage not more than twenty native inhabitants shall bring each native inhabitant engaged by him before the magistrate of the district, or in charge of the sub-division of the district in which the engagement took place, or before some other officer specially authorized in that behalf, or before the superintendent of labor transport at Calcutta, and shall produce his certificate to such magistrate or other officer or superintendent. He shall also state to the magistrate or other officer or superintendent, the names of the inhabitants engaged by him, and produce in respect of each the proposed contract according to the provisions of this Act, ready for execution. Thereupon, the magistrate or other officer or superintendent, shall examine each such native inhabitant with reference to his proposed contract; and if it appears that he understands its nature as regards the locality, period, and nature of the service, the rate of wages, and the price at which rice is to be supplied, and that he is willing to perform the contract, the magistrate or other officer or superintendent, shall register in a book, to be kept in such form as the Lieutenant-Governor shall prescribe, the name of such inhabitant, the place at which he is intended he should embark, and the place at which he is to labor. If the magistrate or other officer or superintendent is of opinion that such native inhabitant does not understand the nature of the proposed contract, or that he

description of such garden-sirdar, the name and description of the lands for the purpose of laboring upon which he is about to engage emigrants, the district in which he is about to engage emigrants, the number of emigrants whom he is authorized to engage, and, if the number of such persons exceeds twenty, the name of the contractor to whose depôt the emigrants engaged by the garden-sirdar shall be conveyed.

20. Such magistrate shall inquire into the facts stated in such certificate, and, upon being satisfied that the same are true, shall, unless it appears to him that the person so presenting such certificate is unfit to be employed for the purpose of engaging emigrants, countersign and date such certificate, and such certificate shall be available for six months from the date last mentioned.

A fee not exceeding three rupees shall be paid by the garden-sirdar to the magistrate by whom the certificate is countersigned.

21. If, under his certificate from his employer, any garden-sirdar is authorized to engage more than twenty emigrants, he shall be in all respects, save as regards his license, subject to the provisions of this Act which relate to recruiters. The following rules of this chapter shall apply to every garden-sirdar who is not authorized to engage more than twenty emigrants.

Garden-sirdar who is not a Recruiter.

22. A garden-sirdar shall not be deemed to have obtained authority in any district to engage or attempt to engage a native of India to become an emigrant, until his certificate has been countersigned by the magistrate of such district or of such division of the district; or to have obtained such authority in Calcutta, until his certificate has been countersigned by the commissioner or the deputy commissioner of police in Calcutta.

23. Every native of India, who enters into an engagement with any garden-sirdar to proceed to a labor district for the purpose of laboring for hire, shall appear with the garden-sirdar before the magistrate of the district or of the division of the district within which the engagement was made or through which he shall first pass on the road to his destination.

24. On the appearance of the emigrant the magistrate shall examine him with reference to his engagement; and, if it appears that he understands the nature of it as regards the locality, period, and nature of the service, the rate of wages, and the price at which food is to be supplied, and that he is willing to fulfil the same, the magistrate shall register, in a book to be kept for the purpose in

has been engaged through fraud or misrepresentation, or if the garden-sirdar shall not have produced his certificate, the magistrate or other officer or superintendent, shall refuse to register the name of such inhabitant; otherwise the magistrate or other officer or superintendent, shall cause such native inhabitant and the garden-sirdar to sign the contract in duplicate in his presence, and the contract so signed shall be binding on the garden-sirdar's employer.

such form as the Lieutenant-Governor shall prescribe, the following particulars, viz.—

(1)—The name, the name of the father, and the age of such emigrant;

(2)—The name of the village or place of which such emigrant is the resident;

(3)—The labor district to which he is engaged to proceed;

(4)—The period of service;

(5)—The rate of wages, and the rate at which food is to be supplied.

Provided that the magistrate may, if he thinks fit, require the emigrant to appear before such medical officer as he may direct, and may refuse to register such emigrant unless the medical officer certifies in writing that he is in a fit state of health and able in point of physical condition to journey to and work for hire in a labor district. The certificate shall be in the form prescribed by the Lieutenant-Governor.

25. If the magistrate thinks that the emigrant does not understand the nature of the engagement, or has been induced to enter into the engagement by fraud or misrepresentation, he shall refuse to register him.

26. A certified copy of every such registration shall be forthwith forwarded by the magistrate to the magistrate of the labor district within which the emigrant is engaged to labor.

27. For the registration of every emigrant the garden-sirdar shall pay to the registering officer a fee not exceeding one rupee and eight annas.

28. When such registration has been made, the magistrate shall cause the contract of each such emigrant to be executed in duplicate in his presence by the garden-sirdar on behalf of his employer and by the emigrant, and shall attest the execution thereof, and one of the duplicates shall be given to the emigrant, and the other duplicate to the garden-sirdar. The contract shall be written or printed, or partly written and partly printed, and shall be on substantial paper.

An abstract of every such contract shall be entered in a register to be kept by the magistrate, and a certified copy of such entry, or of the contract, shall be forwarded by him to the superintendent of emigration, by whom it shall be forwarded, after entry in his own register, to the magistrate of the labor district within which the emigrant contracts to labor.

Such certified copy of the entry or of the contract so forwarded shall be admissible in any Court as evidence of the contents of the contract.

The said magistrate or superintendent shall enter in a register to be kept by himself an abstract of every such contract, and shall forward a copy of the name and

XX. The magistrate or other officer or superintendent, shall forward a copy of every registration made under the last preceding section, and the copy of every contract signed as aforesaid and attested by him, to the magistrate of the district within which the laborer is to labor.

but may require medical certificate

Magistrate, &c. may refuse to register.

Copy of registration to be sent to magistrate of labor district.

Fee to be paid for registration.

After registration contract to be executed.

Contract to be registered, and copy or abstract sent to superintendent and magistrate.

Proof of contract.

Contract to be registered and copy or abstract to be sent to magistrate.

XXVI. Every native inhabitant of India who shall, by any recruiter or garden-sirdar, be brought or induced to come from any province or district not under the control of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, for the purpose of entering into a contract in a district under such control, shall be produced by a recruiter or garden-sirdar for registry under section XIX or for medical examination and registry under sections XXII and XXIII of this Act, as the case may be, at some place within the district subject to the control of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, into which such native inhabitant shall first come after having been recruited. Provided that such native inhabitant, if engaged under the provisions of section XIX, may be produced by the garden-sirdar for registry at Calcutta.

XXX. It shall not be lawful for two or more garden-sirdars not authorized to engage more than twenty native inhabitants, to proceed together towards any of the said districts accompanied by laborers engaged by them or any of them, unless the full number of laborers engaged by both or all such garden-sirdars shall not exceed twenty. Any garden-sirdar guilty of any offence against the provisions of this or the preceding section shall be liable to fine. The provisions of this section shall not apply during such time as the laborers are conveyed by steamer.

XXIX. Every garden-sirdar, who engages native inhabitants, shall himself accompany them throughout from the place where they were recruited, to the place at which such native inhabitants are to labor.

XXII. Any garden-sirdar not authorized to engage more than twenty native inhabitants, who shall take such inhabitants to any of the said districts, shall provide such inhabitants with proper and sufficient food and lodging until arrival at the place of labor; and the provisions of the last preceding section, as regards fines and compensation, shall apply to every case of default by a garden-sirdar under this section.

XXXVI. It, upon the arrival at Calcutta of any native inhabitant engaged by any garden-sirdar not authorized to engage more than twenty native inhabitants, it shall appear to the superintendent that such native inhabitant has suffered any ill-treatment on the journey, the superintendent may order the garden-sirdar by whom such native inhabitant shall have been brought to Calcutta, to pay him such sum of money as to the superintendent shall seem reasonable by way of compensation, or such sum as to the superintendent shall seem necessary in order to enable such native inhabitant to return to the place where he was engaged.

entry or of the contract, certified by himself, to the magistrate of the district within which the emigrant has contracted to labor, provided that when such contract has been executed before and registered by a magistrate, he shall forward such copy through the superintendent of emigration who shall also make an entry of it in a register to be kept by himself.

29. The provisions of the six last preceding sections shall be applicable to all natives of India engaged by a garden-sirdar within the town of Calcutta, except that they shall be brought for registration before the superintendent of emigration having authority therein, and not before a magistrate.

30. Every emigrant who shall be brought or induced to come by any garden-sirdar from any province or district not under the control of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, shall be produced by the garden-sirdar for registry under the provisions of this chapter at some place within the first district, subject to the control of the said Lieutenant-Governor, into which he shall come.

31. It shall not be lawful for two or more garden-sirdars to proceed together towards a labor district accompanied by emigrants, unless the total number of such emigrants does not exceed twenty, or unless the permission of the superintendent of emigration or embarkation agent shall have been first obtained.

32. Every garden-sirdar who engages emigrants shall personally accompany them throughout their transit from the place in which the engagement was made to the place in which they are to be employed; and shall be bound to provide them with proper and sufficient food and lodging throughout such transit. If it shall appear to any magistrate, on the complaint of any such emigrant, that the garden-sirdar has neglected to provide proper and sufficient food and lodging for or has otherwise ill-treated such emigrant during such transit; or if it be found on examination by a medical officer appointed by a magistrate for such purpose that any such emigrant is not in a fit state of health to proceed to or to labor in a labor district; the magistrate may order the garden-sirdar to pay to such emigrant such sum of money as appears reasonable by way of compensation, or he may cancel the contract and order the garden-sirdar to pay to the emigrant such sum of money as may appear sufficient for the support of such emigrant during his return to the place at which he was engaged.

Similar provisions for emigrants recruited in Calcutta.

33. On the arrival in Calcutta of any emigrant whose contract has been executed by a garden-sirdar on behalf of his employer, any person empowered to act as the agent or representative

Emigrants recruited in districts not in Bengal.

Garden-sirdar cannot proceed with more than 20 emigrants in one batch.

Garden-sirdar must personally accompany emigrants, and provide food and lodging.

If such not provided, or if emigrant unfit, magistrate may award compensation, or cancel contract.

Agent in Calcutta may procure order from superintendent of emigration cancelling the contract, on payment of expense of return.

such employer may require the emigrant to appear before the superintendent of emigration for the purpose of cancelling the contract. The superintendent of emigration shall, on the appearance of such emigrant, declare that the contract is cancelled, if such sum of money as appears to him sufficient for the support of such emigrant (and of any woman, children or aged relatives who may have accompanied him with the consent of the garden-sirdar) during his return to the place at which he was engaged be paid to such emigrant in his presence, and not otherwise, and shall make an endorsement to that effect on the contract, and shall attest it with his signature. Provided that the contract of any husband or wife or parent or child of such emigrant, who may have executed a contract at the same time with the same employer, shall also be cancelled and an equal sum of money shall be paid to such person if such person desires it.

34. It shall not be lawful for a garden-sirdar to embark any emigrants on board of a vessel for conveyance to or towards a labor district, if the total number of persons to be on board of such vessel, excluding the crew but including such emigrants, exceeds twenty, or unless such emigrants are furnished with a pass by the embarkation agent in the form set forth in schedule C annexed to this Act.

The embarkation agent shall not grant any such pass to emigrants brought to him by a garden-sirdar until and unless the medical inspector certifies that such emigrants may be allowed to embark without danger to the health of other persons on board the vessel; and for that purpose may detain such emigrants in any depôt for such period as he may consider necessary, and may determine the rate at which the garden-sirdar shall pay to the owner of the depôt the cost of maintaining such emigrants. The expenses necessary for the accommodation, maintenance, medical treatment, and transport of such emigrants, may in such case be advanced by the embarkation agent, and may be recovered from the employer by whom the garden-sirdar is accredited.

35. The garden-sirdar shall without delay report his arrival with emigrants to the magistrate of the labor district. The magistrate shall compare the number of emigrants arriving with the number of whose registration he has received notice, and shall report to the superintendent of emigration any deaths which have occurred during transit.

Any garden-sirdar who neglects to report to the magistrate the arrival of such emigrants as above required shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a period which may extend to three months.

36. The provisions of chapter 7, except sections 82 and 83, shall not apply to the transport of laborers.

XXI. As soon as possible after the arrival of the garden-sirdar with the laborers at the place of disembarkation, or at the nearest civil station in the district last mentioned, the garden-sirdar shall report himself to the magistrate of that district, and such magistrate shall check the number of laborers landed with the number of those registered, and shall report to the superintendent of labor transport at Calcutta any deaths which may have occurred on the journey. Any garden-sirdar who neglects to report himself as aforesaid, shall be liable to imprisonment of either description which may extend to three months.

Penalty for omission to report.

Transport rules when applicable.

[See Section 5 of Act II of 1870 printed opposite Section 15 of the Bill.]

IX. It shall be lawful for any superintendent, in case of the misconduct of, or the disobedience to, or neglect of, any of the provisions of this Act by a contractor, recruiter, or garden-sirdar, to cancel the license or certificate of such contractor, recruiter, or garden-sirdar.

VII. It shall be the duty of every contractor to afford such information to the superintendent by whom he is licensed, and to make such returns and reports to him as such superintendent, with the sanction of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, may from time to time require.

[See Section 5, § 2 of Bill.]

VI. Every contractor shall forthwith, upon obtaining his license, establish a dépôt in a place to be approved of by such superintendent. Every such dépôt shall be maintained by such contractor for the reception of native inhabitants of India to be supplied or forwarded by or through him.

All such native inhabitants shall on their arrival at or in the neighbourhood of the dépôt so established by the contractor by, through, to, or for, whom they were engaged or forwarded, be forthwith by such contractor taken thereto, and received therein, and shall receive in such dépôt, at the expense of such contractor, suitable lodging, food, clothing, and medical attendance, until such native inhabitants shall be declared by the superintendent to be no longer thereto entitled. Every such dépôt as aforesaid shall be under the supervision of the superintendent, and shall be open to his inspection and to the inspection of the medical inspector at all times, and shall be managed and regulated by the contractor in accordance with such rules as the superintendent may, with the sanction of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, from time to time make and publish in the *Calcutta Gazette* in that behalf.

[See Section 5, § 5, 6, 8, 9 of Bill.]

a garden-sirdar when the number of such emigrants does not exceed twenty, unless they have embarked under a pass from the embarkation agent in accordance with the provisions of section 34.

Chapter 4.—Contractor.

37. The license granted to a contractor under section 15 shall be in the form set forth in the schedule A annexed to this Act. For every license there shall be paid to the superintendent a fee not exceeding one hundred rupees. No license shall be in force for a longer period than one year; and, in case of misconduct on the part of the contractor, the superintendent may cancel his license before the expiration of the period for which it was granted.

38. It shall be the duty of every contractor to afford such information to the superintendent of emigration, and to make such returns and reports to him as such superintendent, with the sanction of the Lieutenant-Governor, may from time to time require.

39. Every contractor shall be bound to establish and maintain one or more dépôts, in such places as the superintendent of emigration may direct, for the reception of all emigrants engaged by a recruiter employed by him. Every dépôt shall be under the supervision of the superintendent, and shall be open to his inspection and the inspection of the medical inspector at all times, and shall be managed and regulated by the contractor in accordance with such rules as the Lieutenant-Governor may from time to time make and publish in the *Calcutta Gazette* in that behalf.

40. A contractor may without other license act as a recruiter, and shall in such case be subject to all the provisions hereinafter contained which regard recruiters.

41. In addition to the dépôts for the reception of emigrants which the contractors are required to maintain, the Lieutenant-Governor may at any time, if he thinks fit, direct that a separate dépôt shall be maintained at any place for the reception of emigrants who are or who in the opinion of the medical inspector are likely to be affected with cholera or other disease. Whenever such hospital dépôt is established, every contractor may be required to contribute to the expense of establishing and maintaining it in such proportion as the Lieutenant-Governor may direct. Such hospital dépôt shall be under the charge of the medical inspector, who shall be competent at any time to direct the transfer thereto of any emigrants on or after their arrival at any dépôt.

Any emigrant who refuses to enter or to remain in such hospital dépôt in accordance with the order of the medical inspector, and any person who abets such

Penalty for refusal to enter or remain in hospital, and for resistance of order.

VIII. It shall be lawful for any superintendent to grant to such persons as he may think fit, licenses in the form set forth in the Schedule (B) to this Act annexed, to act on behalf of some contractor as recruiters for engaging persons to proceed to the said districts for the purpose of laboring for hire. For every such license a fee not exceeding sixteen rupees (the amount of which fee shall from time to time be fixed by the Government of Bengal) shall be paid to the superintendent granting the same, and every such license shall be in force for one year from the date thereof, and no more.

[See Section 5, § 2 of Bill.]

IX. It shall be lawful for any superintendent, in case of the misconduct of, or the disobedience to or neglect of any of the provisions of this Act by a contractor, recruiter, or garden-sirdar, to cancel the license or certificate of such contractor, recruiter, or garden-sirdar.

X. Every recruiter shall wear a badge, having legibly inscribed thereupon, in the Urdu and Bengali languages, the name of the district or districts to which he is licensed to engage laborers to proceed, and shall hold a written pass signed by the contractor on whose behalf he is licensed to act.

XV. No recruiter, nor garden-sirdar, shall, in any sub-division in charge of a magistrate, engage, or attempt to engage, native inhabitants of India to become laborers, without having first exhibited his license or certificate to such magistrate and obtained his countersignature thereon. No recruiter nor garden-sirdar shall in any sub-division not in charge of a magistrate, nor in any part of a district not being within a sub-division of a district, engage or attempt to engage native inhabitants of India to become laborers without having first exhibited his license or certificate to the magistrate of the district and obtained his countersignature thereon. No recruiter nor garden-sirdar shall so engage, or attempt to engage, such native inhabitants in the town of Calcutta, without having first exhibited his license or certificate to the commissioner or deputy commissioner of police for the said town, and obtained his countersignature thereon.

XVI. No magistrate, or commissioner or deputy commissioner of police, to whom any recruiter's license, or the certificate of any garden-sirdar authorized to engage more than twenty native inhabitants, shall have been exhibited for countersignature, shall countersign the same until the recruiter or garden-sirdar exhibiting the same shall have satisfied such magistrate, commissioner, or deputy commissioner, that sufficient accommodation has been provided and is available for the native inhabitants of India to be engaged by such recruiter or garden-sirdar pending their removal to a dépôt;

refusal, or in any way obstructs or resists the transfer of any such emigrant by order of the medical inspector, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description which may extend to six months, or to fine.

Chapter 5.—Recruiter.

42. Every recruiter shall be licensed to obtain laborers from one or more districts, within the provinces subject to the Lieutenant-Governor, to be named in the license, and no license to obtain laborers shall be granted except on the application of a licensed contractor.

43. The license granted to a recruiter under section 16 shall be in the form set forth in schedule B annexed to this Act. For every license there shall be paid to the superintendent a fee not exceeding sixteen rupees. No license shall be in force for a longer period than one year; and in case of misconduct on the part of the recruiter, the superintendent may cancel his license before the expiration of the period for which it was granted.

44. Every recruiter shall wear a badge, having legibly inscribed thereupon, in English and in the vernacular language of the district or districts in which he is licensed to engage laborers, "Recruiter of Emigrants for Assam" (or other place, as the case may be), and shall hold a written pass signed by the contractor on whose behalf he is licensed to act.

45. A recruiter shall not be deemed to have obtained authority in any district to engage or attempt to engage a native of India to become an emigrant until his license has been countersigned by the magistrate of the district or of the division of the district, or to have obtained such authority in Calcutta until his license has been countersigned by the commissioner or the deputy commissioner of police in Calcutta; and such magistrate or commissioner or deputy commissioner of police shall, unless it appears to him that the person to whom a license has been granted is unfit to be employed as a recruiter, countersign such license.

The magistrate or commissioner or deputy commissioner of Police may at any time for any sufficient reason withdraw such license, provided that in any such case he shall record his reasons in writing, and shall forward a copy thereof without delay to the superintendent of emigration.

46. No magistrate, to whom any recruiter's license shall have been exhibited for countersignature, shall countersign the same until he shall be satisfied that sufficient accommodation has been provided and is available for such emigrants as may be engaged by such recruiter pending their removal to a dépôt.

Name and

and subject to the aforesaid provision every license or certificate shall be countersigned which is presented for countersignature during such time as such license or certificate is to be in force.

XVII. The magistrate in charge of any district or sub-division of a district in which there may be any such accommodation provided, shall have, for the supervision, management, and regulation of such accommodation, all such and the same powers and authorities as are vested in a superintendent of labor transport, for the supervision, management, and regulation of depôts, subject to the powers and the authority of such superintendent.

XXII. Every native inhabitant of India, who shall, in any place or town within the said provinces, enter into any engagement with any recruiter or any garden-sirdar authorized by his certificate to engage more than twenty native inhabitants, to proceed to any of the said districts, for the purpose of laboring for hire, shall be brought by such recruiter or garden-sirdar before such medical officer (if any) as the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal may from time to time appoint to examine intending laborers within such place or town. Such medical officer shall thereupon examine the native inhabitant, and if he shall, in the judgment of such medical officer, be in a fit state of health, and able in point of physical condition to journey to, and work for hire in, any of the said districts, the medical officer shall, on payment of a fee not exceeding two annas for each native inhabitant examined, give to the recruiter or garden-sirdar a written certificate to that effect, specifying therein the name of such inhabitant.

And thereupon be such native inhabitant before some magistrate in the district or town within which the engagement was entered into, and shall at the same time produce to the magistrate such medical certificate as mentioned in the last preceding section, and also his own license or certificate, as the case may be. The recruiter or garden-sirdar shall state to such magistrate the name of the contractor or employer, as the case may be, by whom such recruiter or garden-sirdar is employed, and to whom such native inhabitant is to be forwarded; and such magistrate shall thereupon examine such native inhabitant with reference to his proposed contract to labor; and if it appears that he understands the nature of his proposed contract as regards the locality, period, and nature of the service, the rate of wages, and the price at which rice is to be supplied, and that he is willing to fulfil the same, the magistrate shall register, in a book to be kept for the purpose, in such form as the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal shall prescribe, the name of such native inhabitant and the depôt to which it is intended he shall proceed; but if the magistrate shall be of opinion that such native inhabitant does not understand the nature of his proposed contract, or that he has been recruited by fraud or misrepresentation, or if no such medical certificate as aforesaid is produced by the recruiter or garden-sirdar in respect of such native inhabitant, he shall refuse to register the name of such native inhabitant. Provided that if in any case the recruiter or garden-sirdar shall satisfy the magistrate that a medical certificate could not have been obtained without serious delay or inconvenience, the magistrate may dispense with the production of such certificate.

[See Section 5, § 4 of Bill.]

The magistrate in charge of any district, or division of a district, in which there may be any such accommodation provided, shall have, for the supervision, management, and regulation of such accommodation, all such and the same powers and authorities as are vested in a superintendent of emigration for the supervision, management, and regulation of depôts subject to the powers and authority of such superintendent.

47. Every native of India, who shall, in any place or town within the said provinces, enter into any engagement with any recruiter to proceed to a labor

district, for the purpose of laboring for hire, shall be brought by such recruiter before such medical officer as the Lieutenant-Governor may from time to time appoint to examine emigrants within such place or town; or, if no such officer has been appointed, before such medical officer as the magistrate may direct. The medical officer shall thereupon examine the native produced by the recruiter, and shall reject such person or shall certify in writing that he is in a fit state of health and able in point of physical condition to journey to and work for hire in a labor district. The certificate shall be in the form prescribed by the Lieutenant-Governor, and the recruiter shall pay to the medical officer a fee of two annas for each certificate.

48. Every emigrant who is certified by the medical officer, as required in the last preceding section, to be fit to emigrate to a labor district, shall, within forty-eight hours from the delivery to the recruiter of such certificate, appear with the recruiter before a magistrate in the district or town within which the engagement was entered into; and the recruiter shall not remove such emigrant from the said district until he has so appeared.

On the appearance of the emigrant the magistrate, after inspecting the medical certificate, shall examine him with reference to his engagement, and if it appears that he understands the nature of the engagement he has entered into as regards the locality, period, and nature of the service, the rate of wages, and the price at which food is to be supplied, and that he is willing to fulfil the same, the magistrate shall register in a book to be kept for the purpose in such form as the Lieutenant-Governor shall prescribe:—

- (1.) The name, the name of the father, and the age of such emigrant;
- (2.) The name of the village or place of which such emigrant is the resident;
- (3.) The contractor's depôt to which it is intended that he shall proceed;
- (4.) The labor district to which he is engaged to proceed;
- (5.) The period of service;
- (6.) The rate of wages, and the rate at which food is to be supplied.

XXIV. An authentic copy of every registration made under the next preceding section, and all such certificates of a medical officer as aforesaid, shall be forthwith forwarded by the magistrate to the superintendent, within the local limits of whose authority the depôt to which such native inhabitant is about to proceed is situated.

XXV. The provisions of the two preceding sections shall be applicable to all native inhabitants within the town of Calcutta, engaged by recruiters or by garden-sirdars authorized by their certificates to engage more than twenty native inhabitants, except that they shall be brought for registration before the superintendent having authority in that town, and not before a magistrate.

XXVI. Every native inhabitant of India who shall, by any recruiter or garden-sirdar, be brought or induced to come from any province or district not under the control of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, for the purpose of entering into a contract in a district under such control, shall be produced by a recruiter or garden-sirdar for registry under Section XIX or for medical examination and registry under Sections XXII and XXIII of this Act, as the case may be, at some place within the district subject to the control of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, into which such native inhabitant shall first come after having been recruited. Provided that such native inhabitant, if engaged under the provision of Section XIX, may be produced by the garden-sirdar for registry at Calcutta.

XXVII. Every contractor, recruiter, or garden-sirdar, who shall forward, send, or accompany any native inhabitant of India from the district or town in which he may have been recruited, or into which, under the preceding section, he may have first come, before such inhabitant has been duly registered according to the provisions contained in Section XIX or Section XXIII, as the case may be, or who shall induce any such native inhabitant to leave such district or town for the purpose of proceeding to any of the said districts without being so duly registered; or who shall forward, send, accompany, or induce any such native inhabitant to proceed to any depôt other than the depôt registered under Section XXIII; shall be liable, in respect of every such native inhabitant so forwarded, sent, accompanied, or induced, to a fine not exceeding fifty rupees, and also to imprisonment, simple or rigorous, for a term not exceeding one month. Provided always that nothing in this section contained shall subject to any penalty any garden-sirdar not authorized to engage more than twenty native inhabitants, by reason of his accompanying such native inhabitants to or towards Calcutta, for the purpose of there entering into a contract in pursuance of Section XIX.

XXVIII. All native inhabitants of India engaged by any contractor or recruiter to proceed to any of the said districts shall, after they have been registered as aforesaid, and while they are proceeding to a depôt, be accompanied throughout the journey by the contractor or recruiter himself, or by a competent person appointed by him, with the approval of the magistrate, by whom such native inhabitants may have been registered.

If the magistrate thinks that the emigrant does not understand the nature of the engagement, or has been induced to enter into the engagement by fraud or misrepresentation, he shall refuse to register such emigrant.

49. A certified copy of such registration written on substantial paper, shall be furnished by the magistrate to the emigrant registered.

50. A certified copy of every such registration and the original certificate of the medical officer shall be forthwith forwarded by the magistrate to the superintendent of emigration.

51. For the registration of every emigrant the recruiter shall pay to the officer making the registry a fee not exceeding one rupee and eight annas.

52. The provisions of the five preceding sections shall be applicable to all natives of India engaged by recruiters within the town of Calcutta, except that they shall be brought for registration before the superintendent of emigration having authority in that town, and not before a magistrate.

53. Every native of India who shall by any recruiter be brought or induced to come from any province or district not under the control of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, for the purpose of entering into a contract in a district under such control, shall be produced by the recruiter for medical examination and registry under sections 47 and 48 at some place within the district, subject to the control of the said Lieutenant-Governor, into which such native shall first come after having been engaged.

54. Every recruiter, who forwards or accompanies any native of India from the district or town in which he has been recruited, or into which, under the last preceding section, he has first come, or who induces any such native to leave such district or town for the purpose of proceeding to a labor district, without being duly registered as above required; or who forwards, accompanies, or induces any such native to proceed to any depôt other than the depôt registered under section 49; shall be punished in respect of every such native so forwarded, accompanied, or induced, with a fine which may extend to fifty rupees, or with imprisonment, of either description, for a term which may extend to one month, or with both.

55. All emigrants proceeding to a depôt shall be accompanied throughout the journey by the recruiter himself, or by a competent person appointed by him with the approval of the magistrate, by whom such emigrants have been registered. The magistrate shall give to the person so appointed a certificate under his signature stating that he has been appointed for the journey to the depôt.

XXXI. Every contractor, recruiter, or garden-sirdar, authorized to engage more than twenty native inhabitants by or through whom any native inhabitant may be forwarded or accompanied to a depôt, shall throughout the journey provide such inhabitant with proper and sufficient food and lodging: and whenever any such native inhabitant shall not be so provided with lodging or food, the contractor, recruiter, or garden-sirdar, by whom such native inhabitant may have been engaged, shall, for each default, and whether he may or may not have personally accompanied such native inhabitant, be liable to fine not exceeding fifty rupees. The whole or any portion of such fine may be awarded to such native inhabitant as compensation.

XXXIII. Every contractor shall, within twenty-four hours after the arrival at any depôt of any native inhabitant of India forwarded or brought to him for the purpose of proceeding to any of the said districts, give to the superintendent a notice in writing of such arrival, which notice shall be in such form, and shall contain such particulars, as the superintendent shall prescribe. Every such native inhabitant, in respect of whom no certificate shall have been forwarded in pursuance of Section XXIV, or in respect of whom the superintendent may determine that an examination is desirable, shall, as soon as may be after his arrival, be examined by the medical inspector, who shall give the superintendent a certificate of the state of health of every such native inhabitant examined.

XXXIV. If the medical inspector shall certify that any native inhabitant so examined is in such a state of health that his journey to any of the said districts would be dangerous to himself or to others, or that he is unfit for labor in the said districts, the superintendent may order the contractor, or in case of native inhabitants engaged by a garden-sirdar, such garden-sirdar to pay to such native inhabitant such sum as shall to the superintendent seem necessary to enable him to return to the place at which he was registered. Provided always that any such native inhabitant who from his state of health is, in the medical inspector's opinion, unfit to undertake the journey back to the place where he was registered, shall, until he is reported by the medical inspector fit to undertake such journey, be fed, clothed, and lodged at the expense of such contractor, or of such garden-sirdar's employer. If such contractor or garden-sirdar wilfully omits so to feed, clothe, and lodge the native inhabitant, he shall be liable to fine.

56. Every recruiter, by whom any emigrant is forwarded or accompanied to a depôt, shall, throughout the journey, provide such emigrant with proper and sufficient food and lodging. If any such emigrant is not so provided with lodging or food, he may complain to a magistrate of any class at any place where the recruiter fails to make such provision and such recruiter shall be punished by any such magistrate with fine which may extend to fifty rupees. The whole or any portion of such fine may be awarded to such emigrant as compensation. If the fine be not paid within twenty-four hours, the recruiter shall be punished with imprisonment which may extend to one month, and such magistrate may cancel the engagement.

Chapter 6.—Depôt.

57. Within twenty-four hours after the arrival at any depôt of any emigrant, the contractor by whom such depôt is maintained shall give to the superintendent of emigration a notice in writing of such arrival, which notice shall be in such form and shall contain such particulars as the superintendent shall prescribe.

58. The copy of the registration and the medical certificate of every emigrant received by the superintendent as above provided shall be shown to the medical inspector; and all emigrants shall be inspected by the medical inspector as soon as may be after their arrival at the depôt. If he be satisfied of the fitness of an emigrant to journey to and labor in a labor district, he shall countersign the copy of the registration; if he be not satisfied thereof, he shall give a certificate to that effect to the superintendent.

The medical inspector shall examine any emigrant in regard to whom a medical certificate is not forthcoming, and shall certify whether such emigrant is in his opinion in a fit state of health and able in point of physical condition to journey to and work for hire in a labor district; and if satisfied of his fitness he shall countersign the copy of the registration.

59. If the medical inspector shall certify that any emigrant so examined is in such a state of health that his journey to any labor district would be dangerous to himself or to others, or that he is unfit for labor in a labor district, the superintendent may order the contractor, or the garden-sirdar, if such emigrant has been brought to the depôt by a garden-sirdar, to pay to such emigrant such sum as shall to the superintendent seem necessary to enable him to return to the place at which he was registered. Provided that any such emigrant, who from his state of health is, in the opinion of the medical inspector, unfit to undertake the journey back to the place where he was registered, shall, in addition to his being conveyed back at the expense of the contractor or garden-sirdar, be entitled to be fed, clothed, lodged, and attended to by and at the expense of the contractor or garden-sirdar.

XXIV. An authentic copy of every registration made under the next preceding section, and all such certificates of a medical officer as aforesaid, shall be forthwith forwarded by the magistrate to the superintendent, within the local limits of whose authority the depôt to which such native inhabitant is about to proceed is situated.

XXV. The provisions of the two preceding sections shall be applicable to all native inhabitants within the town of Calcutta, engaged by recruiters or by garden-sirdars authorized by their certificates to engage more than twenty native inhabitants, except that they shall be brought for registration before the superintendent having authority in that town, and not before a magistrate.

XXVI. Every native inhabitant of India who shall, by any recruiter or garden-sirdar, be brought or induced to come from any province or district not under the control of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, for the purpose of entering into a contract in a district under such control, shall be produced by a recruiter or garden-sirdar for registry under Section XIX or for medical examination and registry under Sections XXII and XXIII of this Act, as the case may be, at some place within the district subject to the control of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, into which such native inhabitant shall first come after having been recruited. Provided that such native inhabitant, if engaged under the provision of Section XIX, may be produced by the garden-sirdar for registry at Calcutta.

XXVII. Every contractor, recruiter, or garden-sirdar, who shall forward, send, or accompany any native inhabitant of India from the district or town in which he may have been recruited, or into which, under the preceding section, he may have first come, before such inhabitant has been duly registered according to the provisions contained in Section XIX or Section XXIII, as the case may be, or who shall induce any such native inhabitant to leave such district or town for the purpose of proceeding to any of the said districts without being so duly registered; or who shall forward, send, accompany, or induce any such native inhabitant to proceed to any depôt other than the depôt registered under Section XXIII, shall be liable, in respect of every such native inhabitant so forwarded, sent, accompanied, or induced, to a fine not exceeding fifty rupees, and also to imprisonment, simple or rigorous, for a term not exceeding one month. Provided always that nothing in this section contained shall subject to any penalty any garden-sirdar not authorized to engage more than twenty native inhabitants, by reason of his accompanying such native inhabitants to or towards Calcutta, for the purpose of their entering into a contract in pursuance of Section XIX.

XXVIII. All native inhabitants of India engaged by any contractor or recruiter to proceed to any of the said districts shall, after they have been registered as aforesaid, and while they are proceeding to a depôt, be accompanied throughout the journey by the contractor or recruiter himself, or by a competent person appointed by him, with the approval of the magistrate, by whom such native inhabitants may have been registered.

If the magistrate thinks that the emigrant does not understand the nature of the engagement, or has been induced to enter into the engagement by fraud or misrepresentation, he shall refuse to register such emigrant.

49. A certified copy of such registration written on substantial paper, shall be furnished by the magistrate to the emigrant registered.

Copy of registration to be given to emigrant.

50. A certified copy of every such registration and the original certificate of the medical officer shall be forthwith forwarded by the magistrate to the superintendent of emigration.

Copy of registration and medical certificate to be sent to superintendent.

51. For the registration of every emigrant the recruiter shall pay to the officer making the registry a fee not exceeding one rupee and eight annas.

52. The provisions of the five preceding sections shall be applicable to all natives of India engaged by recruiters within the town of Calcutta, except that they shall be brought for registration before the superintendent of emigration having authority in that town, and not before a magistrate.

Similar provisions for emigrants recruited in Calcutta.

53. Every native of India who shall by any recruiter be brought or induced to come from any province or district not under the control of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, for the purpose of entering into a contract in a district under such control, shall be produced by the recruiter for medical examination and registry under sections 47 and 48 at some place within the district, subject to the control of the said Lieutenant-Governor, into which such native shall first come after having been engaged.

54. Every recruiter, who forwards or accompanies any native of India from the district or town in which he has been recruited, or into which, under the last preceding section, he has first come, or who induces any such native to leave such district or town for the purpose of proceeding to a labor district, without being duly registered as above required; or who forwards, accompanies, or induces any such native to proceed to any depôt other than the depôt registered under section 49; shall be punished in respect of every such native so forwarded, accompanied, or induced, with a fine which may extend to fifty rupees, or with imprisonment, of either description, for a term which may extend to one month, or with both.

Penalty for forwarding emigrants without registration

55. All emigrants proceeding to a depôt shall be accompanied throughout the journey by the recruiter himself, or by a competent person appointed by him with the approval of the magistrate, by whom such emigrants have been registered. The magistrate shall give to the person so appointed a certificate under his signature stating that he has been appointed for the journey to the depôt.

Recruiter must accompany emigrants to depôt, or depute person approved by magistrate

name and

XXXI. Every contractor, recruiter, or garden-sirdar, authorized to engage more than twenty native inhabitants by or through whom any native inhabitant may be forwarded or accompanied to a depôt, shall throughout the journey provide such inhabitant with proper and sufficient food and lodging; and whenever any such native inhabitant shall not be so provided with lodging or food, the contractor, recruiter, or garden-sirdar, by whom such native inhabitant may have been engaged, shall, for each default, and whether he may or may not have personally accompanied such native inhabitant, be liable to fine not exceeding fifty rupees. The whole or any portion of such fine may be awarded to such native inhabitant as compensation.

XXXIII. Every contractor shall, within twenty-four hours after the arrival at any depôt of any native inhabitant of India forwarded or brought to him for the purpose of proceeding to any of the said districts, give to the superintendent a notice in writing of such arrival, which notice shall be in such form, and shall contain such particulars, as the superintendent shall prescribe. Every such native inhabitant, in respect of whom no certificate shall have been forwarded in pursuance of Section XXIV, or in respect of whom the superintendent may determine that an examination is desirable, shall, as soon as may be after his arrival, be examined by the medical inspector, who shall give the superintendent a certificate of the state of health of every such native inhabitant examined.

XXXIV. If the medical inspector shall certify that any native inhabitant so examined is in such a state of health that his journey to any of the said districts would be dangerous to himself or to others, or that he is unfit for labor in the said districts, the superintendent may order the contractor, or in case of native inhabitants engaged by a garden-sirdar, such garden-sirdar to pay to such native inhabitant such sum as shall to the superintendent seem necessary to enable him to return to the place at which he was registered. Provided always that any such native inhabitant who from his state of health is, in the medical inspector's opinion, unfit to undertake the journey back to the place where he was registered, shall, until he is reported by the medical inspector fit to undertake such journey, be fed, clothed, and lodged at the expense of such contractor, or of such garden-sirdar's employer. If such contractor or garden-sirdar wilfully omits so to feed, clothe, and lodge the native inhabitant, he shall be liable to fine.

56. Every recruiter, by whom any emigrant is forwarded or accompanied to a depôt, shall, throughout the journey, provide such emigrant with proper and sufficient food and lodging. If any such emigrant is not so provided with lodging or food, he may complain to a magistrate of any class at any place where the recruiter fails to make such provision and such recruiter shall be punished by any such magistrate with fine which may extend to fifty rupees. The whole or any portion of such fine may be awarded to such emigrant as compensation. If the fine be not paid within twenty-four hours, the recruiter shall be punished with imprisonment which may extend to one month, and such magistrate may cancel the engagement.

Chapter 6.—Depôt.

57. Within twenty-four hours after the arrival at any depôt of any emigrant, the contractor by whom such depôt is maintained shall give to the superintendent of emigration a notice in writing of such arrival, which notice shall be in such form and shall contain such particulars as the superintendent shall prescribe.

58. The copy of the registration and the medical certificate of every emigrant received by the superintendent as above provided shall be shown to the medical inspector; and all emigrants shall be inspected by the medical inspector as soon as may be after their arrival at the depôt. If he be satisfied of the fitness of an emigrant to journey to and labor in a labor district, he shall countersign the copy of the registration; if he be not satisfied thereof, he shall give a certificate to that effect to the superintendent.

The medical inspector shall examine any emigrant in regard to whom a medical certificate is not forthcoming, and shall certify whether such emigrant is in his opinion in a fit state of health and able in point of physical condition to journey to and work for hire in a labor district; and if satisfied of his fitness he shall countersign the copy of the registration.

59. If the medical inspector shall certify that any emigrant so examined is in such a state of health that his journey to any labor district would be dangerous to himself or to others, or that he is unfit for labor in a labor district, the superintendent may order the contractor, or the garden-sirdar, if such emigrant has been brought to the depôt by a garden-sirdar, to pay to such emigrant such sum as shall to the superintendent seem necessary to enable him to return to the place at which he was registered. Provided that any such emigrant, who from his state of health is, in the opinion of the medical inspector, unfit to undertake the journey back to the place where he was registered, shall, in addition to his being conveyed back at the expense of the contractor or garden-sirdar, be entitled to be fed, clothed, lodged, and attended to by and at the expense of

XXXV. If, upon the arrival of any native inhabitant at a depôt, it shall appear to the superintendent that such native inhabitant has suffered any ill-treatment on the journey, the superintendent may cause him to be removed from the depôt, and may order the contractor or garden-sirdar for or by whom such native inhabitant shall have been taken to such depôt, to pay him such sum of money as to the superintendent shall seem reasonable by way of compensation, or such sum as to the superintendent shall seem necessary in order to enable such native inhabitant to return to the place where he was registered. In the latter case the native inhabitant shall not be bound to enter into a contract.

XXXVII. Every contract entered into in pursuance of Section XVIII, and not being within the provisions of Section XIX shall, in the presence of the superintendent, be signed in duplicate both by such native inhabitant and by the person with whom he intends to contract, or his agent. Before such native inhabitant signs the contract, the superintendent shall personally explain it to him, and shall attest such contract and certify at the foot thereof that he has personally explained the same. An abstract of every such contract shall be entered by the superintendent in a register to be kept by him for the purpose; and after such abstract has been so entered, one of the duplicates so duly signed and attested as hereinbefore provided shall be given to the laborer, and the other to the person with whom he has contracted, or his agent.

LXX. The superintendent shall send by post a copy, authenticated under his hand, of every abstract entered by him as in Section XXXVII provided, to the magistrate of the district in which the service under such contract is agreed to be performed. Every such copy shall be despatched by the superintendent within seven days after the entry of the abstract. Every abstract and every such copy shall, without further proof thereof, be receivable as primary evidence in every court, whether civil or criminal, as fully as the original contract might or could be.

XXXVIII. If any native inhabitant of India who may, under the provisions hereinbefore contained, have been received into any depôt, shall, without reasonable cause, refuse to execute such contract as shall be tendered to him in conformity with the provisions of the last clause, such native inhabitant shall be punished with

of such contractor, or of the employer of such garden-sirdar, until he is reported by the medical inspector fit to undertake such journey. If such contractor or garden-sirdar negligently or wilfully omits so to feed, clothe, lodge, and attend to the emigrant, the superintendent may order him to pay to such emigrant such sum of money by way of compensation as may appear reasonable.

60. If, upon the arrival of any emigrant at a depôt, it shall appear to the superintendent of emigration, after personal communication with such emigrant, that such emigrant has suffered any serious ill-treatment, or that the recruiter has failed to provide such emigrant with proper and sufficient food and lodging during transit, the superintendent may cause him to be removed from the depôt, and may order the contractor or garden-sirdar, for or by whom such emigrant shall have been taken to such depôt, to pay him such sum of money as to the superintendent shall seem reasonable by way of compensation, & such sum as to the superintendent shall seem necessary in order to enable such native inhabitant to return to the place where he was registered. In the latter case the native inhabitant shall not be bound to enter into a contract.

61. Every emigrant, who is passed by the medical inspector as in a fit state of health and able to journey to and labor in a labor district, shall be required to execute a contract before he is forwarded from the depôt. The contract shall be executed in duplicate in the presence of the superintendent of emigration by the emigrant and by the employer to whom he is engaged or his agent, and shall be attested by the superintendent, and one copy thereof shall be given to the emigrant, and the other copy thereof to the employer or his agent. The contract may be written or printed, or partly written and partly printed, and shall be on substantial paper.

Provided that no contract shall be executed by an emigrant until the superintendent has satisfied himself by personal explanation of the conditions of the contract and by examination of such emigrant, that the emigrant comprehends the nature of the contract and is willing to bind himself to abide by the conditions thereof.

An abstract of every such contract shall be entered in a register to be kept by the superintendent for the purpose, and a certified copy of such entry, or of the contract shall be forwarded by him within seven days to the magistrate of the labor district to which such emigrant is to proceed.

62. Such certified copy of the entry, or of the contract so forwarded, shall be admissible in any court as evidence of the contents of the contract.

63. Any emigrant who, without reasonable cause, refuses to execute such contract, shall, if the name of it correspond with the name entered in the

Emigrant ill-treated during journey may obtain compensation.

If emigrant is passed by medical inspector, contract to be executed,

after personal examination by superintendent.

Contract to be entered in register, and copy sent to magistrate of labor district.

Proof of contract.

Penalty on emigrant refusing to execute contract.

a fine equal in amount to the entire cost incurred by or on behalf of the contractor or the garden-sirdar's employer in and about bringing such native inhabitant to such depôt, and in default of payment of such fine, with imprisonment with or without hard labor which may extend to two months, and such native inhabitant shall forthwith be discharged from such depôt. A certificate signed by the superintendent that reasonable cause for refusing to execute the contract has not been shown, shall be admissible as *prima facie* evidence in any proceeding under this section. Every fine levied under the provisions of this section shall be paid to the contractor or employer by whom or on whose behalf the person from whom such fine shall have been levied was originally registered.

XXXIX. If within thirty-days after the arrival of any

Penalty on contractor not providing an employment for laborer.

native inhabitant of India at a depôt, the contractor or garden-sirdar by whom or on whose behalf such native inhabitant shall have been registered, shall not tender to him for execution such contract as under the provisions of the preceding sections he would be bound to execute, the superintendent may order the contractor or garden-sirdar to pay to such native inhabitant such sum of money as to the superintendent shall seem necessary to enable such native inhabitant to return to the place where he was registered, and in such case such native inhabitant shall not be bound to execute any contract.

XL. If any contractor or garden-sirdar who may be ordered,

Power to enforce payment of monies ordered by superintendent to be paid.

under the provisions of Sections XXXIV, XXXV, XXXVI, or XXXIX, to pay any sum of money, shall for twenty-four hours omit to comply with such order, it shall be lawful for the superintendent to advance the amount so ordered to be paid to the person named in such order, and to recover from such contractor or garden-sirdar or his employer the sum so advanced with interest at the rate of twelve per cent. per annum from the date of such advance, and no further proof shall be required by any court in any suit for the recovery of money so advanced, than that the superintendent made such order as aforesaid, and advanced the money as aforesaid.

the magistrate of the district in which he was engaged, be punished with a fine equal in amount to the entire cost incurred by, or on behalf of, the contractor, or the garden-sirdar, as the case may be, in engaging, registering, and conveying him to the depôt, and in default of payment of such fine, with imprisonment, with or without hard labor, which may extend to two months, and such emigrant shall forthwith be discharged from such depôt. A certificate signed by the superintendent, that reasonable cause for refusing to execute the contract has not been shown, shall be admissible as *prima facie* evidence in any proceeding taken under this section. Every fine levied under the provisions of this section shall be paid to the contractor or garden-sirdar by whom or on whose behalf the person from whom such fine shall have been levied was originally registered.

64. If within thirty days after the arrival of any emigrant at a depôt, the

Penalty on contractor failing to provide contract.

contractor, by whom or on whose behalf such emigrant shall have been registered, does not tender to him for execution such contract as under the provisions of the preceding sections, he would be bound to execute, or if such contractor or the employer of the garden-sirdar, without the consent of the superintendent, refuses to be bound by the agreement made by the recruiter or garden-sirdar with the emigrant, the superintendent may order the contractor or garden-sirdar to pay to such emigrant such sum of money as to the superintendent shall seem necessary to enable such emigrant to return to the place where he was registered, and in such case such emigrant shall not be bound to execute any contract.

65. The superintendent may, in any case in

Superintendent may file action on behalf of emigrant for any breach of contract.

which it seems to him proper to do so, institute a suit on behalf of the emigrant against the contractor or the employer of the garden-sirdar for the recovery of damages for any breach of contract. In every such suit the contract entered into by the recruiter shall be deemed to have been entered into by, and to be binding on, the contractor or the employer of the garden-sirdar as the case may be.

66. If any contractor or garden-sirdar who

Recovery of sums ordered to be paid by superintendent.

may be ordered, under the provisions of sections 59, 60, and 64, to pay any sum of money, shall for twenty-four hours omit to comply with such order, it shall be lawful for the superintendent to advance the amount so ordered to be paid to the person named in such order, and to recover from such contractor or garden-sirdar or his employer the sum so advanced, with interest at the rate of twelve per cent. per annum from the date of such advance; and no further proof shall be required by any court in any suit for the recovery of money so advanced than that the superintendent made such order as aforesaid and advanced the money as aforesaid.

67. The superintendent of emigration may

Superintendent may fine contractor or recruiter.

punish with fine not exceeding fifty rupees any contractor or recruiter who is guilty of a breach or neglect of any rule contained in this Act, relating to contractors or recruiters, or of any rule prescribed by the Lieutenant-Governor under section 5 for the management and regulation

XLII. Any laborer whose contracts shall have been executed and entered as hereinbefore provided, may be despatched from time to time to any of the said districts by the contractors in whose depôts they may be, or by the persons whom they may have agreed to serve respectively, but subject always to the provisions of this Act. No laborer shall be so despatched unless the permission of the superintendent shall have been first obtained, and the laborer shall have received a pass as hereinafter mentioned.

XLIII. It shall not be lawful for the master of any steamer, or the manjee of any boat, without a license granted by the superintendent within the local limits of whose authority any laborer may embark, to convey more than twenty laborers at any one time to or towards any of the said districts. A fee not exceeding four annas per laborer (the amount of which fee shall from time to time be fixed by the Government of Bengal) shall be paid for every such license, and it shall be in the discretion of the superintendent to whom application is made to grant or withhold any such license. Every such license shall apply only to one voyage or trip to the said districts or any one or more of those districts, and shall specify the number of laborers which the steamer or boat is licensed to carry, and the number of persons (including the crew) other than laborers whom such steamer or boat is licensed to carry.

XLIII. The master of any steamer, or the manjee of any boat, in which at one time more than twenty laborers shall be conveyed without a license having been obtained as aforesaid, shall be liable to a fine for every laborer so illegally conveyed.

XLIV. If the master of any steamer, or the manjee of any boat, shall, after having obtained a license as aforesaid, fraudulently do or suffer to be done any act or thing whereby the state of the steamer or boat may be altered, so that such steamer or boat may be unfit for the accommodation of the

of contractors, depôts, and of hospital depôts. Such fines if unpaid shall be recovered on the requisition of the superintendent of emigration by any competent magistrate in the manner prescribed in section 307 of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

Chapter 7.—Transport.

68. When the contract of any emigrant has been duly executed, he may, with the permission of the superintendent of emigration, be forwarded to the labor district, in which he has engaged to labor, by the contractor in whose depôt he is residing, or by the employer with whom he has made the contract. Every such emigrant or batch of emigrants shall be furnished with a pass in the form set forth in schedule C annexed to this Act, signed by the contractor or garden-sirdar, and countersigned by the superintendent of emigration and by the embarkation agent at the place at which the laborer embarks, specifying his name and age, the name of his father, the place of his destination, and the name of his employer. Every such pass shall be entered in a book to be kept by the embarkation agent, and shall be dated and numbered in a consecutive series.

69. It shall not be lawful for the master of any vessel, without a license granted by the embarkation agent within the local limits of whose authority any emigrant may embark, to convey more than twenty emigrants at any one time to or towards any labor district. A fee not exceeding four annas per emigrant shall be paid for every such license, and it shall be in the discretion of the embarkation agent to whom application is made to grant or withhold any such license. Such license shall be in force for only one voyage to one or more of the labor districts, and shall specify the number of emigrants which the vessel is licensed to carry, and the number of persons (including the crew) other than emigrants whom such vessel is licensed to carry.

The master of any vessel, in which at one time more than twenty emigrants are conveyed without a license having been obtained as aforesaid, shall be punished with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees.

70. Such license shall state the date on which the vessel shall leave the place at which the emigrants are to embark. If the vessel does not leave such place and proceed on its voyage on the day fixed, the master thereof shall be punished with a fine which may extend to five hundred rupees for each day during which the vessel remains at or within five miles of the place of embarkation. Provided that such penalty shall not be incurred if the delay takes place with the sanction of the embarkation agent or is caused by any casualty incidental to or attending navigation.

71. If the master of any vessel, after having obtained a license as aforesaid, fraudulently alters the name of the vessel, so that

number of laborers mentioned in such license, such master or manjee shall be liable to fine.

in the opinion of the magistrate, for the accommodation of the number of emigrants mentioned in such license, such master shall be liable to fine.

XLV. The master of any steamer, or the manjee of any boat, licensed to carry laborers, who shall receive on board his steamer or boat a greater number of laborers, or of other persons than is specified in his license, shall be liable to a fine for every laborer and other person so received in excess of the licensed number. In computing under this Act the number of laborers or other persons on board of any steamer or boat, two children under the age of ten years shall be reckoned as one person only.

XLVI. No master of any steamer, nor manjee of any boat, whether licensed or not, shall take on board any laborer, unless such laborer, or some person accompanying him, shall show a pass signed by some superintendent, or, in the case of native inhabitants engaged by a garden-sirdar, signed by some magistrate or other officer or superintendent acting under the provisions of Section XIX, stating his name and age, and the name of his father, and certifying the place of his destination, and the name of the person with whom he has contracted to labor. A master or manjee shall be liable to a fine not exceeding ten rupees for every laborer taken on board without a pass.

XLVIII. Before any steamer or boat, licensed as aforesaid, shall proceed upon any voyage for the said districts, the master or manjee thereof shall deliver to the superintendent a list in duplicate, in a form to be prescribed by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, specifying the names, ages, previous occupations, and destinations of all the laborers on board such steamer or boat, and the names of the persons with whom they have respectively contracted to labor. The Superintendent shall keep one of the said lists, and shall sign the other (if it be in his opinion correct) and deliver it back to the master or manjee. If the master of any steamer, or the manjee of any boat, shall, after having commenced his voyage, or after having delivered such list to the superintendent, knowingly take on board any laborer whose name shall not have been entered in the list aforesaid, he shall be liable to a fine for every laborer so illegally taken on board.

LXII. There shall be laden, under the supervision of the superintendent, on board of every steamer or boat licensed as aforesaid and carrying laborers to any of the said districts, at the time of the embarkation of such laborers, proper and sufficient provisions for the consumption of the said laborers, to the amount, or in the proportion, which shall be prescribed as aforesaid by the Lieutenant-Governor. And any master or manjee who shall commence the voyage without having on board such provisions as aforesaid, or without having on board such medical and other officers, cooks, and other attendants, as the superintendent shall order, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding five hundred rupees, and in default of payment for a term not exceeding three months. Provided always that it shall not be lawful for the superintendent to detain any vessel or any person who may go together to the said districts.

And medical and other officers, cooks, and other attendants, as the superintendent shall order, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding five hundred rupees, and in default of payment for a term not exceeding three months. Provided always that it shall not be lawful for the superintendent to detain any vessel or any person who may go together to the said districts.

[Section 5 § 6, 8, 9 of the Bill.]

72. The master of any vessel licensed to carry emigrants, who receives on board his vessel a greater number of emigrants, or of other persons, than the number specified in his license, shall be liable to a fine for every emigrant and other person so received in excess of the licensed number. In computing under this Act the number of emigrants or other persons on board of any vessel, two children under the age of ten years shall be reckoned as one person only.

73. The master of any vessel, whether licensed or not, shall not take on board any emigrant if the number of such emigrants exceeds twenty, unless such emigrant, or some person accompanying him, shall show the pass prescribed by section 68 countersigned by the embarkation agent. The master shall be liable to a fine not exceeding ten rupees for every emigrant taken on board without a pass.

74. The master of a licensed vessel carrying emigrants shall not proceed on the voyage towards a labor district until he has received from the embarkation agent a list of all the emigrants on board.

Such list shall contain all the particulars noted in the pass of each such emigrant; but if all the emigrants whose names are entered in any one pass embark on board the same vessel, it shall be sufficient if the number and date of such pass are noted in the list. The embarkation agent and the master of the vessel shall together personally ascertain that the number of emigrants on board corresponds with the number entered in such list.

If the master of such vessel allows any emigrant not entered in such list to proceed in the vessel, he shall be punished with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees.

The embarkation agent shall send a copy of the said list or an extract from it to the magistrate of the labor district to which any of the emigrants are proceeding.

75. The master of any vessel carrying emigrants, who leaves a place of embarkation in progress to a labor district without having taken on board such supplies of provisions, clothing, medicinal drugs, and other stores, and such medical and other officers, and such cooks and other attendants, as are required under the rules prescribed by the Lieutenant-Governor, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to three months, or with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees.

XLVII. If the master of any steamer, or the manjee of any boat, shall, save as hereinafter is provided, cause or permit any laborer finally to leave such steamer or boat at any place other than that named as the destination of such laborer in the pass signed as in the next preceding section is provided, such master or manjee shall be liable to fine for each such offence. Provided always that this section shall not be deemed to prevent the master of any steamer, or the manjee of any boat, from permitting laborers to disembark at any place or places on the voyage, so long as such disembarkation is not intended, or known to be likely to be final; nor to prevent the final disembarkation of any laborers in case of accident or other unavoidable necessity, if such accident or necessity be forthwith reported to the superintendent by whom the license of such steamer or boat was granted, and to the nearest magistrate in the district within which such accident may occur or necessity arise.

XLIX. The master of any steamer, or the manjee of any boat, licensed as aforesaid, having laborers on board, shall, immediately on the arrival of such steamer or boat at any station between the places of embarkation and disembarkation of such laborers, at which there may be a magistrate, give immediate notice of such arrival to the magistrate, and it shall be lawful for the magistrate or any officer specially deputed by him on that behalf, at any time while such steamer or boat is within the limits of his jurisdiction, and whether such notice as aforesaid shall have been given or not, to go on board such steamer or boat and inspect the same, and the master and officers of the steamer, or the manjee of the boat, shall be bound to afford such magistrate or other officer all reasonable facility for such inspection, and to give him all such information respecting the laborers or other persons on board thereof as may be reasonably required, and in default of compliance with the provisions aforesaid, such master or manjee may be punished by fine.

76. No vessel carrying two hundred emigrants shall be allowed to proceed on the voyage unless a medical officer, who is a licentiate in medicine, or who is declared to be qualified for such charge by order of the Lieutenant-Governor, has been appointed to the charge of such emigrants.

77. If the master of any licensed vessel carrying emigrants, save as hereinafter is provided, voluntarily or negligently causes or permits any emigrant finally to leave such vessel at any place other than that named in his pass as the destination of such emigrant, such master shall be liable to fine not exceeding one hundred rupees for each emigrant so disembarked. Provided always that this section shall not be deemed to prevent the master of any vessel from permitting emigrants to disembark at any place or places on the voyage so long as such disembarkation is not intended or known to be likely to be final; nor to prevent the final disembarkation of any emigrants in case of accident or other unavoidable necessity, if such accident or necessity be forthwith reported to the embarkation agent by whom the license of such vessel was granted, and to the nearest magistrate in the district within which such accident may occur or necessity arise.

78. Every licensed vessel carrying emigrants shall stop at every place, in which a magistrate is stationed, intermediate between the places of embarkation and disembarkation of such emigrants, and shall remain during not less than six hours of daylight. The master of every such vessel shall immediately on arrival report to the magistrate the number of emigrants on board, the general state of their health, and the number of deaths (if any) which have occurred among the persons who embarked on such vessel.

79. A magistrate may at any time go on board of any such licensed vessel carrying emigrants while within the limits of his jurisdiction, and may inspect the vessel, the emigrants, and all persons on board. The master and officers of such vessel shall be bound to afford to such magistrate all reasonable facility for such inspection, and to give him all such information respecting the emigrants or other persons on board as may be reasonably required, and respecting any deaths which may have occurred on board, and respecting any other facts which may affect the health of the emigrants.

Any master or other officer who wilfully or negligently omits to give any such information to the magistrate, shall be punished with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees.

80. On the arrival of such vessel, or at any time while it is within the limits of his jurisdiction, the magistrate may regulate communication between the vessel and land.

L. It shall be lawful for such magistrate or other officer as aforesaid, if he shall see reasonable ground for so doing, to detain the steamer or boat until he shall have caused the laborers on board thereof to be inspected by the civil medical officer of the district, or, in case of his absence or inability to attend, by some other qualified medical officer, and such medical officer shall inspect the laborers on board such steamer or boat, and shall prepare, sign, and submit to the magistrate or other officer a report respecting the general condition and health of the laborers on board, and shall cause to be detained at such station for medical treatment any laborer who may appear to him to be affected with any infectious or contagious disease, and any laborer who may have been, in pursuance of the provisions hereinafter in that behalf contained, taken beyond his place of destination, in consequence of his being in such a state of health as to be unfit to proceed to the place at which he has contracted to labor.

L.II. If disease shall exist among laborers, or intending laborers, while passing through any district, whether by land or by water, on their journey either to a depot or place of embarkation, or to the place where they are to labor, any magistrate having jurisdiction in such district may require the civil medical officer of the station, or, in his absence, some other qualified medical officer, to report on the health of such laborers or intending laborers, and if in the opinion of such medical officer it may be advisable, may detain such laborer or intending laborers, or any of them, until such time as they shall be able to proceed with safety. In any case in which laborers or intending laborers are detained under the provisions of this section or of Section I or L.III by a magistrate, he shall cause all necessary arrangements to be made for their accommodation, support and medical treatment; and all expenses incurred by him in respect of the laborers so detained, prior to the final disembarkation of the laborers, shall be recoverable, with interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, from the contractor by, through, or for whom the laborers shall have been engaged or forwarded; or in the case of laborers, or intending laborers engaged by a garden-sirdar, from the employer from whom such garden-sirdar received his certificate, as money paid to the use of such contractor or employer. If any such expenses shall be incurred in respect of laborers after they shall have finally disembarked, such expenses shall be recoverable, with interest as aforesaid, from the employer under whom such laborers have contracted to serve.

vessel and the land, and may prohibit all persons from leaving the vessel and all persons on land from proceeding on board.

81. A Magistrate may, if he has reason to believe that any emigrants on board any vessel within the limits of his jurisdiction are or are likely to be affected with any infectious or contagious disease, detain such vessel, and require the civil medical officer of the district or other qualified medical officer to inspect the emigrants on board such vessel, and to report on their health, and whether any or what measures are requisite for the removal or prevention of such disease. After the submission of such report the magistrate may detain the vessel for a further period not exceeding 5 days for the purpose of carrying out such measures, if any, recommended by the medical officer in his report, and the magistrate may further detain at such station for medical treatment any emigrant who is affected with any infectious or contagious disease.

82. A magistrate may, if he has reason to believe that a party of emigrants proceeding by land within the limits of his jurisdiction are or are likely to be affected with any infectious or contagious disease, detain such party and require the civil medical officer of the district or other qualified medical officer to inspect the emigrants and to report on their health, and whether any and what measures are requisite for the removal or prevention of such disease, and the magistrate may detain at such station for medical treatment such party or such emigrants of the party as are affected with any infectious or contagious disease for such period as the medical officer may certify to be requisite.

83. If in any case it appears to the magistrate expedient, with reference to the state of health of any such emigrants, that one or more of them should not be allowed to proceed towards a labor district, he may order the disembarkation and detention of any such person; and in such case he shall cause all necessary arrangements to be made for their accommodation, support, and medical treatment.

All necessary expenses incurred by him in respect of emigrants so detained shall be recovered from the contractor, or the employer by whom the garden-sirdar is accredited, by or for whom such emigrants have been engaged. If any emigrant is removed under the provisions of this section from any vessel, the magistrate shall determine what proportion of the amount paid or to be paid for the conveyance of such emigrant shall be refunded, and may recover such amount if paid from the master of such vessel. If the amount has not been paid, the contract to pay shall be modified in accordance with such order.

L.I. In any case in which, on making such inspection as is in the last preceding section provided, the magistrate shall find that any of the provisions of this Act have not been complied with, he shall report the same to the superintendent by whom the license to carry the laborers was granted to such steamer or boat; and if the circumstances of the case are such as in the magistrate's opinion make it necessary so to do, he may detain the said steamer or boat until the provisions of this Act have been complied with, so far as to make it possible for the voyage to be further prosecuted with safety and reasonable comfort to the laborers.

L.III. Whenever any steamer or boat licensed as aforesaid shall arrive at any civil station, and there shall be on board of such steamer or boat laborers intended to disembark at such station or at some intermediate place at which such steamer or boat would arrive before arriving at the next civil station, the master of such steamer, or the manjee of such boat, shall, previously to the disembarkation of any of the laborers, give notice of such arrival to the magistrate of such station or such officer as shall be appointed by such magistrate in that behalf, and shall exhibit to him the list mentioned in Section XLVIII, so far as it relates to such laborers, and the magistrate or other officer aforesaid shall cause such laborers to be inspected by the civil medical officer of the station, or in his absence by some other qualified medical officer, and it shall be the duty of such medical officer to inspect carefully all such laborers, and after making such inspection, he shall prepare and sign a report in which he shall certify as to the state of health and general condition of every laborer so inspected, and shall cause to be detained at such station for medical treatment any laborer who may be in such a state of health as in his opinion to be unfit to proceed to the place at which he has contracted to labor.

84. If it appears to a magistrate making an inspection of any such vessel that the number of emigrants on board is larger than the number specified in the license, he may remove the excess number and detain them until another opportunity of forwarding them to their destination is found. The necessary expense of maintaining such emigrants and of conveying them to their destination shall be recovered from the master of such vessel.

85. If it appears to a magistrate making an inspection of any such vessel that anything required to be done or provided under the provisions of this Act, or of any rule made by the Lieutenant-Governor under the authority of this Act, has not been done or provided, he may detain such vessel until the omission shall have been supplied.

86. Whenever any licensed vessel carrying emigrants arrives at a civil station at which it is intended that any of such emigrants shall disembark, the master shall immediately give notice of the arrival to the magistrate, and shall forward to him at the same time the list furnished to him by the embarkation agent under the provisions of section 74, or a copy of so much of the said list as relates to the emigrants who are to disembark. The master shall not permit any such emigrants to leave the vessel without the order of the magistrate.

Immediately on the receipt of such notice the magistrate shall send information of the arrival of the emigrants to the employers with whom they have contracted, or to the agents of such persons. And he shall at the same time direct the civil medical officer of the station, or in his absence some other qualified medical officer, to go on board such vessel and to inspect such emigrants.

Such medical officer shall, without delay, make a careful inspection of all such emigrants; and, after making such inspection, shall prepare and sign a report, in which he shall certify the state of health and general condition of each emigrant so inspected.

87. The magistrate shall detain at the station for medical treatment any emigrant who is, in the opinion of the medical officer, in such a state of health as to be unfit to proceed to the place at which he has contracted to labor.

The provisions of section 83 shall be applicable to emigrants, whom, on their final disembarkation, the magistrate may think proper to detain at the place of disembarkation for medical treatment. Provided that all necessary expenses incurred in respect

of such emigrants, and of conveying them to their destination, shall be recovered from the master of such vessel.

LIV. The magistrate or other officer aforesaid shall forthwith upon receipt of the notice, in Section LIII mentioned, give notice of the arrival of the laborers to be inspected under the provisions of the same section to the persons with whom they shall be under contract to labor, or to the agents of such persons, who shall forthwith take charge of their laborers respectively. It shall be the duty of the magistrate or other officer aforesaid to ascertain whether reasonable provision has been made for the support and lodging of laborers whose place of disembarkation may be at such station from the time of their disembarkation till they reach their final destination; and if the persons with whom they may have contracted shall fail to make such reasonable provision, or if such persons or their respective agents shall not be present at the place of disembarkation, the magistrate or other officer aforesaid may order such arrangements to be made, and incur such expenses, as under the circumstances may seem to him necessary; and the amount of expenses so incurred by him in the disembarkation, or in respect of the food, lodging, medicines, hospital attendance, or clothing of the laborers, shall with interest at the rate of twelve per cent. per annum, be recoverable by the magistrate or other officer aforesaid from the respective employers with whom such laborers may have contracted to serve.

LIV. If the place of disembarkation be not a civil station, the laborers who are to disembark at such place, and who shall have been previously inspected according to the provisions of Section LIII, shall, in case the persons with whom they have contracted to labor, or the agents of such persons, be present, be disembarked and given in charge to such persons or agents. Provided always that in case the medical officer in charge of such laborers, if there be any such medical officer, and if there be not, then the master of the steamer in which such laborers have been conveyed, shall be of opinion that any of such laborers are in such a state of health as to be unfit to proceed to the places where they have respectively contracted to labor, or that reasonable provision for the support and lodging of such laborers from the time of their disembarkation till they reach their final destination has not been made, or in case the persons with whom such laborers have contracted to labor, or the agents of such persons, shall not be present, then and in every such case the laborers so unfit to proceed, or for whose support reasonable provision has not been made, or whose employers may not be present personally or by their agents, shall be further conveyed in the steamer to the next civil station, and shall be there disembarked, and the place at which they shall be so disembarked shall for the purposes of this Act be deemed to be their place of disembarkation.

of such emigrants shall be recovered from the employer with whom they have contracted.

88. The magistrate shall also ascertain whether reasonable provision has been made for the support and lodging of the emigrants from the time of their disembarkation till they reach their final destination.

If necessary provision has been made for the support and lodging of the emigrants, they shall be made over to employer or agent.

If not made, or if employer or agent not present, magistrate to make arrangements; neither the employer nor his agent be present, the magistrate shall order such arrangements to be made, and incur such expenses, as under the circumstances may seem to him necessary; and the amount of expenses so incurred by him in the disembarkation, or in respect of the food, lodging, medicines, hospital attendance, or clothing of the laborers, shall, with interest at the rate of twelve per centum per annum, be recoverable by the magistrate from the respective employers with whom such laborers have contracted to serve.

89. If it is intended that the emigrants on board of any licensed vessel shall disembark at a place which is not a civil station, the master of such vessel shall report the arrival, as required in section 86, to the magistrate at the last civil station which such vessel will pass before arriving at the said place of disembarkation, and shall not proceed on his voyage until the medical inspection of such emigrants has been made as provided in the said section. When such inspection has been made, the magistrate shall, without delay, authorize the master to proceed on his voyage; provided that he may, if he thinks fit, detain any emigrant who is unfit to proceed under the provisions of section 83.

90. On the arrival of the vessel at a place of disembarkation, which is not a civil station, the emigrants who are to disembark at such place shall, in case the employers with whom they have contracted to labor, or the agents of such persons, be present, be disembarked and given in charge to such employers or agents.

Provided that in case the medical officer in charge of such emigrants if there be any such medical officer, and if there be not, then the master of the vessel in which such emigrants have been conveyed, shall be of opinion that any of such emigrants are in such a state of health as to be unfit to proceed to the places where they have respectively contracted to labor, or that reasonable provision for the support and lodging of such emigrants from the time of their disembarkation till they reach their final destination has not been made, or in case

If necessary provision not made, emigrants to be carried on to next station.

LVI. Whenever a laborer may remain behind or be detained under the provisions of Sections XXXIV, L, LII, or LIII, or may be further conveyed under the provisions of Section LV, it shall be optional with the wife or husband of such laborer, as the case may be, to remain with the laborer so remaining behind or detained, or to be taken forward along with the laborer so further conveyed, whether such wife or husband have contracted to work for hire in any of the said districts or not. If there are any children, they shall also be allowed to remain.

LVII. Every medical officer who shall have made any report under the provisions of Sections L, LII, or LIII, shall forthwith submit every such report to the magistrate or other officer, and shall also report to the said magistrate or other officer such particulars respecting every laborer who may have been detained, as under the provisions of Section XLVIII are required to be specified in the list in the said section mentioned.

LVIII. The magistrate or other officer aforesaid shall, upon the arrival or detention of any laborers, belonging to a party of more than twenty, despatch without delay to the superintendent by whose permission they were forwarded, a detailed report of the number of laborers who have arrived or been detained, together with a copy of the report (if any) of the civil surgeon or other medical officer, and any observations which such civil surgeon or other medical officer, or such magistrate or other officer aforesaid, may think fit to make as to the state of health and general condition of the laborers.

LX. Every master of a steamer, or medical officer in charge of laborers on board of any boat carrying laborers, who shall wilfully and knowingly neglect or refuse to enforce on board of such steamer or boat such rules as may from time to time be prescribed by the Lieutenant-Governor as aforesaid, shall be liable to fine.

employers with whom such emigrants have contracted to labor, or the agents of such persons shall not be present, then and in every such case the emigrants so unfit to proceed, or for whose support reasonable provision has not been made, or whose employers may not be present personally or by their agents, shall be further conveyed in the vessel to the next civil station, and shall be there disembarked, and the place at which they shall be so disembarked shall for the purposes of this Act be deemed to be their place of disembarkation.

91. Whenever an emigrant remains behind or is detained under the provisions of sections 59, 83, or 87, or is further conveyed under the provisions of section 91, it shall be optional with the wife or husband of such emigrant, as the case may be, to remain with the emigrant so remaining behind or detained, or to be taken forward along with the emigrant so further conveyed. If there are any children, they shall also be allowed to remain, or be taken forward, with the father or mother.

92. Every medical officer who is required to make a report under the provisions of this Part shall submit such report to the magistrate, and shall enter therein the name and age of each emigrant, the name of his father, the place of his destination, and the name of his employer, as set forth in the list prepared by the embarkation agent under the provisions of section 74.

93. Every magistrate shall make a detailed report to the superintendent of emigration of the arrival of all emigrants, and of all proceedings taken and orders passed by him under the provisions of this chapter, and shall forward with such report a copy of every report made to him by a medical officer, relating to emigrants proceeding to a labor district. He shall also forward to the superintendent any observations which he or the medical officer may think fit to make in regard to the state of health and general condition of the emigrants. Whenever such reports or observations relate to emigrants carried in a licensed vessel, the magistrate shall forward them to the embarkation agent by whom such emigrants were despatched, and the agent shall transmit them to the superintendent with any remarks which he may desire to record.

94. The magistrate of a district, or of a division of a district, may depute any subordinate magistrate to exercise the powers or perform the duties vested in a magistrate under the provisions of this Part.

95. Every master of a vessel, or medical officer in charge of emigrants on board of any vessel carrying emigrants, who shall wilfully or negligently neglect or fail to obey or to enforce on board of such vessel any rule which is prescribed in this Part, or which may from time to time be prescribed

LXI. Any offence against any of the provisions of this Act, or any rule to be passed as aforesaid, committed on board of any steamer or boat, may be tried by any magistrate exercising jurisdiction in any place at which laborers may have embarked on board such steamer or boat, or may have disembarked from such steamer or boat, or in any place in which such steamer or boat may be detained under the provisions of this Act.

CVL. All the provisions of this Act regarding the desertion or unlawful absence of laborers, shall be held applicable to laborers who shall desert while in transit to the district in which they have contracted to labor for hire; and such laborers may be tried either in the district in which they may be apprehended, or in the district in which under their contracts they are bound to labor for hire.

LXII. The provisions with regard to engaged native inhabitants of India and registered laborers contained in Sections XXXI, XXXII, XXXIV, XXXV, XXXVI, L, LI, LII, LIV, and LXII, of this Act shall be applicable to such women, children, and aged relatives of such native inhabitants and laborers as may, with the consent of a contractor, recruiter, or garden-sirdar, and with the written permission of the registering magistrate or superintendent, accompany them without having entered into an engagement.

LXXXII. It shall be lawful for the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal from time to time, by order published as aforesaid, to fix a yearly sum, not exceeding one rupee per laborer, for the purpose of defraying the expense of carrying out the purposes of this Act, and the sum or rate so fixed shall be paid half-yearly by each employer on the last day of July and the last day of January in each year according to the return next before such payment shall be due.

by the Lieutenant-Governor as aforesaid, shall be punished with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees.

96. Any offence against any of the provisions of this Act, or of any rule to be passed as aforesaid, committed on board of any vessel, may be tried by any magistrate exercising jurisdiction in any place at which emigrants may have embarked on board such vessel, or may have disembarked from such vessel, or in any place in which such vessel may be detained under the provisions of this Act.

97. Any fine imposed on the master of a vessel under the provisions of this Part may be recovered by the attachment and sale of the vessel.

98. Any emigrant who deserts, while in transit from the district in which he has been registered to the district in which he has engaged to labor, may be punished by imprisonment of either description for a period which may extend to three months. The charge of such offence may be inquired into and tried in the district in which such emigrant is apprehended, or in the district in which the desertion took place, or in the district in which he was registered.

99. Women, children, and aged relatives of emigrants may be allowed to accompany them, if the recruiter, or contractor, or garden-sirdar, as the case may be, consents to undertake the whole expense of their maintenance and transport during their progress in company with such emigrants to the place in which such emigrants contract to labor. Such consent shall be given at the time of the registration of any such emigrant in the form set forth in schedule D annexed to this Act, and shall be countersigned by the magistrate by whom the registration is made, and shall be binding upon the employer with whom the contract of such emigrant has been made. Copies of such document shall be furnished to all persons to whom copies of the registration are required to be furnished.

All the preceding sections of this Act which relate to the maintenance, medical care, and transport of emigrants, shall be applicable to such women, children, and aged relatives, and they shall remain with the emigrant whom they accompany, if he be detained under the provisions of sections 59, 83, 87, or 90.

PART III.—LABOR DISTRICTS.

Chapter 8.—Inland Labor Transport Fund.

100. The Lieutenant-Governor may from time to time, by order published in the *Calcutta Gazette*, fix a yearly rate, not exceeding one rupee and eight annas per laborer, for the purpose of defraying the expense of carrying out the purposes of this Act; and the sum or rate so fixed shall be paid half-yearly by each employer on the last day of July and the last day of January in each year for each laborer entered in the last

LXXXIII. If any employer shall fail to comply with the provisions of the last preceding section, it shall be the duty of the collector to notify such default to him; and if within one month from the receipt of such notification, or such longer period as it may, under special circumstances, appear to the collector reasonable, such employer shall not so comply, the collector shall, by distress and sale of any movable property which may be found in the possession or under the charge of such employer, levy the sums so payable.

LXXXIV. If there shall be no such movable property or insufficient movable property so found, the amount shall be recoverable by a civil regular suit, from the person for whose benefit the laborers in respect of whom the same may be payable shall have been employed. In every such suit the Government shall be named as plaintiff, and the cause of action shall be taken to have arisen within the limits of the jurisdiction of any court having jurisdiction at any place where any such laborers may have been employed by such employer.

OXVI. Subject to the powers hereinbefore conferred on magistrates of awarding fines in whole or in part as compensation to or for the benefit of any complainant or other person, all fines, fees, and rates levied and paid under this Act, shall be applied in defraying the expenses of carrying out the purposes of this Act, in such manner as the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal shall from time to time direct.

LXXVIII. It shall be lawful for the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal to appoint, in any district in which this Act may be in force, so many inspectors and assistant inspectors of laborers as he may think proper, and to define, by notification in the *Calcutta Gazette*, the local limits within which each such inspector and assistant inspector shall exercise the powers and authorities conferred, and perform the duties imposed on him, by this Act. Such inspectors and assistant inspectors may be by the said Lieutenant-Governor vested with all or any of the powers of a magistrate.

LXXIX. It shall be lawful for the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal to assign to such inspectors and assistant inspectors as may be requisite such establishment as may be thought fit; and such assistant inspectors shall perform all the duties and exercise all the powers of an inspector, which they shall be authorized in writing by an inspector to perform or exercise.

LXXX. Every employer shall, on or before the last day of January and the last day of July in each and every year, make out in writing, and deliver to the inspector of laborers of the district, a return of the number of laborers employed by such employer on the last day of the preceding month, and a return of the sickness and mortality among the laborers during the preceding six months, and such returns respectively shall be in such form as may from time to time be prescribed

return of laborers furnished by such employer before such date.

The amount so realized shall be credited to a fund which shall be called the "Inland Labor Transport Fund," and such fund shall be at the disposal of the Lieutenant-Governor for the purposes of this Act.

101. If any employer fails to pay the amount for which he is liable under the provisions of the last preceding section, the magistrate shall notify such default to him; and if within one month from the receipt of such notification, or such longer period as may, under special circumstances, appear to the magistrate reasonable, such employer fails to pay the amount, the magistrate shall levy it by distress and sale of any movable property which may be found in the possession or under the charge of such employer. If the full amount has not been recovered by distress and sale, the inspector of laborers or the magistrate on behalf of the Government may sue the employer liable for the same in the civil court having jurisdiction at any place where laborers have been employed by such employer.

102. All money realized on account of fees, and on account of fines, forfeitures, and penalties imposed for any offence created by this Act shall, save when otherwise provided under this Act, be credited to the Inland Labor Transport Fund.

Chapter 9.—Inspector's Returns and Magistrate's Inspections.

103. The Lieutenant-Governor may appoint in any labor district so many inspectors and assistant inspectors of laborers as he may think proper, and may define, by notification in the *Calcutta Gazette*, the local limits within which each such inspector and assistant inspector shall exercise the powers and authorities conferred, and perform the duties imposed on him by this Act. Such inspectors and assistant inspectors may be by the said Lieutenant-Governor vested with all or any of the powers of a magistrate. Every inspector and assistant inspector shall be a public servant within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code.

104. The Lieutenant-Governor may authorize inspectors and assistant inspectors to entertain such establishment as he may think fit. An assistant inspector shall perform all such duties and exercise all such powers of an inspector as he is authorized in writing by the inspector to perform or exercise.

105. Every employer shall, on or before the last day of January and the last day of July in each and every year, make out in writing, and deliver to the inspector of laborers, in such forms as the Lieutenant-Governor may from time to time prescribe, a return of the number of all laborers (as well

by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal by an order to be published in the *Calcutta Gazette*.

LXXXI. If any employer shall refuse or wilfully omit, duly to send in any such return as mentioned in Section LXXX of this Act, or shall knowingly send in an incorrect return, such employer shall on conviction thereof before a magistrate be liable to fine; and a certificate under the hand of the inspector to whom such return ought to have been sent, stating that such return has not been sent or is incorrect as aforesaid, shall be received as *prima facie* evidence of the truth of the facts stated in such certificate.

LXXXV. Every inspector of laborers shall, once within each of such periods as may be fixed for such purpose by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, visit all lands within the limits of his authority, on which there shall be employed any laborers, and inspect every hospital, tent, camp, or building in any way used by any such laborer, and investigate the condition of the laborers employed, and for such purpose the inspector may require that any laborer shall be produced before him with his contract, and may make such inquiries as may to him seem proper. Every such inspector shall keep books, in which, from time to time, shall be entered the number of laborers then under contract with each employer, the number who shall then be sick or missing, or who shall have complained of ill-treatment, the particulars of such complaints, and such other particulars regarding the laborers as the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal shall from time to time direct. Each inspector shall annually make a written report to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal through the commissioner of the division, of the aforesaid particulars; and every such report, as regards the laborers under any particular employer, shall, at all reasonable times, be open to the inspection of such employer or any person by him appointed in writing in that behalf, and the person so inspecting shall be entitled to take a copy of the report so far as it relates to such laborers.

[See section 5, § 2, 12 of Bill.]

LXXXVI. It shall be lawful for any magistrate exercising jurisdiction in the district, or any person authorized by him in writing in that behalf, at any time to enter and inspect any hospital, tent, or building, wholly or partially used by or for laborers, and to require that any laborer shall be brought before him, and to make any inquiries which he may think proper touching the condition or treatment of any laborer.

LXXXVII. If any employer, or other person acting for or under such employer, shall wilfully obstruct or impede any entry, inspection, or inquiry made under either of the two preceding sections, such employer or other person as aforesaid shall be liable to a fine not exceeding five hundred rupees for each such offence.

laborers defined by this Act as others) employed by such employer on the last day of the preceding month, and a return of the sickness and mortality among the laborers during the preceding six months.

106. If any employer shall refuse, or wilfully omit, duly to send in any such return, or shall knowingly send in an incorrect return, such employer shall on conviction thereof before a magistrate, be liable to fine; and a certificate under the hand of the inspector to whom such return ought to have been sent, stating that such return has not been sent, or is incorrect as aforesaid, shall be received as *prima facie* evidence of the truth of the facts stated in such certificate.

107. Every inspector of laborers shall, once within each of such periods as may be fixed for such purpose by the Lieutenant-Governor, visit all lands within the limits of his authority on which there shall be employed any laborers, and inspect every hospital, tent, camp, or building in any way used by any such laborers, and investigate the condition of the laborers employed; and for such purpose the inspector may require that any laborer shall be produced before him with his contract, and may make such inquiries as may to him seem proper. Every such inspector shall keep books, in which, from time to time, shall be entered the number of laborers then under contract with each employer, the number who shall then be sick or missing, or who shall have complained of ill-treatment, the particulars of such complaints, and such other particulars regarding the laborers as the Lieutenant-Governor shall from time to time direct. Each inspector shall annually make a written report to the Lieutenant-Governor through the Commissioner of the division of the aforesaid particulars; and every such report, as regards the laborers under any particular employer, shall, at all reasonable times, be open to the inspection of such employer or any person by him appointed in writing in that behalf, and the person so inspecting shall be entitled to take a copy of the report so far as it relates to such laborers.

108. It shall be lawful for any magistrate exercising jurisdiction in the district, or any person authorized by him in writing in that behalf, at any time to enter and inspect any hospital, tent, or building, wholly or partially used by or for laborers, and to require that any laborer shall be brought before him, and to make any inquiries which he may think proper touching the condition or treatment of any laborer.

If any employer, or other person acting for or under such employer, shall wilfully obstruct or impede any entry, inspection, or inquiry made under this or the last preceding section, he shall be punished as provided in chapter 10 of the Indian Penal Code.

Chapter 10.—Regulation of Labor.

LXVI. It shall be lawful for every employer to fix the daily tasks to be executed by the laborers employed by such employer, and to frame a schedule of such daily tasks, and to publish the same by posting a copy thereof in the Bengali language upon the door of each place of payment of the laborers employed by such employer, and by sending a copy thereof in the English language to the inspector.

LXIX. Save as hereinafter is provided, no laborer shall be bound to serve under his contract for a longer period than the time at which he has arrived at the place where he is to be employed, nor shall he work on more than six days in one week, nor for more than six hours consecutively, nor for more than nine hours on any one day.

LXVII. If at any time the inspector shall consider such schedule of daily tasks or any part thereof, to be unreasonable, he shall refer the consideration of such schedule to a committee consisting of the inspector, of some employer to be nominated by him, and of some person to be nominated by the employer whose schedule is to be considered, or on his default by the inspector.

LXVIII. In case the said committee, or the majority in number thereof, shall be of opinion that the daily tasks in such schedule contained, or any of them, are unreasonable, they shall modify and reduce such daily tasks in such manner as they shall deem reasonable, and such schedule so modified shall be published in manner aforesaid, and every schedule published as aforesaid shall have effect as between the employer and laborers in substitution for any former schedule.

LXXXVIII. It shall be lawful for the inspector of laborers within the local limits of whose authority any laborer may be employed, to suspend, for such period as he shall consider advisable, the contract of such laborer, or any particular term thereof, if such laborer shall be, in the judgment of such inspector, temporarily unfitted for the performance thereof by reason of sickness, pregnancy, or other sufficient cause. Provided that every such suspension shall be endorsed by the inspector on the contract.

Provided also that every such laborer shall, during such incapacity, receive such subsistence money from his employer as shall be considered sufficient by the inspector, and that the time during which the suspension continues shall not be reckoned as part of the term for which the laborer is bound to serve.

109. Every employer shall from time to time, with the sanction of the inspector previously obtained, fix the daily tasks to be executed by the laborers employed by such employer, and shall frame a schedule of such daily tasks, and publish the same by posting a copy thereof in the Bengali language upon the door of each place of payment of the laborers employed by such employer, and by sending a copy thereof in the English language to the inspector.

Provided that no laborer shall be required to work more than six days in one week, or more than six consecutive hours, or more than nine hours a day. No deduction shall be made from the wages of a laborer on account of the rest for one day in each week. The obligation to provide on holidays for the care of animals and the necessities of daily life shall not be considered as

110. The inspector shall at any time on the application of an employer summon a committee for the purpose of considering such schedule of daily tasks, if he declines to sanction such modification thereof as the employer desires. The committee shall consist of the inspector, of some employer to be nominated by him, and of some person to be nominated by the employer on whose application the committee is summoned. Such committee or the majority in number thereof shall have power to make any modification of the schedule which it may deem proper, and the schedule so modified shall be published in manner aforesaid, and every schedule published as aforesaid shall have effect as between the employer and laborers in substitution for any former schedule.

Chapter 11.—Incapacity for Labor.

111. Any laborer, who is temporarily incapacitated for work by sickness not wilfully caused by himself or by pregnancy or other sufficient cause, shall be entitled to receive wages for the days during which he is so incapacitated at the rate of two-thirds of the rate of wages stipulated in his contract.

If such incapacity extends over a period of fifteen days, the inspector of laborers, on the application of the employer, may determine the rate at which the wages of such laborer shall be paid, and may declare that the days during which such incapacity continues shall not be accounted as part of the period of the contract. Any order to that effect shall be endorsed on the contract.

An authenticated copy of the order of the inspector under this section shall be accepted by any court as full evidence of the rate of wages to be paid to the laborer for the days to which such order relates.

LXXXIX. If it shall be found that any laborer has been compelled to perform any species of labor for which he was at the time unfit, the employer by whom he was so employed shall be liable to a fine.

Penalty for compelling laborer to perform work for which he is unfit.

XC. If, in the opinion of the inspector, any laborer shall be permanently unfitted for labor, the inspector shall certify to that effect in writing, and deliver such certificate to the employer of such laborer or some one on his behalf, and from the date of such certificate the contract of such laborer shall wholly cease and determine. The inspector shall make a return of all such cases of determination of contract in his report under Section LXXXV of this Act. Every laborer whose contract shall have been determined as aforesaid, shall be entitled to receive from his employer such sum, not exceeding three months' wages, as the inspector may award, and such sum shall be recoverable before a magistrate in the manner hereinafter provided for the recovery of wages.

LXXII. Whenever any laborers shall be employed in any of the said districts, there shall be provided for them sufficient and proper house accommodation, water-supply, sanitary arrangements, and rice.

LXXIII. It shall be lawful for the Lieutenant-Governor to make rules defining the nature of the house accommodation, water-supply, and sanitary arrangements, and rice to be provided for such laborers, and from time to time to alter, vary, and revoke such rules; and when and so soon as such rules shall have been published in the *Calcutta Gazette*, all house accommodation, water-supply, sanitary arrangements, and supply of rice which may not be in accordance with the terms of the rules which for the time being may be in force, shall be deemed not to be proper nor sufficient.

[See sections 5 & 13 of Bill.]

LXXVI.—There shall be provided for all laborers such sufficient hospital accommodation and such medicines of such quality and descriptions, and according to such scale, as shall from time to time be fixed by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal; and if three hundred or more laborers shall be employed by any employer, it shall be the duty of such employer to place in medical charge of such laborers a medical officer holding a medical diploma from some Indian or European collegiate institution authorized to grant diplomas, or an officer for the time being licensed by the local Government to act in such medical charge of laborers.

[See sections 5 & 14 of Bill.]

112. In any action brought by a laborer against his employer for arrears of wages, if it appears to the magistrate that the defendant has refused to pay the wages of the complainant at the rate stipulated in the contract, the ground of incapacity for work, the inspector is of opinion that the complainant is entitled to be paid the contract, the magistrate may award to the complainant in addition to the amount decreed as arrears of wages such damages as he may consider just.

113. If it shall be found that any laborer has been compelled to perform any species of labor for which he was at the time unfit, the employer by whom he was so employed shall be liable to a fine.

114. If, in the opinion of the inspector of laborers, any laborer shall be permanently incapacitated for the performance of his contract or any material part thereof, the inspector shall certify to that effect in writing, and deliver such certificate to the employer of such laborer or some one on his behalf, and from the date of such certificate the contract of such laborer shall wholly cease and determine. The inspector shall make a return of all such cases of determination of contract in his report under section 107. Every laborer whose contract shall have been determined as aforesaid, shall be entitled to receive from his employer such sum, not exceeding three months' wages, as the inspector may award, and such sum shall be recoverable before a magistrate in the manner hereinafter provided for the recovery of wages.

Chapter 12.—Necessary Provision for Laborers.

115. Whenever any laborers shall be employed in any labor district, the employer of such laborers shall be bound to provide for them sufficient and proper house accommodation, water-supply, and sanitary arrangements. He shall also be bound to provide good rice or such other food as the Lieutenant-Governor may direct, which the laborer will be entitled to purchase at fixed rates.

116. Every employer shall be bound to provide for his laborers such sufficient hospital accommodation, and such medicines of such quality and description, and according to such scale, as shall from time to time be fixed by the Lieutenant-Governor; and if three hundred or more laborers shall be employed by any employer, it shall be the duty of such employer to place in medical charge of such laborers a medical officer holding a medical diploma as licentiate in medicine from some Indian or European collegiate institution authorized to grant diplomas, or an officer for the time being licensed by the local Government to act in such medical charge of laborers. Such medical officer shall ordinarily reside within ten miles from the lands on which the laborers are employed.

LXXIV. It shall be lawful for any inspector or assistant inspector who is himself a magistrate, to institute within his jurisdiction, on the lands in charge of any employer, or at some place within his jurisdiction not more than ten miles distant from such lands, an inquiry whether such employer has provided for his laborers, and proper house accommodation, sanitary arrangements, or rice. On the complaint of any inspector or assistant inspector, a similar inquiry may be made by any magistrate. Any inquiry, whether conducted by an inspector or assistant-inspector, or by a magistrate on the complaint of an inspector or assistant-inspector, shall be dealt with and conducted as by a magistrate under the Criminal Procedure Code.

LXXV. If the employer is convicted of gross neglect, and not having provided sufficient proper house accommodation, water-supply, sanitary arrangements, or rice, such employer shall be liable to a fine not exceeding five hundred rupees. In any case where proper or sufficient house accommodation, water-supply, sanitary arrangements, or rice be found not to have been provided, the magistrate may order the employer to provide such proper and sufficient house accommodation, water-supply, sanitary arrangements, and rice. If the employer wilfully omits to comply with such order, he shall be liable to a fine not exceeding one hundred rupees a day, for every day that such omission continues. In default of payment by the employer of the last mentioned fine, the person on whose account such employer has been acting shall be liable to pay the fine.

LXXVII. Wherever such hospital accommodation, or medical charge, as required by the last preceding sections, or medicines of such quality and descriptions and according to such scale as aforesaid, shall not have been provided, the employer or other person through whose wilful default the same shall not have been provided, shall be liable to a fine for every week during which any such default continues.

CXII. If an inspector of laborers shall at any time have reason to believe that any estate or portion of an estate situated within the limits of his jurisdiction is by reason of climate or situation unfit for human habitation, such inspector shall give notice in writing of his opinion to the magistrate of the district, and such magistrate shall forthwith summon a committee to inquire into the fitness of such estate or portion thereof for human habitation. Such committee shall consist of the magistrate, the inspector of laborers, the medical officer of the district, and at least one employer of laborers resident in the district. Such committee shall proceed, with as little delay as possible, to enquire into the healthiness of the estate or portion thereof to which the inspector's report has reference, and shall hear such evidence on the subject as the owner of such estate or portion of the estate as aforesaid, or the employer or inspector, may desire to place before it; and if such committee, or the major part in number thereof, shall be of opinion that such estate or any portion thereof is unfit for human habitation, it shall record a finding to that effect; and the contract of every laborer who shall have contracted to serve on such estate shall thereupon be null and void as regards such estate or such portion thereof as may be found unfit for human habitation. Provided, however, that every such contract shall continue valid with regard to any other portion of such estate, or to any other estate of the same employer.

117. If from information or complaint or otherwise an inspector or assistant inspector has reason to suspect that any employer has omitted to provide properly and sufficiently for his laborers in accordance with the rules prescribed by the Lieutenant-Governor, he may proceed to investigate the facts and circumstances of the case at any place within his jurisdiction not more than ten miles from the lands of such employer; and, if he is vested with any of the powers of a magistrate, may take cognizance of the offence and dispose of the case without any complaint. If he is not vested with any of the powers of a magistrate, he may prefer complaint to any competent magistrate. All cases shall be investigated and tried in accordance with the provisions of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

118. Any employer who voluntarily or negligently omits to provide properly and sufficiently for his laborers in accordance with the rules prescribed under sections 115 and 116, shall be punished by fine which may extend to five hundred rupees and by an additional fine of one hundred rupees for every day during which such omission is continued.

Chapter 13.—Localities unfit for the residence of Laborers.

119. If an inspector of laborers shall at any time have reason to believe that any estate or portion of an estate situated within the limits of his jurisdiction is in a condition so insalubrious, or in such a situation as to be unfit for the residence of laborers, he shall report his opinion in writing to the magistrate of the district. On the receipt of such information from the inspector of laborers, or from any other source which he may deem reliable, the magistrate shall forthwith summon a committee to inquire whether such estate or portion of estate is unfit for the residence of laborers. Such committee shall consist of the magistrate, the inspector of laborers, the medical officer of the district, and one or more employers of imported laborers, when such persons are available. If the magistrate is unable to procure the service on such committee of any employer of imported laborers, he may, with the sanction of the commissioner of the division, appoint one or more persons whom he may deem qualified.

Such committee shall proceed, with as little delay as possible, to enquire into the condition of the estate or portion of estate to which the order appointing the committee has reference, and shall hear such evidence on the subject as the owner of the estate or portion of estate or the employer or inspector may desire to place before it; and if such committee, or the major part in number thereof, is of opinion that such estate or portion of estate is in a condition so insalubrious, or in such a situation as to be unfit for the residence of laborers, it shall record a finding to that effect; and the contract of every laborer who shall have

contracted to serve on such estate shall thereupon be void as regards such estate or portion of estate as may be found unfit for the residence of laborers.

Provided that every such contract shall continue valid with regard to any other portion of such estate or to any other estate belonging to the same employer.

Proviso as regards other localities.

120. If it shall

Lieutenant-Governor to proceed if, within how past year, of mortality in cent., or the average of 3 years, the average of cent. Or, exceeds 5 per cent.

at any time appears that the number of laborers who have died on any estate or portion of an estate during the preceding twelve months, bears a larger proportion to the whole number of laborers employed thereon during such period than 7 per centum, or if the average annual number of laborers who have died on such estate or portion thereof during the preceding three years bears a larger proportion to the whole number of laborers employed thereon during such period than 5 per centum, it shall be lawful for the Lieutenant-Governor to direct the civil medical officer of the district or other qualified medical officer to enquire into and report on the

following matters:—

- (1) The cause or causes of such mortality.
- (2) The want (if any) of due care or precaution and of the adoption of proper and available sanitary measures, on the part of the owner of such estate or portion thereof or the employer, causing or contributing to such mortality.
- (3) The fitness or otherwise of such estate or portion thereof for the residence of laborers and the reasons thereof.

Such medical officer shall proceed with as little delay as possible, and shall hear and record such information on the subject of the several matters aforesaid as the owner of such estate or portion thereof or the employer or inspector may desire to place before him, and shall visit and inspect such estate or portion thereof, and shall make his report expressing the reasons of his opinion and transmit the same with the recorded information and notes of his inspection of such estate or portion thereof to the Lieutenant-Governor.

If the Lieutenant-Governor, after perusal and consideration of the said report, information, and notes, shall be of opinion that the cause or causes of mortality was not or were not beyond human control, and that the said causes were or any of them was the want of due care or precaution and of the adoption of proper and available sanitary measures on the part of the owner of such estate or the employer, and that such estate or portion thereof is unfit for the residence of laborers by reason of the want of due care or precaution and of the adoption of proper and available sanitary measures on the part of the owner of such estate or portion thereof or the employer, it shall be lawful for the Lieutenant-Governor to declare in writing that such estate or portion thereof is unfit for the residence of laborers, notwithstanding the report (if any) of a committee appointed under the last preceding section. Such declaration

Lieutenant-Governor may declare estate unfit for residence.

Contracts to be void as regards that estate.

XXIII. Every employer who shall cause or permit any

Penalty on permitting laborers to reside on unhealthy estates. Every employer who shall cause or permit any laborer to reside upon any such estate or portion of an estate as under the provisions of the section last preceding may have been found to be unfit for human habitation, shall be liable to fine. Provided always that if the inspector or assistant to the inspector that may be sent to inspect the estate, or any part of such any such estate, or portion of an estate, has become fit for human habitation, and no employer under his hand a certificate of such fitness, inspected or permitting shall be liable to fine by reason of his causing laborers to reside in any place respecting which such certificate of fitness shall have been given.

Penalty on employer permitting laborer to reside upon any such estate or portion of an estate as under the provisions of one of the two last preceding sections may have been found to be unfit for human habitation, shall be liable to fine. Provided always that in case it shall appear to the inspector that any such estate, or portion of an estate, or any part of such portion, has become fit for human habitation, he shall, with the sanction of the magistrate of the district, give under his hand a certificate of such fitness, and no employer shall be liable to fine by reason of his causing laborers to reside in any place respecting which such certificate of fitness shall have been given.

CI. Any laborer, who shall absent himself from his labor

Penalty on laborer for absenting himself without sufficient cause. Any laborer, who shall absent himself from his labor without sufficient cause, may, on conviction, be sentenced to lose all claim to wages or allowances during the period of such absence, and also to forfeit to his employer a sum not exceeding four annas for each day during which such absence shall have continued; and in case such absence shall have exceeded seven days, or in case such laborer shall have been already convicted of the same offence within a period of three months, such laborer shall be furthermore sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for fourteen days.

Any laborer, who shall absent himself from his labor without sufficient cause, may, on conviction, be sentenced to lose all claim to wages or allowances during the period of such absence, and also to forfeit to his employer a sum not exceeding four annas for each day during which such absence shall have continued; and in case such absence shall have exceeded seven days, or in case such laborer shall have been already convicted of the same offence within a period of three months, such laborer shall be furthermore sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for fourteen days.

CI. If any laborer shall desert or attempt to desert from

Laborer deserting may be apprehended without a warrant. In employer's service, such employer or any other person acting in his behalf may, without first procuring a warrant, and without the assistance of any police officer (who, nevertheless, shall be bound to give such assistance as called upon to do so), apprehend such laborer wherever he may be found. Provided, nevertheless, that if such laborer be found in the service of another employer, he shall not be arrested without a warrant. Provided also that such employer or other person shall, within a reasonable time from the time of such apprehension, give the said laborer in charge at the nearest police station, and there enter the charge upon which he shall have apprehended such laborer.

Proviso

Further proviso.

that such employer or other person shall, within a reasonable time from the time of such apprehension, give the said laborer in charge at the nearest police station, and there enter the charge upon which he shall have apprehended such laborer.

CH. Any laborer so given in charge shall be conveyed,

Laborer, when made over to the police, to be taken before the nearest magistrate. Any laborer so given in charge shall be conveyed, without delay, to the nearest magistrate; and if the place from which such laborer is charged with having deserted be within the jurisdiction of such magistrate, he shall himself adjudicate upon the charge; but if not, he shall forward the said laborer under custody to the magistrate within whose jurisdiction such place may be situated, who shall adjudicate upon such charge.

of the Lieutenant-Governor shall have the same effect as the finding of a committee under the last preceding section.

121. Every employer who shall cause or

Penalty on employer permitting laborer to reside upon any such estate or portion of an estate as under the provisions of one of the two

last preceding sections may have been found to be unfit for human habitation, shall be liable to fine. Provided always that in case it shall appear to the inspector that any such estate, or portion of an estate, or any part of such portion, has become fit for human habitation, he shall, with the sanction of the magistrate of the district, give under his hand a certificate of such fitness, and no employer shall be liable to fine by reason of his causing laborers to reside in any place respecting which such certificate of fitness shall have been given.

Chapter 14.—Offences committed by Laborers.**122. Any laborer, who voluntarily and without**

Absenting himself, or neglecting, or refusing to labor. Any laborer, who voluntarily and without sufficient cause absents himself from his labor or neglects or refuses to labor as required by his employer, the labor so required being reasonable and proper may on conviction be sentenced to lose all claim to wages or allowances during the period of such absence, and also to forfeit to his employer a sum not exceeding four annas for each day during which such absence shall have continued; and in case such absence shall have exceeded seven days, or in case such laborer shall have been already convicted of the same offence within a period of three months, such laborer may be furthermore sentenced, at the request of the employer, to rigorous imprisonment for fourteen days.

Provided that ill-treatment of such laborer by his employer, or the neglect of the employer to fulfil any condition of the contract, may be deemed a reasonable cause for such absence or such neglect or refusal to labor.

123. If any laborer deserts or attempts to

Deserting may be apprehended without warrant. If any laborer deserts or attempts to desert from his employer's service, such employer or any other person acting in his behalf may, without first procuring a warrant, and without the assistance of any police officer (who, nevertheless, shall be bound to give such assistance if called upon to do so), apprehend such laborer wherever he may be found. Provided, nevertheless, that if such laborer be found in the service of another employer, he shall not be arrested without a warrant. Provided also that such employer or other person shall, within a reasonable time from the time of such apprehension, give the said laborer in charge at the nearest police station, and there enter the charge upon which he shall have apprehended such laborer.

Any laborer so given in charge shall be conveyed,

To be taken to nearest magistrate. without delay, to the nearest magistrate; and, if

the place from which such laborer is charged with having deserted be within the jurisdiction of such magistrate, he shall himself adjudicate upon the charge; but if not, he shall forward the said laborer, under custody, to the

CIV. Every laborer who shall desert from his employer's service shall be liable upon conviction to rigorous imprisonment which may extend to one month, and every

laborer who after having been convicted of desertion shall again desert from his employer's service, shall be liable to rigorous imprisonment which may extend to two months; and every laborer who after having been twice convicted of desertion shall again desert, shall be liable to imprisonment which may extend to three months.

CX. On the expiry of any sentence of imprisonment for any offence under this Act, save as is provided in Section XV, it shall be the duty of the magistrate to make over such laborer to any person appointed on the part of his employer to receive charge of him; and no conviction under this Act, or imprisonment under such conviction, shall, save as aforesaid, be held to operate as a release to any laborer from the terms of his contract. Provided, nevertheless, that the period of imprisonment shall in no case be prolonged by reason of there being no person present on the part of the employer, to take charge of the laborer at the expiry of his sentence; but such laborer shall, in that case, be sent to the principal place of business of such employer, and the expense of such conveyance shall be levied from the employer in the manner provided under this Act for the recovery of the rates imposed under this Act.

Conviction not to operate as a release, but on expiry of sentence laborer to be made over to employer.

and no conviction under this Act, or imprisonment under such conviction, shall, save as aforesaid, be held to operate as a release to any laborer from the terms of his contract. Provided, nevertheless, that the period of imprisonment shall in no case be prolonged by reason of there being no person present on the part of the employer, to take charge of the laborer at the expiry of his sentence; but such laborer shall, in that case, be sent to the principal place of business of such employer, and the expense of such conveyance shall be levied from the employer in the manner provided under this Act for the recovery of the rates imposed under this Act.

CV. Whenever any laborer shall have actually suffered imprisonment amounting in the whole to six months for desertion from his employer's service, it shall be lawful for the inspector, and he is hereby required to cancel the contract of such laborer; and every such cancellation shall be by the inspector certified on the back of the contract, and such laborer shall then be at liberty either to enter into a fresh contract with any employer or to return to the district from which he was recruited.

Cancellation of contract by desertion.

for the inspector, and he is hereby required to cancel the contract of such laborer; and every such cancellation shall be by the inspector certified on the back of the contract, and such laborer shall then be at liberty either to enter into a fresh contract with any employer or to return to the district from which he was recruited.

CVIII. It shall be lawful for the employer, or any person authorized to act for the employer, of any laborer imprisoned for any offence under this Act, to apply to the magistrate at any time previous to the expiry of such sentence, that such laborer be made over to him for the purpose of completing his contract, and the magistrate may, if he see good cause, make over or forward such laborer to his employer, and in that case the magistrate shall cancel the remainder of the sentence passed on him, and shall endorse on the contract of such laborer a memorandum signed by him of such cancellation.

Portion of sentence may be cancelled on application of employer.

to the expiry of such sentence, that such laborer be made over to him for the purpose of completing his contract, and the magistrate may, if he see good cause, make over or forward such laborer to his employer, and in that case the magistrate shall cancel the remainder of the sentence passed on him, and shall endorse on the contract of such laborer a memorandum signed by him of such cancellation.

CIX. Every employer who shall obtain an order for the return or forwarding of any laborer who may have deserted, shall pay the expense of the return or forwarding of such laborer, and shall, before the order is issued, deposit with the magistrate such sum as such magistrate may in his discretion deem to be sufficient for defraying the expense of such return or forwarding.

Expense of restoring a deserting laborer to be borne by his employer.

magistrate within whose jurisdiction such place may be situated, who shall adjudicate upon such charge.

124. Every laborer who deserts from his employer's service shall be liable upon conviction to rigorous imprisonment which may extend to one month, and every laborer, who after having been convicted of desertion, shall again desert from his employer's service, shall be liable to rigorous imprisonment for a period which may extend to two months; and every laborer who, after having been twice convicted of desertion, shall again desert, shall be liable to imprisonment which may extend to three months. Such punishment may be imposed in addition to the forfeiture to which such laborer is liable under section 124.

Punishment.

125. On the expiry of any sentence of imprisonment for any offence under this Act, save as is provided in section 125, it shall be the duty of the magistrate to make over such laborer to any person appointed on the part of his employer to receive charge of him; and no conviction under this Act, or imprisonment under such conviction, shall, save as aforesaid, be held to operate as a release to any laborer from the terms of his contract. Provided, nevertheless, that the period of imprisonment shall in no case be prolonged by reason of there being no person present on the part of the employer to take charge of the laborer at the expiry of his sentence; but such laborer shall in that case be sent to the principal place of business of such employer, and the expense of such conveyance shall be levied from the employer in the manner provided in section 101.

Conviction not to operate as a release.

126. Whenever any laborer shall have actually suffered imprisonment amounting in the whole to six months for desertion from his employer's service, it shall be lawful for the inspector, and he is hereby required, at the written request of the employer, but not otherwise, to cancel the contract of such laborer; and every such cancellation shall be by the inspector certified on the back of the contract, and such laborer shall then be at liberty either to enter into a fresh contract with any employer or to return to the district from which he was recruited.

Contract may be cancelled on request of employer.

127. The employer, or any person authorized to act for the employer, of any laborer imprisoned for any offence under this Act, may apply to the magistrate, at any time previous to the expiry of such sentence, that such laborer be made over to him for the purpose of completing his contract; and the magistrate may, if he see good cause, make over or forward such laborer to his employer, and in that case the magistrate shall cancel the remainder of the sentence passed on him, and shall endorse on the contract of such laborer a memorandum signed by him of such cancellation.

Portion of sentence may be cancelled on application of employer.

128. Every employer who obtains an order for the deportation of any laborer who has deserted, shall pay the expense incurred in such deportation, and shall, before the order is issued, deposit with the

Expense of restoring deserting laborer to be paid by employer.

CXI. The duration of every unlawful absence from labor, of which any laborer may be convicted, and every sentence of imprisonment for any offence under this Act, shall be endorsed on the contract at the time of its being passed, by the magistrate; and no such period of imprisonment or unlawful absence so endorsed shall be reckoned as part of the term for which the laborer is bound to serve, but such term shall extend to such further period as shall be equivalent to the aggregate amount of the imprisonment and unlawful absence so endorsed.

CVII. Any person who shall knowingly and wilfully entice away, harbour, or employ, or attempt to entice from his employment, any laborer, before such laborer shall have been lawfully released from his contract, shall be liable to a fine, the whole or any portion of which may be awarded to the employer of such laborer.

XCIV. If any laborer shall state to his employer, or to any person acting for such employer, that he desires to make a complaint to the inspector of laborers of personal ill-usage or breach of any provision of this Act on the part of such employer or other person, the person to whom such statement shall have been made shall, within forty-eight hours, send notice thereof in writing to the inspector, and in default of so doing, such person shall be liable to fine.

XCIV. Whenever any inspector of laborers shall receive such notice in writing as aforesaid, or whenever any complaint of personal ill-usage or breach of any provision of this Act as aforesaid, shall be made to him by any laborer against his employer or any person acting for such employer, or whenever the inspector shall have other reasonable grounds for believing that any such personal ill-usage or breach of any provision of this Act as aforesaid has been suffered by a laborer, such inspector shall forthwith, if the place in which such offence has been committed is not situated within the limits of his own authority, give notice thereof in writing to the inspector within the limits of whose authority such place is situated; and if such place be situated within the limits of his own authority, then such inspector shall, so soon as conveniently may be, proceed to some place not more than ten miles in a direct line from the principal place of business of such employer, and make full inquiry into the matter complained of.

XCVI. For the purposes of such inquiry, it shall be lawful for any inspector, if he think fit, to summon such laborer as aforesaid, as well as any witnesses; and if any employer shall in any way obstruct the service of, or obedience to, such summons, or if any witness summoned shall neglect to attend, such employer or witness shall be liable to fine.

magistrate such sum as such magistrate may in his discretion deem to be sufficient for defraying the expense of such deportation.

129. The duration of every unlawful absence from labor, of which any laborer may be convicted, and every sentence of imprisonment for any offence under this Act, shall be endorsed on the contract, at the time of its being passed, by the officer passing it; and no such period of imprisonment or unlawful absence so endorsed shall be reckoned as part of the term for which the laborer is bound to serve, but such term shall extend to such further period as shall be equivalent to the aggregate amount of the imprisonment and unlawful absence so endorsed.

130. Any person who knowingly entices away, harbours, or employs, or attempts to entice from his employment, any laborer, before such laborer shall have been lawfully released from his contract, shall be liable to a fine, the whole or any portion of which may be awarded to the employer of such laborer.

Chapter 15.—Complaints made by Laborers.

131. If any laborer states to his employer, or to any person acting for such employer, that he desires to make a complaint to the inspector of laborers of personal ill-usage or breach of any provision of this Act on the part of such employer or other person, the person to whom such statement is made shall, within forty-eight hours, send notice thereof in writing to the inspector, and in default of so doing, such person shall be liable to fine.

132. Whenever any inspector of laborers receives such notice in writing as aforesaid, or whenever any complaint of personal ill-usage or breach of any provision of this Act as aforesaid, is made to him by any laborer against his employer or any person acting for such employer, or whenever the inspector has other reasonable grounds for believing that any such personal ill-usage or breach of any provision of this Act as aforesaid has been suffered by a laborer, such inspector shall forthwith, if the place in which such offence has been committed is not situated within the limits of his own authority, give notice thereof in writing to the inspector within the limits of whose authority such place is situated; and if such place be situated within the limits of his own authority, then such inspector shall, so soon as conveniently may be, proceed to some place not more than ten miles in a direct line from the principal place of business of such employer, and make full inquiry into the matter complained of.

For the purposes of such enquiry the inspector may summon such laborer and any witnesses. If any employer, or other person acting for or under such employer, in any way wilfully obstructs the service of, or obedience to, such summons; or if the laborer or

Procedure.
Penalty for obstructing service of, or disobedience to, summons.

XC VII. If, upon such inquiry made on the complaint of a laborer, the inspector shall be of opinion that the complaint is untrue or frivolous, he shall enter in his book the particulars of such complaint, and a short statement of the grounds of his opinion respecting it, and shall dismiss the complaint, and in such case shall endorse on the employer's copy of the contract of such complainant the number of days during which such complainant has been absent from work in consequence of such inquiry, and such number of days shall be added to the period for which such complainant had contracted to serve, and every such endorsement shall be conclusive evidence that such laborer has absented himself from his labor without sufficient cause during the number of days which shall be so endorsed.

XC VIII. If, upon inquiry as aforesaid, the inspector shall be of opinion that the complaint is well founded, he shall, if a magistrate, dispose of the case according to due course of law. If the inspector shall not be a magistrate, he shall without delay send the complainant and his witnesses to the nearest magistrate, and such magistrate shall thereupon dispose of the case in due course of law.

XC IX. If, upon the complaint of any laborer, it shall be proved to the satisfaction of the magistrate that the wages of such laborer are in arrear to an amount exceeding the total of such laborer's wages for two months, it shall be lawful for such magistrate to award to such laborer the amount which shall appear to be then due to him; and also, by way of compensation, such further sum, not exceeding that amount, as shall appear to the magistrate to be just; and, in case of default, the collector shall, upon the requisition of the magistrate, levy the entire sum in the manner prescribed in Section LXXXIII.

C. If any employer, or any person placed in authority over any laborer by such employer, shall be convicted of any offence causing injury to the person or property of such laborer triable under the Code of Criminal Procedure by the Court of Session; or if any such employer, or other person as aforesaid, shall be twice convicted of any such offence against such laborer triable, under the said Code by a magistrate; or if it shall be proved before a magistrate that the wages of such laborer are in arrear to an amount exceeding the total of such laborer's wages for four months; or if a magistrate shall, on the report of the inspector and after due inquiry, upon oath, in the presence of the parties, be satisfied that any laborer has been compelled to perform any labor while he was unfit for it, or has been subjected to ill-usage by such employer or any other person placed in authority over the laborer by such employer, it shall be lawful for the magistrate, if he think fit, on the application of the laborer, in each of such cases, to cancel the contract of such laborer, and to award to him compensation not exceeding thirty rupees, and every such cancellation shall be certified by the magistrate on the back of such contract.

any witness summoned neglects to attend as required in such summons; he shall be punished as provided in chapter 10 of the Indian Penal Code.

133. If, upon such inquiry made on the complaint of a laborer, the inspector is of opinion that the complaint is untrue or frivolous, he shall enter in his book the particulars of such complaint, and a short statement of the grounds of his opinion respecting it, and shall dismiss the complaint, and in such case shall endorse on the employer's copy of the contract of such complainant the number of days during which such complainant has been absent from work in consequence of such inquiry, and such number of days shall be added to the period of the contract of such complainant; and every such endorsement shall be conclusive evidence that such laborer has absented himself from his labor without sufficient cause during the number of days which shall be so endorsed.

134. If, upon inquiry as aforesaid, the inspector is of opinion that the complaint is well founded, he shall, if a magistrate, dispose of the case according to due course of law. If the inspector shall not be a magistrate, he shall without delay send the complainant and his witnesses to the nearest magistrate, and such magistrate shall thereupon dispose of the case in due course of law.

135. If, upon the complaint of any laborer, it is proved to the satisfaction of the magistrate that the wages of such laborer are in arrear to an amount exceeding the rate of such laborer's wages for one month, such magistrate shall award to such laborer the amount which shall appear to be then due to him; and if it is proved that the wages of such laborer are in arrear to an amount exceeding the total of such laborer's wages for two months, the magistrate shall award also, by way of compensation, such further sum, not exceeding that amount, as shall appear to the magistrate to be just; and in case of default, the magistrate shall levy the entire sum by distress and sale of the movable property belonging to or under the charge of the employer.

136. If any employer, or any person placed in authority over any laborer by such employer, shall be convicted of any offence causing injury to the person or property of such laborer triable under the Code of Criminal Procedure by the Court of Session; or if any such employer, or other person as aforesaid, shall be twice convicted of any such offence against such laborer triable, under the said Code, by a magistrate; or if wages are in arrear for four months; or if it shall be proved before a magistrate that the wages of such laborer are in arrear to an amount exceeding the total of such laborer's wages for four months; or if a magistrate shall, on the report of the inspector and after due inquiry, upon oath, in the presence of the parties, be satisfied that any

laborer has been compelled to perform any labor while he was unfit for it; or has been subjected to gross ill-usage by such employer, or any other person placed in authority over the laborer by such employer; it shall be lawful for the magistrate, if he think fit, on the application of the laborer, in each of such cases, to cancel the contract of such laborer, and to award to him compensation not exceeding thirty rupees, and every such cancellation shall be certified by the magistrate on the back of such contract.

Chapter 16.—Determination of Contract.

XCI. Every laborer who shall have completed the term of his contract, shall be forthwith permitted by his employer to appear before the inspector, to have the completion of his contract registered. If such employer shall detain such laborer after the completion of his contract, or shall fail to give notice of such completion to the inspector within one month after the date of such completion, such employer shall be liable to fine.

137. Every laborer who has completed the term of his contract, shall be forthwith entitled to appear before the inspector in order that the completion of his contract may be registered. If an employer detains such laborer after the completion of his contract, or fails to give notice of such completion to the inspector within one month after the date of such completion, such employer shall be liable to fine.

XCI. If any laborer shall be able and desirous to redeem the unexpired term of his contract of service by payment of a sum equivalent to the value thereof, such laborer may demand to be taken or allowed to go before the inspector of laborers within the local limits of whose authority he may be employed, and on his depositing such sum in the hands of such inspector, such inspector shall give notice to the employer that such laborer requires him within one week to show cause why the contract of such laborer should not be released; and in case no sufficient cause shall be shown, such inspector shall require the production of the contract of such laborer and endorse thereon a certificate of release by purchase, and shall hold the sum in deposit on account of the employer of such laborer. If any employer, or other person authorized to act for the employer, shall neglect to comply with such demand as aforesaid, such employer, or other person as aforesaid, shall be liable to fine. The value of the unexpired term of contract shall be deemed to be the aggregate amount of one rupee for every month of the unexpired portion of the first year, of three rupees for every such month of the second year, and of five rupees for every such month of the third year, of the original term of the laborer's engagement.

138. If any laborer is able and desirous to redeem the unexpired term of his contract of service by payment of a sum equivalent to the value thereof, such laborer may demand to be taken or allowed to go before the inspector of laborers within the local limits of whose authority he may be employed, and on his depositing such sum in the hands of such inspector, such inspector shall give notice to the employer that such laborer requires him within one week to show cause why the contract of such laborer should not be released; and, in case no sufficient cause should be shown, such inspector shall require the production of the contract of such laborer, and endorse thereon a certificate of release by purchase, and shall hold the sum in deposit on account of the employer of such laborer. If any employer, or other person authorized to act for the employer, shall neglect to comply with such demand as aforesaid, such employer, or other person as aforesaid, shall be liable to fine.

The value of the unexpired term of contract shall be deemed to be the aggregate amount of one rupee for every month of the unexpired portion of the first year, of three rupees for every such month of the second year, and of five rupees for every such month of the third year, of the original term of the laborer's engagement.

XCI. Every laborer whose contract shall have been completed, determined, released by purchase as aforesaid, or rescinded by the mutual assent of the parties thereto, shall be entitled to receive forthwith from the inspector a certificate of release in such form as may from time to time be prescribed by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal by an order to be published in the *Calcutta Gazette*.

139. Every laborer, the period of whose contract has expired, or who has redeemed his contract by purchase, or whose contract has been rescinded by the mutual assent of the parties thereto, shall be entitled to receive forthwith from the inspector a certificate of release in such form as may from time to time be prescribed by the Lieutenant-Governor.

140. Every laborer, the term of whose contract has expired, or who has been legally released from his contract, whether such expiry or release has been certified as above required or not, shall be deemed to be wholly exempted from the provisions of this Part.

SCHEDULE A.—(referred to in Section V.)
CONTRACTOR'S LICENSE.

Office of the Superintendent of Labor Transport at

A. B. is hereby licensed to act, within the local limits of my authority as a contractor for engaging and supplying persons for the purpose of laboring for hire in the districts of Assam, Cachar, and Sylhet, under Act II of 1870 of the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal for making Laws and Regulations.

This license will be in force for one year only from this date.
Dated the day of

(Sd.) C. D.,
Superintendent of Labor Transport.

SCHEDULE A.

See Sections 15 and 37.

CONTRACTOR'S LICENSE.

Office of Superintendent of Emigration.

A. B. is hereby licensed to act, throughout the provinces subject to the Government of Bengal, as a contractor for engaging and supplying natives for the purpose of laboring for hire in the districts of Assam, Cachar, and Sylhet, under the provisions of the Labor Districts Emigration Act, 1873.

This license will be in force for one year only, from this date.

Dated Calcutta, the day of

(Sd.) M. N.,

Superintendent of Emigration.

SCHEDULE B.—(referred to in Section VIII)
RECRUITER'S LICENSE.

Office of the Superintendent of Labor Transport at

A. B. is hereby licensed to act on behalf of E. F. as a recruiter for engaging or inducing persons to proceed to the districts of Assam, Cachar, and Sylhet, for the purpose of laboring for hire, under Act II of 1870 of the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal for making Laws and Regulations.

This license will be in force for one year only from this date.
Dated the day of

(Sd.) C. D.,
Superintendent of Labor Transport.

SCHEDULE B.

See Sections 15 and 43.

RECRUITER'S LICENSE.

Office of Superintendent of Emigration.

C. D. is hereby licensed to act on behalf of A. B., a licensed contractor, as a recruiter for engaging or inducing natives to proceed from the districts of

to the districts of Assam, Cachar, and Sylhet for the purpose of laboring for hire, under the provisions of the Labor Districts Emigration Act, 1873.

This license will be in force for one year only, from this date.

Dated Calcutta, the day of

(Sd.) M. N.,

Superintendent of Emigration.

SCHEDULE C.

See Sections 34 and 68.

EMIGRANT'S PASS.

Name of emigrant.	Age.	Emigrant's name.	District in which emigrant was registered.	Name of employer.	Place in which emigrant has contracted to labor.	Place of disembarkation.

The emigrants above described are permitted to embark on the , which will leave

on the _____, for the purpose of
proceeding to the district of _____.

Dated the _____ day of _____
(Sd.) R. M.,
Contractor [or Garden-sirdar].

Dated the _____ day of _____
(Sd.) G. D.,
Superintendent of Emigration.

Dated the _____ day of _____
(Sd.) A. L.,
Embarkation Agent.

Note.—When the pass is granted by the embarkation agent to emigrants brought to him by a garden-sirdar under the provisions of section 34, it need not be signed by the superintendent of emigration.

Note.—The names of any number of emigrants proceeding in the same vessel may be entered in one pass.

SCHEDULE

See Section 99.

Consent of recruiter or garden-sirdar to undertake cost of maintenance and transport of family of emigrant.

Whereas T. S., the son of K. S. of B., in the district of N., has agreed to proceed to the district of A. for the purpose of laboring for hire in the service of C. B. of D., and whereas K. S., the wife of the said T. S., is desirous of accompanying him to A.; I, H. L., recruiter on behalf of W. J., licensed contractor [*or garden-sirdar on behalf of the said C. B.*] do hereby agree to provide the said K. S. with proper and sufficient food and lodging during the journey to A., and to pay all such charges as may be required for the cost of her conveyance by any vessel in which the said T. S. shall be conveyed, and for any incidental expenses on account of her detention and medical treatment, under the provisions of the Labor Districts Emigration Act, 1873.

(Sd.) H. L.,

Recruiter or Garden-sirdar.

Executed before me this _____ day of _____

(Sd.) R. M.,

Magistrate of E.

CXVII. In all cases where any laborer shall, under the provisions of the said Act III of 1863, or of the said Act VI of 1865, have been, or under the provisions of this Act shall be conveyed to any of the said districts for the purpose of laboring for hire, such laborer and his employer for the time being, and the contract under which for the time being such laborer shall be serving (whether entered into under either of the said Acts or this Act, or otherwise) shall, notwithstanding anything in the contract contained to the contrary, be subject to the provisions of this Act contained in sections LXXII to LXXXI, both inclusive, sections LXXXV to XCI, both inclusive, and sections XCIII to CXVI, both inclusive.

CXX. This Act shall commence and take effect from the first day of November 1869.

I. A. GOODBYE,
*Offg. Assr. Secy. to Govt. of Bengal,
Judicial and Legislative Departments.*



The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 30, 1873.

PART V.

Acts of the Legislative Council of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[Third Publication.]

THE following Act of the Governor-General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor-General on the 8th day of April 1873, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

ACT No. X OF 1873.

THE INDIAN OATHS ACT, 1873.

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6. Affirmation by Natives or by persons objecting to oaths.
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12. Procedure in case of refusal to make oath.
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15. Amendment of Penal Code, sections 178 and 181.
16. Official oaths abolished.
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An Act to consolidate the law relating to Judicial Oaths, and for other purposes.

WHEREAS it is expedient to consolidate the law relating to judicial oaths, affirmations, and declarations, and to repeal the law relating to official oaths, affirmations, and declarations; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

I.— Preliminary.

1. This Act may be called "The Indian Oaths Act, 1873."

Short title.

It extends to the whole of British India, and, so far as regards subjects of Her Majesty, to the territories of Native Princes and States in alliance with Her Majesty;

Local extent.

And it shall come into force on the first day of May 1873.

Commencement.

2. The enactments specified in the schedule hereto annexed are repealed to the extent mentioned in the third column thereof.

Repeal of enactments.

3. Nothing herein contained applies to proceedings before Courts-Martial, or to oaths, affirmations, or declarations prescribed by any law which, under the provisions of the Indian

Saving of certain oaths and affirmations.

Councils' Act, 1861, the Governor-General in Council has not power to repeal.

II.—*Authority to administer Oaths and Affirmations.*

4. The following Courts and persons are authorized to administer by themselves or by an officer empowered by them in this behalf, oaths and affirmations in discharge of the duties or in exercise of the powers imposed or conferred upon them respectively by law:—

(a) All Courts and persons having by law or consent of parties authority to receive evidence;

(b) The Commanding Officer of any military station occupied by troops in the service of His Majesty: provided

(1) that the oath or affirmation be administered within the limits of the station, and

(2) that the oath or affirmation be such as a Justice of the Peace is competent to administer in British India.

III.—*Persons by whom Oaths or Affirmations must be made.*

5. Oaths or affirmations shall be made by the following persons:—

(a) all witnesses, that is to say, all persons who may lawfully be examined, or give, or be required to give, evidence by or before any Court or person having by law or consent of parties authority to examine such persons or to receive evidence:

(b) interpreters of questions put to, and evidence given by, witnesses, and

(c) jurors.

Nothing herein contained shall render it lawful to administer in a criminal proceeding an oath or affirmation to the accused person, or necessary to administer to the official interpreter of any Court, after he has entered on the execution of the duties of his office, an oath or affirmation that he will faithfully discharge those duties.

6. Where the witness, interpreter, or juror is a Hindú or Muhamadan, or has an objection to making an oath, he shall, instead of making an oath, make an affirmation.

In every other case the witness, interpreter, or juror shall make an oath.

IV.—*Forms of Oaths and Affirmations.*

7. All oaths and affirmations made under section five shall be administered according to such forms as the High Court may from time to time prescribe.

And until any such forms are prescribed by the High Court, such oaths and affirmations shall be administered according to the forms now in use.

Explanation.—As regards oaths and affirmations administered in the Court of the Recorder of Rangoon and the Court of Small Causes of

Rangoon, the Recorder of Rangoon shall be deemed to be the High Court within the meaning of this section.

8. If any party to, or witness in, any judicial proceeding offers to give evidence on oath or solemn affirmation in any form common amongst, or held binding by, persons of the race or persuasion to which he belongs, and not repugnant to justice or decency, and not purporting to affect any third person, the Court may, if it thinks fit, notwithstanding anything hereinbefore contained, tender such oath or affirmation to him.

9. If any party to any judicial proceeding offers to be bound by any such oath or solemn affirmation as is mentioned in section eight, if such oath or affirmation is made by the other party to, or by any witness in, such proceeding, the Court may, if it thinks fit, ask such party or witness, or cause him to be asked whether or not he will make the oath or affirmation.

Provided that no party or witness shall be compelled to attend personally in Court solely for the purpose of answering such question.

10. If such party or witness offers to make such oath or affirmation, the Court may proceed to administer it, or if it is of such a nature that it may be more conveniently made out of Court, the Court may issue a Commission to any person to administer it, and authorize him to take the evidence of the person to be sworn or affirmed and return it to the Court.

11. The evidence so given shall, as against the person who offered to be bound as aforesaid, be conclusive proof of the matter stated.

12. If the party or witness refuses to make the oath or solemn affirmation, referred to in section eight, he shall not be compelled to make it, but the Court shall record, as part of the proceedings, the nature of the oath or affirmation proposed, the facts that he was asked whether he would make it, and that he refused it, together with any reason which he may assign for his refusal.

V.—*Miscellaneous.*

13. No omission to take any oath or make any affirmation, no substitution of any one for any other of them, and no irregularity whatever in the form in which any one of them is administered, shall invalidate any proceeding or render inadmissible any evidence whatever, in or in respect of which such omission, substitution, or irregularity took place, or shall affect the obligation of a witness to state the truth.

14. Every person giving evidence on any subject before any Court, or person hereby authorized to administer oaths and affirmations, shall be bound to state the truth on such subject.

15. The Indian Penal Code, sections 178 and 181, shall be construed as if, after the word "oath," the words "or affirmation" were inserted.

16. Subject to the provisions of sections three and five, no person appointed to any office shall, before entering on the execution of the duties of his office, be required to make any oath, or to make or subscribe any affirmation or declaration whatever.

SCHEDULE.

(See section 2).

PART I.—STATUTES.

Year and chapter.	Title.	Extent of repeal.
9 Geo. IV, c. 74.	An Act for improving the Administration of Criminal Justice in the <i>East Indies</i> .	Sections thirty-six and thirty-seven.
3 & 4 Wm. IV, c. 49.	An Act to allow Quakers and Moravians to make Affirmation in cases where an Oath or shall be required.	The whole Act, so far as it applies to British India.
3 & 4 Wm. IV, c. 82.	An Act to allow the People called Separatists to make a solemn Affirmation and Declaration instead of an Oath.	Ditto.
5 & 6 Wm. IV, c. 62.	An Act to repeal an Act of the present Session of Parliament, intituled "An Act for the more effectual Abolition of Oaths and Affirmations taken and made in various Departments of the State, and to substitute Declarations in lieu thereof; and for the more entire Suppression of voluntary and extrajudicial Oaths and Affidavits;" and to make other Provisions for the Abolition of unnecessary Oaths.	Ditto.
1 & 2 Vic, c. 77.	An Act for permitting Affirmation to be made instead of an Oath in certain cases.	Ditto.

PART II.—ACTS.

Number and year.	Title.	Extent of repeal.
IX of 1830	Commanding Officer's power to administer Oaths.	The whole.
XXI of 1837	Office Oaths and Declarations	So much as has not been repealed.
V of 1840	An Act concerning the Oaths and Declarations of Hindus and Mahomedans.	Ditto.
XV of 1843	An Act for the more extensive employment of Uncovenanted Agency in the Judicial Department.	Section two.
XV of 1852	An Act to amend the Law of Evidence.	Section twelve.
XII of 1858	An Act to amend the Law respecting the employment of Ameeris by the Civil Courts in the Presidency of Fort William.	Section four.

Number and year.	Title.	Extent of repeal.
VII of 1857	An Act for the more extensive employment of Uncovenanted Agency in the Revenue and Judicial Departments in the Presidency of Fort St. George.	Section two.
XII of 1859	An Act to make better Provision for the trial of Pilots at the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal for breach of duty.	Sections twelve and fifteen.
XVIII of 1863	An Act to make provision for the speedy and efficient disposal of the business now pending in the Office of the Master of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, and to provide for the abolition of the Oaths now administered to Hindus and Mahomedans in the said Court, and to amend the Code of Civil Procedure in respect of process issued out of the said Court in the exercise of its Original Civil Jurisdiction.	Section nine.
IV of 1860	An Act to amend the constitution of the Chief Court of Judicature in the Punjab and its Dependencies.	Section five.
II of 1860	An Act for the appointment of Justices of the Peace.	Sections seven and eight.
IV of 1871	An Act to consolidate and amend the Laws relating to Coroners.	Section seven, and, in section thirty-eight, the words "and such deputy shall take and subscribe, before one of the Judges of the High Court, an oath that he will faithfully discharge the duties of his office."
I of 1871	An Act to consolidate and amend the law relating to the District and Subordinate Civil Courts in Bengal.	Section thirteen.
VI of 1872	An Act to amend the Law relating to Oaths and Affirmations.	The whole.
XVIII of 1872	An Act to amend the Indian Evidence Act, 1872.	Section twelve.
Bombay Act VI of 1866.	An Act to amend the Law relating to certain Declarations of office in the Bombay Presidency.	The whole.

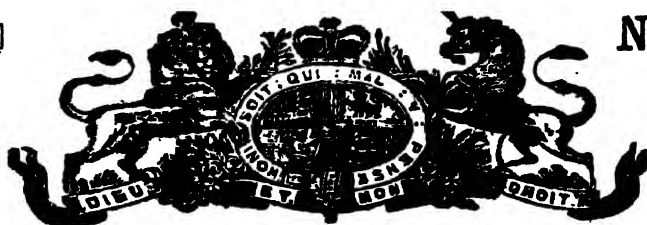
PART III.—REGULATIONS.

Number and year.	Title.	Extent of repeal.
Bengal Regulation IV of 1793.	A Regulation for receiving, trying, and deciding Suits or Complaints declared cognizable in the Courts of Dewanny Adawlut established in the several Zillahs, and in the Cities of Patna, Dacca, and Moorsshedabad.	So much of section six as has not been repealed.
Bengal Regulation III of 1803.	A Regulation for receiving, trying, and deciding Suits or Complaints, declared cognizable in the Courts of Adawlut established in the several Zillahs in the Provinces ceded by the Nawab Vizier to the Honourable the English East India Company.	So much of section seven as has not been repealed, and section eight.

Number and year.	Title.	Extent of appeal.	Number and year.	Title.	Extract of appeal.
Bengal Regulation IX of 1833.	A Regulation to modify certain Portions of Regulation VII of 1822, and Regulation IV of 1828; to provide for the more speedy and satisfactory Decision of Judicial Questions cognizable by Officers of Revenue employed in making Settlements under the above Regulations; for enforcing the Production of the Village Accounts; for the more extensive Employment of Native Agency in the Revenue Department; and to declare the Indent of Section V Regulation VII of 1822, touching Claims to Malikana.	Section nineteen.	Bombay Regulation XII of 1827.	A Regulation for the establishment of a system of Police throughout the Zillahs subordinate to Bombay, for providing Rules for its Administration, and for defining the Duties and Powers of all Police Authorities and Servants.	So much of section three, clause five, as has not been repealed.
Madras Regulation I of 1803.	A Regulation for defining the Duties of the Board of Revenue, and for determining the Extent of the Powers vested in the Board of Revenue.	Sections two and three.	Bombay Regulation XIII of 1827.	A Regulation for defining the Constitution of Courts of Criminal Justice, and the Functions and Proceedings thereof.	So much of section thirty-six, clause two, as has not been repealed.
Madras Regulation II of 1803.	A Regulation for describing and determining the Conduct to be observed by Collectors in certain cases.	Sections three and four.	Bombay Regulation XVI of 1827.	A Regulation defining the Duties of the Collector, and his Powers in regard to Subordinate Revenue Officers, and providing Rules for the guidance of Land Revenue Officers in general, throughout the Territories subordinate to Bombay.	Section three, and and so much of section five as relates to taking oaths.
Madras Regulation XIV of 1816.	A Regulation for amending and modifying the Rules which have been passed regarding the Office of Vakeel or Native Pleader in the Courts of Civil Judicature.	Section five.	Bombay Regulation XIX of 1827.	A Regulation for the Presidency, prescribing Rules for the Assessment and Collection of the Land Revenue, and for collecting Taxes on Shops and Stalls, on beating the Battalies, making Proclamations by the Crier, on Country Music, on Wedding Sheds and Places of Public Amusement, on Houses, on Carriages, and on Horses; for causing Individuals who may sell or transfer Houses or Tenements subject to quit or ground rents to give Notice of the same to the Collector; and also for levying Fees in the Court of Petty Sessions and Police Offices.	Section one, clause two; and section six from and including the words "and shall" down to the end. Appendix A.
Bombay Regulation VI of 1790.*	A Regulation for enacting the existing Rules for the Collection of the Bombay Customs.	Section two, clause two, from and including the words "previous to" down to the end of that clause.	Bombay Regulation XVIII of 1830.	A Regulation providing for the appointment of a Joint Judge within the Zillah of Poona.	Section two.
Bombay Regulation II of 1827.	A Regulation for defining the constitution of Courts of Civil Justice, and the powers and duties of the Judges and officers thereof.	Sections four and fifteen. In section eleven, clause one, the words "who previously to entering on the duties of their offices shall take and subscribe in open Court the oath contained in Appendix B." Appendix B.			

* Printed at p. 246 of Clarke's edition of the Bombay Regulations, London, 1851.

WHITLEY STOKES,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.



SUPPLEMENT TO The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 30, 1873.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

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Proceedings of the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations.

Saturday, the 19th April.

HIS HONOR THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR OF BENGAL, *Presiding.*

The Hon'ble G. C. PAUL, *Acting Advocate-General.*

The Hon'ble V. H. SCHALCH.

The Hon'ble H. L. DAMPIER.

The Hon'ble LORD ULICK BROWNE.

The Hon'ble C. E. BERNARD.

The Hon'ble MOULVY ABDOL LUTEEF, KHAN BAHADOOR.

The Hon'ble B. D. COLVIN.

The Hon'ble T. M. ROBINSON.

The Hon'ble F. F. WYMAN.

and

The Hon'ble BABOO DIGUMBER MITTER.

EMIGRATION TO THE LABOR DISTRICTS.

THE HON'BLE THE ACTING ADVOCATE-GENERAL presented the preliminary report of the Select Committee on the Bill to amend the law relating to the emigration of laborers to the districts of Assam, Cachar, and Sylhet, and to regulate contract labor and service. He said he did not think it necessary that he should enlarge upon the various provisions of the report, which expressed fully what had been done. The report was what it professed to be, a preliminary one. He would observe that the Committee had simply taken into consideration the papers placed before them in reference to the main features of the Bill. A great many arguments put forward in the papers resolved themselves into objections against certain provisions of Act II. of 1870. He therefore

hoped that if the recommendation to print the Bill in double columns showing the amendments made alongside of the sections of Act II of 1870 were carried out, a great many of the objections urged against the present Bill would be removed. It was for that purpose that he desired to make the suggestion as to printing in double columns.

It was said by Mr. Beaufort that the intention in amending the law relating to the emigration of coolies to the labor districts was to remodel the law and divide it in parts, chapters, and sections, taking care to couch the sections in simple language, in order that they might be readily understood, and that the Bill did not profess to make very many substantial alterations—it was in fact to be an old friend in a new dress. But that remark was not considered to be correct in many quarters. He hoped it would be found that the Bill as now amended showed that the principal provisions of Act II of 1870 were left untouched. The Hon'ble Member on the right (Mr. Robinson) was apprehensive that this Council was disposed to legislate a little precipitately in amending a law only in force for two or three years. That alarm might be very natural, but when the Hon'ble Member came to consider maturely what the main provisions of the Bill were, he would find that there was no cause for alarm. The old Act had been remodelled in such a manner that its main features and provisions were plainly discernible, and a few substantial and necessary amendments had been introduced. THE ADVOCATE GENERAL had thought it necessary to make these few remarks in order to point out that the desire of the Committee had been to amend the Bill as far as it could be done with regard to the suggestions made on the subject of substantial amendments of the law. The report showed that the Committee had restored certain provisions of the existing law. It also pointed out that the Committee had remodelled certain sections of the Bill respecting the prohibition of emigration at certain times of the year. They had also reconstructed Section 13, which enabled the Lieutenant-Governor, with the consent of the Supreme Government, to provide for the emigration of laborers to other parts of India. On the subject of garden-sirdars there had been considerable discussion in committee, and although we were anxious to meet the views of those who desired that it should be optional to register in Calcutta laborers engaged in the districts, we were unable to amend the existing provision. We had, however, endeavored to meet the difficulty by providing such a clause as would be found to get rid of the inconvenience which might result from the registration of coolies in the districts in which they were engaged. Giving to the existing law his best consideration, it appeared to him that the proper construction of section 19 of Act II of 1870 was that it did not enable the garden-sirdar to register coolies engaged in the districts before the Superintendent of Transport in Calcutta. He thought that section 19 must be read with sections 15 and 18 of the Act, and when so construed, the terms of the section must be taken distributively. That being so, he was of opinion that the power of registering in Calcutta coolies engaged in the districts did not exist. It was clear that if the power or right to register in Calcutta laborers engaged in the mofussil really existed, some provision would have been made for the payment of travelling expenses back to their homes, of laborers who might either be rejected by the Superintendent on the ground of unfitness, or might not be brought before such an official for registration. But there was no such provision in Act II of 1870 as last referred to. On the other hand, with regard to laborers engaged in the mofussil by recruiters and brought down to Calcutta, there was a clause providing that if a contract was not entered into within thirty days with a laborer, he should be supplied with such a sum of money as the Superintendent should consider necessary to enable him to return to the place where he was registered. For these reasons it appeared to THE ADVOCATE GENERAL that under the provisions of Act II of 1870 it was improper on the part of garden-sirdars to bring down laborers engaged in the mofussil to Calcutta without first registering them in the mofussil. He had been informed that notwithstanding his construction of the law, a practice of registering in Calcutta laborers engaged in the districts by garden-sirdars had grown up and had not been found to be attended with inconvenience or injury. It was perfectly

right for those who approved of the practice which had grown up, to support it with a view to have an express clause introduced into this Bill to carry it out. If this could be readily or simply done, an attempt might have been made; but on reflection it appeared to him that without the establishment of a depôt in Calcutta for laborers brought down by garden-sirdars, it would be impossible to frame a clause to meet the particular contingency. The establishment of a depôt would introduce an unnecessary difficulty, and instead of simplifying matters would tend to complicate them. It had been consequently determined to leave the clause as it stood and meet the objection taken by providing in the first place that the coolies should be registered before any Magistrate of the district or sub-division through which he should first pass, and further providing to the effect that the employer or his agent should have power to cancel any contract on paying the particular laborer whose contract should be cancelled, his travelling expenses to the place where he was engaged. The Committee had, as pointed out, endeavoured to grapple with the difficulty, and THE ADVOCATE-GENERAL trusted that they had done so successfully. To him personally it appeared that it would be wrong in principle to allow a laborer to be brought to Calcutta without previous registration in the district where he was engaged. It might happen that if a laborer was brought to Calcutta without being registered in the mofussil, and if he complained that he was not taken to the Superintendent of Transport for the purpose of having his agreement registered, he might be met by the plea that he came of his own choice with his friend the garden-sirdar to seek for employment. We should in such a case have the statement of the laborer on the one hand and the statement of the garden-sirdar on the other; and unless the Magistrate or Superintendent of Transport were possessed of greater powers of discrimination than were ordinarily allotted to mortals, there would be considerable, if not insuperable, difficulty in the way of coming to a proper decision. Registration in the district was a starting point in the engagement of a laborer which a garden-sirdar could not overturn if disposed to deal improperly with a laborer.

Then the report went on to say that the Committee had altered section 46 in the manner proposed, rendering it obligatory on the Magistrate to countersign a recruiter's license, unless he should have reason to suppose that the person licensed was unfit to be employed as a recruiter. Section 71 was slightly altered by providing that the penalty prescribed for delay in despatching a vessel should not be incurred if the delay was occasioned by any casualty. We had also altered section 79 by providing that the master of a vessel should be bound to report the arrival of his vessel at any particular place, and remain there for not less than six hours of day-light to enable the Magistrate to visit the vessel; and in lieu of the power of detention given to the Magistrate by section 82, we had given the power of detaining the vessel for not more than five days. Enquiries had shown that it was rarely found necessary to detain a vessel for more than five days. This was a preliminary report, and if it should be discovered that the period of five days was too short or too long, the provision might be altered accordingly.

Then we came to the subject of localities unfit for the residence of laborers. This clause had occasioned some alarm. But THE ADVOCATE GENERAL thought that section 120 of the original Bill, being section 119 of the amended Bill, should not have that effect, because it was the same in substance as a similar provision in the existing law. There was a difference of phraseology. Instead of using the words "unfit for human habitation" the section provided that the contracts of the laborers should be cancelled if the estate was in a condition so insalubrious or in such a situation as to be unfit for the residence of laborers. The Bill was framed in a manner calculated to make it plain and simple in character: it dealt with matters in a simple and clearly intelligible manner, discarding the use of terms or words of doubtful or obscure meaning. Section 119 simply altered the existing law by giving it a more practical form and clothing it in language free from vagueness or uncertainty. Having supplied a certain form of machinery for a proper enquiry into the fitness or otherwise of an estate or part of an estate for the residence of laborers, it necessarily provided that if a garden was unfit, from situation or condition, for the residence

of laborers, the contracts of laborers for the time being should be declared null and void. It was said that such a provision was tantamount to closing a garden. It only discharged men from the obligation of laboring in a district or garden where it would be fatal for them to reside. It was a piece of humanity not calling for any alarm, but rather exciting the sympathy and deserving the approbation of those who had to deal with emigrants. He would pass on to section 120 of the amended Bill being section 121 of the original Bill. This section as drawn made certain average rates of mortality conclusive of the question of the unfitness of an estate for the residence of laborers. We thought that upon any average rate of mortality taken by itself no safe or certain conclusion as to unfitness for residence could be formed. We had, however, considered that the average rate of mortality as stated in the section might well constitute a starting point, enabling the Lieutenant-Governor to order certain enquiries to be made by a medical officer required to visit an estate, and record information on the points indicated in the Section. First, the cause or causes of such mortality; secondly, the want (if any) of due care or precaution and of the adoption of proper and available sanitary measures on the part of the owner of the estate or the employer, causing or contributing to such mortality; and thirdly, the fitness of the estate for the residence of laborers and the reasons thereof. And if it should turn out that the mortality was to be attributed to the negligence or to the want of sanitary measures on the part of the planter, the Lieutenant-Governor should have power to declare that particular garden unfit for the residence of laborers. THE ADVOCATE GENERAL remarked that the provision was salutary, and he thought that the Governor of a province should have some power to act summarily in cases of necessity arising from carelessness and negligence. The enquiry was to be a fair and open one, the parties might appear and put forward any statements they thought fit. It could not be urged with any propriety that it would be hard to put this provision in force in cases in which any excessive amount of mortality had arisen from neglect or default on the part of the planter. We had merely given power in cases of unfitness for residence resulting from the neglect and default of owners.

The power of putting an end to the contracts of laborers in cases of mortality arising from situation, was a more difficult one to deal with. He had not been able to satisfy himself that climatic situation could be the cause of excessive mortality in a particular garden, without extending its baneful influence over a very much larger area. He thought the power of putting an end to contracts in cases in which unfitness for residence arose from situation should be exercised under the previous section where the enquiry to be held was to be full and comprehensive. If those who were interested in the lives of their laborers did their duty by keeping their gardens in a fit and proper condition, there would be no occasion for the exercise of the summary power which had been conferred.

THE ADVOCATE-GENERAL then passed on to the subject of contracts of time-expired laborers. The Committee were unanimous that Chapter 17, providing for the registration of contracts by time-expired laborers, was necessary, as it was advisable not to interfere with the free action of laborers who had performed their contracts. The Committee had therefore struck out that chapter, as also section 117 of the existing law which contained a provision subjecting time-expired laborers to certain sections of the Act. The Committee had altered section 106 by providing that returns were to be made of all laborers on an estate, whether time-expired or not.

The next subject referred to in the report was neglect of work and arrears of wages. The Committee considered that no sufficient reason existed for the passing of such a law having special application to the tea districts. If it was considered that the country required a general law defining the rights and liabilities of master and servant, the subject should be dealt with under a more general and extended form of legislation.

During our sittings we came to the conclusion that it would be as well to frame forms of contract and release, but not having sufficient information before us we were unable to do so. We had therefore left the clause of the Bill upon that point as it stood, and had announced our

intention hereafter to frame such forms and append them to the Bill. The committee had also reserved to themselves the liberty of re-considering and re-amending any of the provisions of the Bill. We recommended finally that the Bill as now presented, together with the corresponding sections of the existing law, should be printed in double columns. THE ADVOCATE GENERAL sincerely hoped that the endeavours of the committee to do their best would prove beneficial to employer and employed, and that as the protection and preservation of the lives of emigrant laborers were necessarily blended with the prosperity of the planter, he trusted that the efforts of the committee in the direction of the amendment of the present law on matters which were calculated to contribute to the health of laborers would be entirely successful. Although, as a general proposition it was undesirable that the Council should interfere with the working of a law so recently passed as Act II of 1870, and framed with the greatest ability and care, yet it should be borne in mind that a new combination of circumstances necessarily called forth fresh legislation. Those who framed Act II of 1870 could not be supposed to provide beforehand for all possible cases or combination of circumstances. It was their duty and object to put forward and inaugurate a general scheme for the regulation of emigration to the tea districts; and though they had accomplished their purpose in a successful manner, it could not be affirmed that it was possible to have exhausted the subject for all time, and in respect of all the varying circumstances attendant on emigration. Experience had shown us that on several points the amendment of the existing law was required. One of those points was the detention of a vessel in which cholera or other infectious disease had broken out amongst the emigrants. On the breaking out of cholera or other infectious disease, it had been found most beneficial to land coolies on shore for a time, and thus to check or remove infection; but for such a purpose the vessel must be detained. The existing law contained no warrant for the detention of a vessel under the above circumstances. It had therefore been deemed advisable to make a short provision in the present Bill for the detention of vessels. Almost all matters which possessed certain decided advantages had their corresponding disadvantages, and if a solitary passenger was, or a few passengers were, detained four or five days in any place, the injury to the person or persons so detained was far less than the manifest and irreparable injury which might be caused if (there being no power of detention) the coolies were allowed to proceed on their voyage with a fast-spreading and infectious disease amongst them. The necessity for such a provision having been established by experience, it became the duty of the Government to take steps to amend the law; and if Government had not ventured on the measure contained in the present Bill, the reproach of apathy, and the want of a due consideration of its duties, might well have attached to it. Then, in reference to unfitness of localities for the residence of laborers, the existing law did not contain sufficient provision. Its machinery was not very simple and was somewhat of a dilatory character. A summary remedy was required in certain cases of necessity, and the present Bill proposed to arm the local Government with certain summary powers limiting their exercise within certain well-defined and legitimate limits. Although a certain percentage of mortality could not be taken as conclusive of the unhealthiness of a locality, the factum of unusual and excessive mortality could not be fairly or properly overlooked. The present Bill proposed to give that fact significance and prominence in the institution of certain enquires naturally arising out of it, and to visit the owners of gardens who had been neglectful of obvious and humane duties with consequences of which they could not be justly heard to complain. Then again the inspection of coolies in charge of garden-sirdars by a proper medical officer before being put on board a vessel was also a necessary change in the law which was required. Further, in regard to time-expired laborers it was unwise and undesirable to subject them any longer to checks and restraints under the law. The planters themselves affirmed that time-expired laborers having become accustomed to the country, checks or restraints were unnecessary, and that being so, it was the duty of the Government to relieve that class of laborers. In conclusion, THE ADVOCATE GENERAL said that though it was very unwise to legislate hastily and without due caution and reason, it was apparent that the circumstances to which he had fully alluded rendered legislation necessary, and he therefore

thought that no ground whatever existed for accusing the Government of precipitation or suspecting it to be influenced by any improper desire of interfering unduly between employer and employed.

EMIGRATION BILL.

THE HON'BLE MR. WYMAN said it would be remembered that when this Bill was introduced considerable discussion took place as to the desirability of introducing the Bill, and the hon'ble members opposite (Mr. Robinson and Mr. Colvin) took a decided tone against the Bill. The Bill now submitted to the Council was a totally different Bill from that which was submitted before. He understood that the argument of the learned Advocate-General went almost to this extent, that the objections raised by the public outside and the members of this Council with reference to the provisions of the Bill as introduced were scarcely now tenable, that in fact the present Bill was a mere redressing of the law, codifying, improving, and substantially altering it, but only in respect of certain important and necessary amendments which the Government desired to make. MR. WYMAN submitted that that argument was scarcely borne out by the facts. The difficulties raised by the hon'ble members opposite had apparently all been removed by the alterations made by the select committee in the amended Bill before the Council. He thought it could hardly be contended that the objections raised were not sound and reasonable ones. It had never been contended that the Government should not have the right to amend a law, however recently passed, when it was found that an amendment was necessary; and he understood that the public and the planters and others interested in this subject had never objected to any reasonable amendments in the law. They had never objected, and did not now object, to any provision by which greater security to life was attainable. But they said, and he thought justly, that the Act as proposed to be amended contained harsh, unnecessary, and impracticable provisions. The proof that they were correct and that they did not make a vexatious opposition was found in the fact, which to his thinking was conclusive, that their remonstrances had been met by the withdrawal of the disputed provisions of the Bill. As the Bill was now drawn there could not and would not (he thought) be opposition to the alterations proposed. It was objected that it was quite impracticable that a garden-sirdar should receive a power of attorney, and that provision was struck out from the Bill. It was also objected that fines imposed upon garden-sirdars should be recovered from their employers. That provision also had been struck out. It was pointed out that the provision empowering the magistrate to refuse to sign garden-sirdars' licenses was unsafe, as he would not have the opportunity of making himself acquainted with what it was necessary for him to know. That provision had been considerably modified. Chapters 17 and 18 relating to time-expired laborers, and the definition of the obligations of master and servant, had been entirely struck out; and as to the power of the Lieutenant-Governor to declare a district unfit for habitation by imported laborers, we saw the important modification that when the Lieutenant-Governor had *ascertained* that a certain place was unfit for habitation by reason of locality or want of sanitation, emigration to such place might be prohibited. MR. WYMAN thought that nothing could be fairer or more proper than such a provision. But as the Bill originally stood, it was in the power of the Lieutenant-Governor to stop emigration in the absence of any such information or enquiry. Then again the unhealthiness of any plantation had been defined to be unhealthiness of locality or unhealthiness arising from the want of sanitation. That, he thought, was a very proper distinction to make, a distinction which was now far clearer than it was before. The learned Advocate-General said that that was what was intended, and that the committee had merely defined more clearly what was intended originally. But the definition in the original Bill was so doubtful that the Lieutenant-Governor could act under it merely on the percentage of mortality. But now it was clearly laid down that the garden must be defective either in sanitation or unhealthiness of locality. The amendment made was so important and so undeniable that very few would now object to that provision. Then, with regard to contracts made by time-expired laborers, a change had been made; and that was another provision which was the subject of objection. So that as the Bill now stood, he did not think that

the public or those interested would be likely to complain of it. The purpose of his remarks was to show that the objections raised by the public and those interested, were in respect of the Bill as it stood at the time, and that they were reasonable objections, and that those objections were not made with any idea of thwarting the Government or opposing the Bill simply because it was an amendment of the law. The Bill was one which, in their view, was a cause of alarm by reason of the somewhat arbitrary and impracticable provisions proposed to be introduced in a law which was found to work tolerably well. • Not simply that the Bill was not sufficiently understood, but that it was so framed that it could not be clearly understood. As now drawn there would be no such objections; and he thought that it would be most unreasonable if the persons interested took objection to these most rational and proper provisions. They should rather be grateful to the Government for taking measures for the security of life which circumstances had shown to be necessary. The Council were greatly indebted to the select committee for the important and beneficial changes they had made in the Bill.

HIS HONOR THE PRESIDENT said before finally putting the question to the Council, he would only say a very few words. He did trust that the course followed by the Government and by the committee of the Council, and the observations made by his hon'ble friend Mr. Wyman, would convince those outside, that sooner or later (His Honor said sooner, but the hon'ble member said later) we were inclined to meet the reasonable views of that portion of the public who were interested in the cultivation of tea. We wished to narrow the breach between the Government and those so interested; we wished to smooth over the difficulties, and meet the tea planters as far as we could. His Honor was not prepared to admit that the Bill brought in was so bad a Bill as the hon'ble member on the left (Mr. Wyman) would lead us to believe. He was not prepared to admit that the changes adopted by the select committee were of so radical a character as the hon'ble member had represented them to be. They were not so much radical or structural changes, as the smoothing off of difficult corners, the rounding off of angles which seemed to present difficulties, and which seemed to have caused outcry and objections. At the same time this rounding of angles was a work of the greatest importance which would have, he hoped, the effect of bringing round a great deal of the feeling which was against us, and we were under the greatest obligation to the select committee for the work which they had done so excellently.

He trusted that the explanations of the learned Advocate-General who was now in charge of the Bill, and who had taken so great a part in it, would convince the public that the proposals now submitted were not unreasonable proposals: that they were worthy of consideration, and he hoped that with more or less modifications they might be accepted.

The learned Advocate-General had so clearly explained the nature of the changes proposed by the select committee, that His Honor need not say much at present about them. He would merely allude to one change, which was in some respects a radical change. He alluded to the striking out by the committee of chapters 17 and 18 of the Bill, chapter 17 relating to contracts by time-expired laborers, and chapter 18 relating to the general question of neglect of work by laborers, and the recovery of arrears of wages, as between the employer and the employed. The Advocate-General had told us that those chapters had been struck out with the consent and approval of two members of the committee who were practically interested in the subject, and who in some degree represented those engaged in the tea-cultivating districts. His Honor had said that if that course commended itself to those hon'ble gentlemen, the Government were ready to accept that view. It appeared to him that there was nothing like free-trade. When you had to deal with men who had lived in the gardens, men who were not to be conveyed there under contracts made in distant parts of India; when you had to deal with men who were in the tea districts, there was no reason why special laws for regulating the relations of master and servant should be applied, unless those interested thought it was better that such laws should apply. If those interested were satisfied that contracts made with time-expired and local laborers should be left to the operation of the ordinary laws of the country, the Government was satisfied and did not wish to press upon them any special law. At the same time there was one observation which His Honor wished

to make for the consideration of the Council and those who were interested in the matter, that an Act passed for the Presidency towns of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay, and known as the Artificers' Act, had been extended to certain of the tea districts, and had been applied for regulating the relations of the employer and employed there, that is, of the coolies. He might tell the members that in his opinion it was extremely doubtful whether an Act of that kind, passed for the regulation of the relations between tradesmen and artificers in the Presidency towns, was properly extendible to the tea districts. He believed that it was not properly extendible to the case of coolies in the tea plantations: it was never intended to apply to such cases; and his view was that Government ought to withdraw the operation of that Act from those districts; that that Act must cease to operate in the tea districts. There would then be no summary or special mode of address, unless some special provisions were put in this Bill. If those interested agreed to strike out chapters 17 and 18 of this Bill, the Government agreed to that view, but then there would be no special law in the tea districts, and the relations of master and time-expired and local laborers would be regulated by the ordinary laws and by no special law whatever. That must be quite thoroughly understood.

The Bill was then directed to be published in the *Calcutta Gazette*, together with Act II of 1870, in double columns, and the consideration of the Bill was adjourned for two months.

HOWRAH LIGHTING RATE

THE HON'BLE MR. DAMPIER, in presenting the report of the select committee on the Bill to provide for the levy of a lighting-rate in Howrah, said the Council having accepted the principle of the Bill both as regards the portion of Howrah now lighted with gas, and also as to future extensions, had referred the Bill to a select committee only for consideration of the form in which it should be passed. He mentioned this because the hon'ble members were aware that there had been some agitation in Howrah against the Bill, with which, if he understood its character rightly, the select committee were not concerned. He had not seen the memorial which had been presented, but he understood that it was against the principle of the Bill, rather than the details. That was a matter which concerned the Council at large, and not the select committee.

He would now proceed to state what had been done in committee. They found in the original Bill provision made for imposing a tax before arrangements were made for lighting the town. The committee thought that would not be advisable, and had therefore provided that no tax should be imposed until every thing was ready for lighting the lamps. The Municipal Commissioners were to define the portions of the town proposed to be lighted, and they were to submit to Government a scheme for lighting, and on the Lieutenant-Governor being satisfied that the scheme was sufficient, he might authorize the imposition of the tax; and even then the tax was not to be leviable until the lamps had been actually lighted. The next change made was that, although the tax was to be ordinarily leviable from occupiers, in those cases in which a house was occupied by tenants in severalty, as by tenants in stories or flats, the tax in the first instance should be levied from the owner, who should have the legal power of recouping himself in the same way as if the tax were rent due to him from his tenants. Lastly the Bill, as originally drafted, provided that questions of compensation should be decided by a Judge of a Small Cause Court. MR. DAMPIER thought that was an excellent provision. But this Bill was to be part and parcel of Act III of 1864, and was to be read as a part of that law. Act III of 1864 contained other provisions as to compensation, but no special procedure was laid down for the determination of such compensation. Therefore the committee had thought it would be inconsistent to provide that compensation in connection with gas works should be awarded by a special procedure and that other compensation due under the same Act, should be left to be settled by other means; the committee had therefore struck out the section relating to the determination of compensation by the Judge of the Small Cause Court.

With reference to the agitation which had taken place in Howrah, he proposed to ask that the consideration of the Bill be deferred for six weeks at least. The Bill as amended by the select committee would be published, so that interested would have an opportunity of saying anything they might laborers, a subject of

think proper. He would mention for the consideration of the Council, one suggestion which had been made in the course of the deliberations in committee, that it was rather anomalous to bring in a Bill authorizing the imposition of a two per cent. lighting rate, when the Council had before it evidence that a two per cent. rate would fall short of the actual cost of lighting. If the part of Howrah which was already lit with gas afforded data which were generally applicable to the future extensions, it would require a two and a-half per cent. rate to cover the cost. He thought it was worth the attention of the Council whether, on passing such a law as this, the Council should not give power to impose a rate which should be sufficient to pay for the whole cost of lighting with gas.

With these remarks he presented the report of the select committee, and moved that the consideration of the Bill be deferred for six weeks.

THE HON'BLE BAROO DIGUMBER MITTER said he wished to say a few words of explanation in reference to the report of the select committee. As an abstract question of justice there could hardly be any difference of opinion as to the propriety of legislating on the question, before us, without previously ascertaining the wishes of the rate-payers. For after all it must be admitted that gas-lighting is more a luxury than a necessity, and we knew that the majority of the rate-payers of the Howrah Municipality could not afford to pay for that luxury. But we must not forget that the Municipal Commissioners of Howrah were already under engagement, with the sanction of the Government previously obtained, to light the town with a certain number of gas-lights for a certain number of years; and it was too late now to question the wisdom of that engagement even if it were open to question. At the same time it was hard, he must admit, to levy the rate from those who neither wanted nor would have the benefit of gas-lighting. The select committee paid their best attention to this view of the question, and had made every attempt so to frame a section as would meet all contingencies. But they found themselves beset with all manner of difficulties, and the best solution they could arrive at was to leave every question touching the extension of the lighting-rate to the different parts of the municipality to the final determination of the Lieutenant-Governor as a sort of appeal from the decision of the Commissioners; and the select committee were sincerely of opinion that, untrammelled by local prejudices and predilections, the Lieutenant-Governor would be best able to decide each case on its merits, and satisfactorily to all the parties concerned.

THE HON'BLE MR. WYMAN said as the report of the select committee was not before the Council it was somewhat difficult to go into this question, but judging from the remarks made, especially from what had fallen from the hon'ble member opposite (Baroo Degumber Mitter), he gathered that the expenditure on account of lighting by gas was now being incurred. He scarcely thought that he understood the hon'ble member rightly. But he thought the hon'ble member had said that the committee had found themselves in a difficulty inasmuch as the Municipal Commissioners of Howrah had already entered into a contract for lighting the town with gas, and that the Bill gave power to levy a rate to defray the cost of such lighting. If that was the correct interpretation of the hon'ble member's remarks, it seemed to MR. WYMAN to be a roundabout way, first to do something that was not sanctioned, and then to come up to this Council for a legislative enactment to sanction a tax to defray the cost. It might be that the Municipal Commissioners theoretically were those who should say how the municipal fund should be expended, and that a rate should be levied for lighting the streets with gas; but we could not afford to ignore the majority of the rate-payers. He was not aware whether the rate-payers who had petitioned the Council represented anything like a majority of their body, and of course it would greatly depend on that point whether their representations were entitled to weight; because supposing the objections represented a very small number of the rate-payers the matter might, he thought, be left to the discretion of the Commissioners. But if the objections emanated from a large proportion of the rate-payers, it would be the policy of the Government to say that as the imposition of the lighting-rate was contrary to the wishes of a large proportion of those who had to pay, we could hardly compel the rate-payers to pay the tax. As far as works of emergency were concerned it would be different, but as regards lighting by gas it was more a luxury than a necessity.

and it might not be desirable to impose a rate for the purpose. Looking to the position of Howrah, which was a town scattered very considerably, with houses at considerable distance apart in long lines of roads, he thought it was very doubtful whether lighting by gas was quite a *desideratum* or an economical measure to adopt. And therefore when he heard of this proposed taxation, he thought that it should be considered very carefully whether we should sanction it in the face of a decided objection on the part of those interested.

HIS HONOR THE PRESIDENT said he thought the course proposed to be taken in deferring the consideration of the Bill would sufficiently show the Council that the Government was not inclined to hurry the passing of the Bill. In fact we proposed that the report of the select committee and the Bill as amended by them, should be gazetted for a considerable period, for this reason, that we might have the opportunity of ascertaining the wishes of the rate-payers before the report of the committee was taken into consideration by the Council. A petition which had been received from a public meeting held in Howrah had not been circulated to the members. The general purport of the petition was that the meeting were opposed to the lighting of Howrah with gas and would be satisfied with oil lamps. The petitioners were unanimously of that opinion, but we did not know what proportion of rate-payers were represented by the petitioners. On the other hand it was clear enough, as stated by the hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill, that the municipality had already pledged themselves to the lighting of the streets with gas in a certain portion of the municipality. It seemed to HIS HONOR that a certain portion of the municipality, that was to say the town of Howrah, was a fit place for lighting with gas. It was a town with a considerable European population, a place of great manufactures and great trade, and the whole condition of the town seemed to require a civilized system of lighting and other civilized improvements. If the Municipal Commissioners of Howrah were pledged to this expense, it was proper that the expense should be borne by that portion of the inhabitants who received the benefit of lighting by gas and not by the municipality in general. That was the principle on which the Bill was drawn.

Then HIS HONOR had received another petition from certain inhabitants of a portion of the municipality, who appeared to take a reasonable view of the matter. It was a petition of certain inhabitants of Shibpore, Ramkistopore, and other villages included within the municipality, that was to say the inhabitants of that portion of the municipality which did not constitute the town proper of Howrah, but was in the nature of outlying villages attached to the town. HIS HONOR thought that these petitioners said with reason that it was very hard that they should be taxed for the lighting of the town of Howrah with gas: they suggested that the lighting of the municipality with gas should not rest with the Municipal Commissioners but should be made subject to the sanction of the Government. The Committee had introduced that very provision in the Bill, and it seemed to HIS HONOR to be a very proper provision. It would be very hard that those people who did not benefit by the lighting of the town with gas should pay for it; and it was reasonable enough not only that lighting by gas should be confined to the town of Howrah, but that the proceedings of the Commissioners should in this respect be checked by the Government, so that the luxury of gas lighting should be introduced only where it was required, and that it should be paid for by those who derived the benefit.

THE HON'BLE MR. DAMPIER said with reference to the remarks of the hon'ble member opposite (Mr. Wyman), that he must explain that the lighting already done was not in anticipation of funds being provided by this Bill, as the hon'ble member had supposed. The Howrah Municipality had under the existing law power to devote the ordinary revenues of the municipality to the purpose of lighting, and that was what had been done. Under this arrangement, of course the inhabitants of the suburbs of Howrah, such places as Ramkistopore, Seebpore, and the like, which had, as described by the hon'ble member, long lines of land and a few scattered houses, who did not live within miles of the gas lights, contributed towards the lighting of Howrah by gas, as much as the residents who lived under them. It was to get rid of this that it was one of the main objects of the present Bill, to provide that those only who enjoyed the benefit of gas should pay the rate. As to the remarks which had been made as to whether lighting by gas was a luxury or a necessity, speaking on behalf of the Committee, he said that it absolutely did not concern them as

such. It concerned the Council as a whole. If the hon'ble member opposite (Mr. Wyman) and other hon'ble members, had any doubt as to the principle of the Bill which the Council had once accepted, there would be time for reconsideration before the Bill came up for discussion again. But no such remarks were pertinent to the report of the select committee which was now presented.

The motion was agreed to.

REGISTRATION OF BIRTHS AND DEATHS.

THE HON'BLE MR. BERNARD presented the report of the select committee on the Bill for registering births and deaths, and moved that the report be taken into consideration in order to the settlement of the clauses of the Bill, and that the clauses of the Bill be considered for settlement in the form recommended by the committee. He said he believed it was in order to present the report of the select committee and make this motion at the same time, the report having been in the hands of the members for the prescribed period. When Mr. Beaufort introduced the Bill he explained its object, and he told us that the Government had for some years been trying to get some sort of statistics of births and deaths for the whole of the great province of Bengal, but the result had not been satisfactory. In the last report received it was made out that the annual death-rate in a large district was only one per mille; or, in other words, that every one there lived for a thousand years. That could not be considered a valuable result of the registration of deaths, and the Government had recently decided that as the Government and the people were constituted in Bengal, it was hopeless to try to get statistics of life and death over the whole of the great districts of Bengal; and accordingly it was determined that one town and one rural area should be taken in each district and an attempt should be made to get some sort of reliable statistics of death, and perhaps also of births. This plan came into operation in several districts on the 1st of January, and as far as we had gone, each selected area comprised about 25,000 souls. If we could get anything like reliable statistics of these areas, we should be able to calculate what was the death-rate in the whole country; to ascertain what diseases were most destructive to life, and against what causes of death the Government might hope successfully to contend. When the registration was begun, it was found that the people of Bengal, who were a law-abiding people (some said they were a law-loving people) would not always give information of deaths. It was therefore proposed to bring in a Bill the provisions of which were borrowed from the Calcutta Act which had been some years in operation, the provisions of the Calcutta Act itself being taken from the English law with certain modifications to suit the circumstances of the country. All this had been explained by the hon'ble member who introduced the Bill. The Council referred the Bill to a select committee, who had considered it and proposed only a few changes. Most of the amendments were in the direction of lightening the penalties and requirements of the Bill as it originally stood.

There were, however, a few points to which MR. BERNARD would ask the attention of the Council. Section 2 provided for the registration of births or deaths, or of births and deaths. This was proposed because it was most important to get the death-rate; and if we could get an account of births as well, it would be an advantage. In out-of-the-way places we proposed to register deaths only. In many parts of India when any body died it was customary to make some sort of report of the circumstance to the nearest chowkidar or policeman; people seemed to feel that by making such a report they relieved themselves of responsibility. But so far as he knew, it was not the custom thus to report births. As, however, it would be very much easier for the people to give information where Registrars were appointed, we would endeavour to obtain a registry of births also where it was practicable to do so; and in the course of time we hoped to get a tolerably perfect registration of births and deaths. Section 3 provided that every Registrar should have an office in his district for the registration of birth or deaths, or of births and deaths, as the case might be, and give notice of the hours of the day at which he would attend for the purposes of registration. In rural areas this provision would perhaps not be of much value, but in towns it would be advantageous that there should be a well-known place at which reports of births and deaths would be received. Section 6 was a section in which the committee had made an alteration. As it stood the chowkidar, or the

village watchman of each village, was bound to get written information of each death or birth from every body who could write. There were a great many villages where it would not be possible to get information in writing: therefore we proposed that the chowkidar should get the information in writing if possible; or if it was impossible to get the information in writing, that he should get it verbally, and when he went into town to make his weekly or bi-weekly report he would give an account of the deaths that had occurred within his beat. Section 7 imposed certain duties on parents and others where to report deaths. The committee had reduced the maximum of fine, so that in no case could a fine of more than five rupees be imposed; and there was another provision, which originally stood in the Bill, that not more than one person should be punishable for neglect or refusal to give information of any one occurrence. It was also provided that Municipal Commissioners might register births and deaths occurring within Municipalities, and expend municipal money for the purpose of such registration. Mr. BERNARD had omitted to mention that in section 6 it was provided that the chowkidar should make the report required; or if there was no chowkidar, the report should be made by such other person as the Magistrate might appoint. In towns and cities where there was no indigenous agency of this kind other than the regular police, Municipal Commissioners were authorized to appoint Registrars. In Bengal the people were not always very ready to go to the police, and did not like the police to interfere in domestic matters. Therefore it was desirable that in certain cases the Magistrate should allow the report to be made to persons other than the police. In the Suburban Municipality, instead of the police procuring information and registering births and deaths, the bill collector of the Municipality and his subordinates had been appointed to register births and deaths.

The motion agreed was to.

The HON'BLE MR. BERNARD said that at the suggestion of the hon'ble member on his right (Mr. Schaleh) he would move that in section 4 the words "and respecting such particulars" be inserted after the word "forms" in line 5.

HIS HONOR THE PRESIDENT observed that this report had been in the hands of the Council for ten days, and it was inconvenient that amendments should now be moved without notice. He would suggest that the amendment should be withdrawn unless it was considered necessary. The effect of introducing the amendment would be to necessitate the suspension of the rules before the Bill could be passed.

The HON'BLE THE ACTING ADVOCATE-GENERAL said that he thought the word "forms" would cover the particulars of registry. The Lieutenant-Governor was to settle the form in which the registry of births and deaths was to be made, and that would include the particulars to be entered in the register.

The HON'BLE MR. SCHALEH observed that he had suggested the amendment because the section did not refer to the particulars of registration. But as the learned Advocate-General thought the words proposed were not necessary, the amendment might be withdrawn.

The amendment was then by leave withdrawn.

On the motion of Mr. BERNARD the bill was then passed.

ADJOURNMENT OF THE COUNCIL.

HIS HONOR THE PRESIDENT said there being no business of importance necessary to bring before the Council at an early date, the Council would be adjourned for a few weeks until further notice. He at the same time wished to thank the members for the assistance which they had given, and he believed they would not be sorry for the respite which was now afforded. The select committee on the Emigration Bill would, he hoped, be kind enough to continue their labors. He thought they would be able, during the time the Council was not sitting, to give some attention to the matter, in order that they might gradually perfect and finish that which they had so well begun. He would direct that the Bill as now amended, with the existing law, should be published in pamphlet form and be available to those interested in the subject; and he hoped that after the Bill was fully and thoroughly considered by the committee, with the aid of the suggestions which those interested might be good enough to make, the Council would be able to bring the matter to a conclusion.

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS OF BENGAL.

No. 133A, dated Fort William, the 19th March 1873.

From—H. S. BRADON, Esq., Offg. Secretary to the Board of Revenue, Lower Provinces,
To—The Offg. Secretary to the Government of Bengal, General Department.

In reply to Government order No. 251, dated 3rd instant, I am directed to forward herewith extracts from the reports of the Commissioners regarding agricultural products referred to in the margin of this office letter No. 56A of 6th ultimo.

BURDWAN.

Sugarcane.—The following account of sugarcane is given by Baboo Joykishen Mookerjee, a zemindar of Burdwan Commissioner's No. 1073, dated 31st January 1873. Hooghly—“Two species of sugarcanes,

known in this country as the *kajlee* and the *pooree* canes, have from time immemorial been cultivated in this district. These canes always gave the cultivators very good returns; and their cultivation therefore, in former times, gradually increased with the increased demand of sugar for exportation.

“Whether these crops were native to the soil or merely acclimatised is not known; but no account of the total failure of these canes, such as was the case with what were called the Bombay canes, can be gathered from the accounts of the oldest inhabitants. More than forty (40) years ago Mr. McDowal, of the Kissoregunge indigo concern, introduced the red canes from the district of Rungpore, and they were thence called the Shahiban Khooshir. The cultivation of this species of cane spread very rapidly, as the cultivators found that they yielded more juice and contained more saccharine matter than the country ones; and in about eight years it spread gradually over Hooghly in common with the other southern districts. About the same time, that is, nearly 35 years ago, the red or Bombay cane was introduced in the district from Nimgee Bungalow, a place a few mile from Calcutta. It was at first cultivated at Bally, Ooterparah, Rughoonathpore, and their neighbourhood, but in a few years the cultivation gradually extended to the banks of the Damoodah, close to Perguanah Chunderkona. A very great impetus was given to the cultivation of sugarcane in this and the other districts by the large diminution in the supply of sugar from Mauritius and the West Indies, in consequence of the restrictions imposed about this time on slave trade and slave labor. For more than fifty years the cultivators reaped luxuriant harvests of the “Shahiban” and Bombay sugarcanes, and improved their conditions to no small extent. Brick-built houses sprung up in every direction, and the condition of a large portion of the tenantry was altogether very cheering. In 1854 and 1855, however, the first symptoms of the blight, which totally exterminated these valuable crops from the district, first made their appearance. A few cane bushes here and there appeared withered during the first year. This did not attract much attention, but the next year the cultivators were alarmed at the destruction of about two-thirds of the crop, and although every means that lay in their power were had recourse to to save the crops from the *dhoosha* (sugarcane blight), the attempt was entirely fruitless. After inefficient struggle for more than three years, the cultivation of both these descriptions of sugarcane was given up in despair, and the ryots had to fall back on the cultivation of their own country canes, the *kajlee* and the *pooree*. After the extinction of the highly-paying descriptions of canes, the ryots had not much heart to cultivate the inferior description of canes; but they had not long to mourn for the extinction of their valuable crops; for, in about the year 1860-61, the *shamshara* cane, which is nearly equal to the extinct descriptions, was introduced in this district. This cane is believed to have been imported from the Otaheite Island. Its cultivation has steadily increased, and the quality of the cane has evidently improved by reason of the great care taken in its cultivation and of the large expense that is incurred in manuring the soil and irrigating the crops. A short account of the cultivation of sugarcane in this district was published in the Agricultural and Horticultural Society's Journal, Volume IX,

Part III, of 1857, pages 353-355. It would be worth while to ascertain whether the importation of new seed or plants of the Bombay cane might not have the effect of restoring its cultivation."

Potatoes.—Potatoes are grown in considerable quantities in the centre of the district of Hooghly. They are now of an inferior quality, and, the Collector believes, are degenerating for want of new seed. The Collector is informed that new seed, that is, new eyes, have been successfully introduced on former occasions when the potatoes have much deteriorated; and he recommends the distribution of sound potatoes to the zemindars of the tract where the potatoes are cultivated.

The Collector of Burdwan has given a list of articles of trade in his district, including salt and European piece-goods among other imports. The staples produced in the district are rice, pulses, and oil-seeds.

The Collector of Bancoorah reports that there is no cultivation of jute or opium in that district. He is not aware that there has been any particular improvement in cultivation since the decennial settlement.

In Beerbhoom the Collector regrets that he cannot give precise information regarding the growth and expansion of trade in staples. The railway has had a sensible effect on the export of rice, which is the staple produce of the district, and there is a considerable importation of cotton, brought apparently from Calcutta. The other principal products of this district are silk, a moderate quantity of indigo, and some oil-seeds. Of the latter, a large quantity passes through the district from the Sonthal Pergunnahs.

The Collector of Midnapore reports that, after consulting the persons best qualified to give information on the subject, he has been able to learn but little as to the changes or improvement of cultivation. There is, of course, no opium cultivated in this district; on the other hand, indigo cultivation, especially on the north and west of the district, is spreading rapidly.

RAJSHAHYE.

Silk.—Mr. F. H. Skrine, the Assistant Magistrate of Rajshahye, reports Rajshahye Commissioner's No. 1245, dated 23rd January 1872, that the manufacture of silk has long been the staple industry of Rajshahye. It seems to have attained a considerable development by the middle of the last century, and the East India Company, shortly after the acquisition of the Dewarny, studded the district with filatures which used to turn out enormous quantities of raw silk. The Hon'ble Company, however, gradually lost its commercial character, and devoted to the task of Government those energies which it formerly devoted to trade. We find, therefore, that all the filatures in the district passed into private hands in the year 1837. There seems to be an impression that the trade is now on the decline, for reasons which are given below; but whether Government interference is advisable, as some consider, seems to be an extremely doubtful point.

The subject will be treated under the following heads:—

- A.—Cultivation of the mulberry.
- B.—The silkworm.
- C.—The manufacture (1) by Europeans, (2) by Natives.
- D.—The distribution of manufactured material.

The mulberry tree, which is the food of the silkworm, is extremely cultivated in the east of the district, and in other parts. Almost any land which will not suit rice will well suit mulberry. Should the land be at a low level, it

A.—MULBERRY CULTIVATION.

* The crop may be planted either in July or October.

The October sowing is the best, as it yields a plant which ordinarily lasts six or seven years, whereas those obtained from a July sowing last only about four years.

† The plants require to be cut quite down to the ground in October annually, and then the ground is ploughed up. Besides this, the leaves only are cut off by caterpillars four times in a year.

is necessary to raise it artificially to a height of 4 to 5 feet, to escape the annual inundations; and the expenses attending this act is a great drawback to the more extensive cultivation.] The crop is planted* in the beginning of the rains, and besides weeding, &c., no other attention is necessary† Once planted, the shrubs will continue to bear for ten or twelve years. The rent for mulberry lands averages Rs. 4-8 per beegah,

